



Dr. Chong was born in Kota Belud in 1944. He attended Kota Belud and Kota Kinabalu Chung Hwa Schools, and Sabah College after that. A Sydney University graduate, a Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, he is currently a practicing General Surgeon attached to Sabah Medical Centre, Kota Kinabalu.

Dr. Chong is well known for his research on the influx of foreigners into Sabah. He filed an Election Petition in 1999 alleging that there were phantom electors in the Electoral Rolls of the then Likas State Constituency and won a landmark judgment that prompted the Election Commission to amend the Election Act to the effect that once the Electoral Rolls have been gazetted they are not challengeable in any court of law.

LEST WE FORGET



Dr. Chong dilahirkan di Kota Belud pada tahun 1944. Beliau memulakan persekolahannya di Sekolah Chung Hwa Kota Belud, diikuti Sekolah Chung Hwa Kota Kinabalu, dan seterusnya Maktab Sabah. Beliau merupakan graduan Sydney University dan Felo di Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, kini beliau berkhidmat dalam bidang Pakar Pembedahan Umum di Sabah Medical Centre, Kota Kinabalu.

Dr. Chong terkenal kerana kajiannya terhadap kemasukan beramai-ramai pendatang asing ke Sabah. Beliau memfailkan Petisyen Pilihanraya pada tahun 1999 dengan mendakwa bahawa terdapat pengundi hantu di dalam Daftar Pemilih kerusi DUN Likas pada ketika itu dan beliau memenangi penghakiman yang mengkehendaki supaya Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya meminda Akta Pilihanraya yang mengatakan bahawa apabila Daftar Pemilih digazet atau diwartakan, daftar tersebut tidak boleh dipertikaikan di mana-mana mahkamah undang-undang.

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Dr. Chong Eng Leong

**(SECURITY and SOVEREIGNTY
of SABAH)**

(With Malay Translation - Dengan Terjemahan Bahasa Melayu)

Dr. Chong Eng Leong

LEST WE FORGET

**(SECURITY and SOVEREIGNTY
of SABAH)**

**by
Dr. Chong Eng Leong**

Kota Kinabalu

July 2009

This book is specially for
the younger and future
Malaysian generations of Sabah origin
and
my wife Lily and our three children
Ming Ming, Su Chung and Su Leeh.

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FOREWORD

Sabah has been fondly referred to as 'the land below the wind'. Unfortunately it is fast becoming the land of illegal immigrants. Their presence in large numbers and fast increasing has immense economic, social, cultural and political implications. The illegal immigrants issue represents Sabah's mother of all problems and rightly so. From the look of it, it is next to impossible to completely resolve. It appears to be out of control as clearly indicated in this book by Dr. Chong Eng Leong.

Why is this problem peculiar to Sabah? Revealing and interesting indicators are contained in this book. I believe Dr. Chong has been conducting research on the subject for as long as ten years. This book should be read by Malaysian citizens especially of Sabah origin who are sincerely loyal to the country. It is particularly useful for the younger generations who need to know the background history of this self-created problem.

Malaysians living in Sabah feel threatened and insecure as the number of foreigners keeps increasing. This book provides facts and figures to support such contention. However it cannot be denied that the illegal immigrants have contributed to the development of Sabah. Illegals as they may be, they are no less human like the rest of us. As human beings they have human rights which ought to be respected. Human rights have no boarder. But it must also be borne in mind that they are essentially law breakers and the process of law should take its course. This is the responsibility and obligation of the government. We cannot blame the illegals for entering Sabah. However the public is questioning the authorities why these foreigners are allowed to enter Sabah illegally and why and how they could become citizens through the backdoor that easily. This book throws a lot of lights into this question.

I wish to congratulate Dr. Chong for writing this book. I am aware that to write this book requires dedication, commitment, time, energy and money. Being a practicing Surgeon every minute spent outside the clinic means a loss of income. This book serves as a stark reminder to all Malaysians especially those living in Sabah to be aware at all times of the problems associated with illegal immigrants in Sabah and to continuously draw the attention of the relevant authorities to walk the talk in addressing the problem effectively, otherwise the complete reverse takeover will come sooner than expected.

TAN SRI SIMON SIPAUN

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This book is written with much encouragement and inspiration from many friends and individuals.

I am indebted to Tan Sri Simon Sipaun for writing the Foreword.

I am grateful to Mutalib M. D for permitting me to use some materials from his book “007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?” and to Dr. James Gimfil and Mr. Lim Chian for proof-reading.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

BN	- BARISAN NASIONAL
CD	- COMPACT DISC
CP	- COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
DCM	- DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER
DG	- DIRECTOR GENERAL
DPM	- DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER
EC	- ELECTION COMMISSION
EPF	- EMPLOYEE PROVIDENT FUND
HQ	- HEAD QUARTERS
IC	- IDENTITY CARD
IMM13	- IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT FORM 13
ISA	- INTERNAL SECURITY ACT
JKKK	- JAWATANKUASA KESELAMATAN dan KEMAJUAN KAMPUNG
JKM	- JABATAN KETUA MENTERI
KDM	- KADAZAN DUSUN MURUT
Kg	- KAMPUNG
KK	- KOTA KINABALU
KKIA	- KOTA KINABALU INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
KLIA	- KUALA LUMPUR INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
KP	- KAD PENGENALAN
M	- MAHATHIR
MP	- MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT
MyKad	- MALAYSIAN KAD
NRD	- NATIONAL REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT
PBS	- PARTI BERSATU SABAH
PICC	- PROJECT IC CITIZEN
PM	- PRIME MINISTER
PR	- PERMANENT RESIDENT
PATI	- PENDATANG ASING TANPA IZIN
PTI	- PENDATANG TANPA IZIN
RM	- RINGGIT MALAYSIA
SD	- STATUTORY DECLARATION
SUHAKAM	- SURUHANJAYA HAK ASASI MANUSIA MALAYSIA
UMNO	- UNITED MALAY NATIONAL ORGANISATION
UMS	- UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SABAH
YB	- YANG BERTHORMAT

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

Malaysia was born on 16th of September 1963. North Borneo (now Sabah) together with Sarawak, Singapore and Malaya formed Malaysia. Sabah did not enter Malaysia.

“Sabah has been treated almost like a colony and Kuala Lumpur leaders have started behaving like the new colonial masters. It now seems that with UMNO emphasizing its ‘Ketuanan Melayu’, ‘Melayu’ has now taken over from the ‘Orang Putih’ as the new colonial masters.”

“The Federal Government, controlled by UMNO, is the de-facto colonial government. The BN System of Divide and Rule controlled and dominated by UMNO ensures that local leadership will never be a problem again. Through ‘Project Mahathir’ non-citizens have been citizenized to become members of UMNO and to vote in elections to ensure UMNO continues to govern and dominate. These foreigners now decide who forms the government. They are the new Bumiputras who are given priorities over locals for economic and business opportunities. Sabah is now in danger of a reverse takeover by them whose number is now higher than the local population. Sabah is now in danger of losing its sovereignty. There is a feeling of insecurity among Sabahans over their future— who will take charge of their future? Sabahans? UMNO or Foreigners? If non-citizens are already in UMNO as members, they can vote, and since they have the numbers they can one day make a strategic move. You can guess what will happen!”

The above two paragraphs are extracts from Datuk Dr. Jeffrey Kitingan’s *JUSTICE FOR SABAH* published three years ago. I must add by quoting our Federal Constitution’s Article 160 – Interpretation – the interpretation of “the Federation”: The Federation is the Federation established under the Federation of Malaya Agreement 1957.

Does this mean that Sabah and Sarawak are constitutionally colonies of Malaya?

What does “Project IC” mean? This is quite a familiar term used by the public since the nineties. It refers to Malaysian identity cards meant for Malaysian citizens being issued dubiously to foreigners against the Federal Constitution and law of Malaysia.

“Project IC” is synonymous with “Project Mahathir” which was mentioned in Court in 1992 for the first time but during and after the 1999 Likas Election Petition trial “Project M” (as

sometimes used) became more openly quoted. There is even a book entitled *IC PROJEK – Agenda Tersembunyi Mahathir?* by Mutalib M. D published in December 2006.

Ask any family, restaurant, construction firm, plantation, company – ask if they had any experience of employing foreigners before and subsequently these foreigners are “Malaysians” whose IC stated that they were born in Sabah and have voting rights?

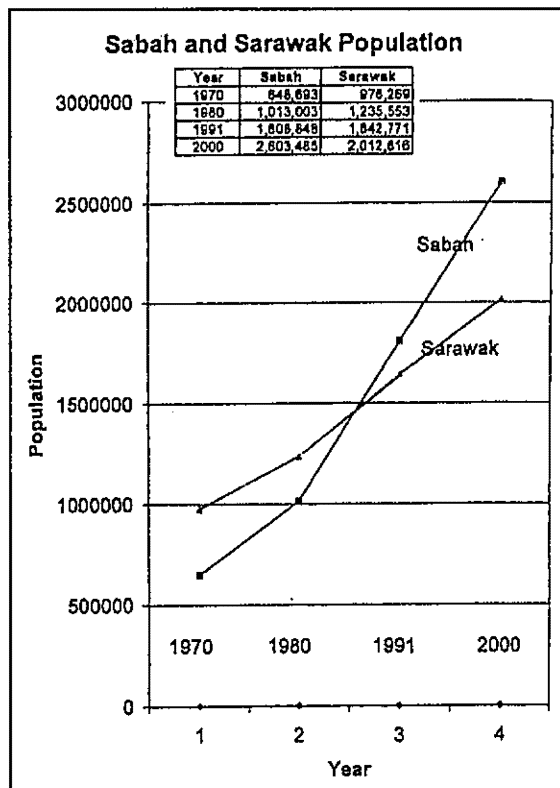
Chapter 2

AN OVERVIEW

What has really happened to Sabah since 1970? One thing that is frightening is the unnatural increase in Sabah's population and this is clearly shown when compared to Sarawak's population increase in the same period. (Department of Statistics Malaysia, Sabah)

Year	Sabah (% increase)	Sarawak (% increase)
1970	648,693	976,269
1980	1,013,003 (56%)	1,235,553 (27%)
1991	1,808,848 (78%)	1,642,771 (33%)
2000	2,603,485 (44%)	2,012,616 (23%)
1970-2000	301% increase	106% increase

Table 1: Population growth of Sabah and Sarawak (see Graph 1)



Graph 1

From 1970 to 2000 Sabah registered 301% increase compared to Sarawak's 106%.

In December 2004 I submitted a Memorandum to SUHAKAM – *ON INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS ON MALAYSIAN CITIZENS IN SABAH BY THE PRESENCE OF LARGE NUMBER OF TRANSIENT POPULATION* – highlighting social, political, security and sovereignty problems.

Subsequently in December 2005 SUHAKAM queried about this extra-ordinary Sabah's population increase and the possibility of a reverse take-over by foreigners.

Datuk Seri Nazri, a Minister in the Prime Minister Department, refuted this being extra-ordinary, displayed his ignorance and arrogance: his reason was because of Sabah's improved healthcare facilities and services.

Datuk Paduka Hj Abdul Rahman Ibrahim, Home Affairs Ministry Parliamentary Secretary, gave a different reason: that Sabah's mountainous interior resulted in late registration of birth certificates in the seventies.

The facts are:

- (1) Sarawak's health facility was much better than that of Sabah but its population did not increase extra-ordinarily.
- (2) Sabah's interior was and is inhabited mostly by KDM people and their population increase from 1970 to 2000 was 162% but the Bajau-Irranun by 344% and Malay by 1,552%. (Table 2)

Year	KDM	Bajau/Irranun	Malay
1970	215,811	77,271	18,362
2000	564,600	343,200	303,500
<u>Increase</u>	<u>162%</u>	<u>344%</u>	<u>1,552%</u>

Table 2

This means Federal leaders are denying or do not want to know the facts or they have hidden agenda to fool the public, especially Sabahans.

Nazri had announced in Parliament June 2007 that PR status had been granted by the Federal Government to IMM13 holders (the so-called Refugees in Sabah) by tens of thousands – “it is part of the long term plan of the government that in the end Filipino refugees holding genuine IMM13 documents would become PR in Malaysia”.

Granting of PR to non-Sabahan Malaysians is the prerogative of Sabah State Government. Granting of PR to foreigners in Sabah must get approval from both State and Federal Governments – Sabah's jurisdiction is totally being ignored here. It is just plain arrogance and insensitive of the Federal Government to say and do this. Where is the security and sovereignty of Sabah within Malaysia as promised when we took part in the formation of Malaysia?

After strong public protest by Sabahans, Sabah State government only asked Federal side to stop granting PR to these so-called refugees. But nothing about withdrawing those already

granted. Sabah State government does not dare to complain even when foreigners are better treated. CM post is UMNO post, it is not Sabahans' choice.

Najib praised Sabah being the best example of "1Malaysia – people first" concept in practice in the country during his maiden visit to Sabah as PM in May 2009.

Sabah needs more electricity for future development and is debating where to build a coal-generated electricity plant which met with protests from environmentalists. Hydroelectricity from Bakum dam in Sarawak will be sent to Peninsula via under-sea cables. Najib agreed to channel some of this hydroelectricity to Indonesia Kalimantan, announced during his first visit to Indonesia as PM a week before his Sabah visit. But Sabah's need is not in the equation. He means Indonesia Kalimantan people first before Malaysia Sabah people. Sabah has been taken for a rude ride.

Sabah has been short-changed for decades already. Local papers have numerous articles about foreigners, mostly illegal immigrants, rampaging Sabah in all fronts including our much beloved citizenship. They come in huge number and now they have outnumbered us locals. We read so much about "Project IC" or "Project Mahathir". Such problems are so frequently published on the local press that the public would accept as facts without qualification or contention. For examples:

Many IC "factories", some involving NRD staffs, were reported busted by Police in the past two decades – but any concrete action taken by authorities after the announcements? I doubt it and these "factories" kept cropping up like these two rounded up in one week recently in April 2009 (appendices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

In 1995 and 1996, 51 people were arrested under ISA including 19 NRD staffs, two of them being Sabah ex-NRD Directors (appendix 7). A total of 49 civil servants were arrested under ISA in the second half of 90's (appendix 8). It seems that even ISA does not deter them.

In May 2002, in Kg. Kota in Keningau, genuine MyKads were found in possession by "locals" when MyKad application in Sabah had yet to begin. And the authorities did not do anything except saying that those MyKads were genuine and holders were Malaysian citizens. Why no investigations on how these interior poor "locals" could get genuine MyKad when application for such had yet been called for in Sabah?

The case of land-grab by descendent of Project IC holder in Kg Liawan in Keningau had been filed in High Court in 2007 – an article reported day light burning down the house occupied by the genuine Native for more than twenty years. The idea was to force them to give up the land. In another incidence, a piece of land applied by a Native couple in 1993 which was approved in 1996, but the couple could not enter their land because two Project IC holders had also applied later and moved in first, and built houses for themselves and relatives who just arrived from a neighbouring country (appendix 9).

Tingkeyu case in Kunak in February 2009 proved that such land-grab would end up in bloodshed – one local was murdered by security guards of an oil palm plantation company which was previously owned by genuine local small holders; these security guards were alleged holders of Project IC or their children. Few others were injured including a lawyer who represented the small holders in a legal suit between the company and those small holders (appendix 10).

The street kids around Kota Kinabalu – they urinate openly, beg money from tourists, run naked along streets and disturb *Ching Ming* offering to the dead. No genuine Sabahans' children, however poor, would do this; this is an alien culture (appendices 11, 12, 13).

Yet genuine Malaysians are facing so much heartache when come to getting ICs or MyKad meant for Malaysian citizens.

There was a Sino-Native who re-applied for her new MyKad (old one lost and Police Report lodged) but after several enquiries she was at last issued a red MyKad two years later with PR status – citizenship also robbed! She however subsequently got her citizenship back after much public out cry.

One Sabah local teenager applied for her MyKad but her birth certificate's particulars were given by the processing unit of NRD to another person who was paperless. She and her family lodged a Police Report. Has NRD investigated this and if so can NRD please tell us who the "imposter" was and did the staffs involved investigated? Thousands of similar cases went unreported.

I personally have come across Natives in their 20's and early 30's, born in Sabah, who have original birth certificates but after years of applying for Malaysian ICs, they were issued "temporally resident" ICs.

And many parents of teenage children had complained to me that these children could not get their ICs meant for Malaysian citizens when they applied soon after attaining age of twelve years. NRD asked these parents to apply for the Malaysian citizenship on behalf of their children. These children were born in Sabah after Malaysia Day and in possession of original birth certificates.

Article 14 of Malaysian Federal Constitution deals with Citizenship by operation of law. Section 14(1)(b) reads thus: every person born on or after Malaysia Day and having any of the qualifications specified in Part II of the Second Schedule is citizen by operation of law.

Part II of the Second Schedule to the Federal Constitution is entitled “Citizenship by Operation of Law of Persons Born on or after Malaysia Day”, and its section 1(a) reads thus: every person, born within the Federation of whose parents one at least is at the time of the birth either a citizen or permanent resident in the Federation, is a citizen by operation of law.

One would think that the section 1(a) above is clear enough but yet these children were deprived of their Constitutional rights and had to apply for their Malaysian citizenship – unless being born in Sabah means NOT born in the Federation as interpreted in Article 160 of the Federal Constitution.

“The Federation” is interpreted as follows: “The Federation” means the Federation established under the Federation of Malaya Agreement, 1957.

Why not established under Malaysia Agreement concluded in 1963 between the United Kingdom of Great Britain, the Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak and Singapore? To interpret “the Federation” being one established under Malaya Agreement 1957 would lead people to wonder if Sabah and Sarawak were colonies of Malaya.

Former PM said: “Tell the truth even if it is painful. We do not want to pretend and say that every thing is okay. We do not want to be in a state of denial.” But did he listen to our cry for help and action? If so, why did the situation turn from serious in 2000 to critical in 2006? (Appendices 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19).

Nazri again and he did not think that this issue had created any problem in Sabah. Another denial syndrome. But just take Kinarut Refugees Settlement Scheme for IMM13 holders for an example:

Once these “refugees” were granted PR or issued Project IC the vacated slots would be occupied by their relatives from Philippines – revealed by one ex-CP of Sabah. And who knows new arrivals would be probably eventually also carrying IMM13 cards or even granted PR status? Another ex-CP of Sabah revealed that 90% of Sabah drug came from Philippines. “Refugee” settlements are hot beds for criminal activities and hideouts for criminals. And they bring along infectious diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, dengue, HIV, leprosy. (Appendices 20, 21, 22).

Other examples of problems caused by these foreigners:

In 1998 Fomema (firm doing medical checkups on foreign workers) revealed that 75 % hospital beds were occupied by foreigners. Dr. Chua Soi Lek as Health Minister revealed July 2006 that Sabah hospitals were seeing mostly foreigners; Dr. Chua Kim Hing of Kota Kinabalu City Council revealed November 2007 that 80% of hospital beds in Likas Hospital for Maternity and Children were occupied by foreigners. (Appendices 23, 24).

Institut Pelajaran Tinggi Awam (IPTA) – quota for Natives to enroll in public higher institutions went to children of Project IC holders who claim that they are Bumiputra.

Jail situation – 75% of prisoners were foreigners in 2003 as revealed by the Director of State Prisons Department (appendix 25).

Fish bombing by illegal immigrants – UMS study showed 50% of Sabah coral reefs faced threat of permanent destruction due to rampant bombings.

EPF in 1997 revealed that there were 14,000 EPF contributors having multiple names to same IC number. The Social Security Organization (SOCSO) was also troubled by IC multiple owners. This was due to foreigners using stolen locals' ICs' numbers or foreigners sharing Project ICs' numbers. Similarly found in Welfare Department where monthly allowances for the elderly were ended up given to foreigners using fake ICs and ICs not in NRD data base.

Housing – relocation of Project IC holders from squatter colonies to ready-made flats or houses benefiting mostly foreigners e.g.

- Illegal squatters from Teluk Likas in Kota Kinabalu were relocated to Kg. Warisan in Inanam in 2000 – a study done by UMS showed mostly foreigners were benefited.
- Labuan illegals immigrants were to be relocated to Kg. Kiansam and would be issued IMM13 documents as announced by Datuk Seri Nazri in Labuan 2008 (appendix 26).
- About 4,000 illegal squatters believed to be of dubious background from Kg. Pondo in Pulau Gaya were relocated to Kg. Boronuon in Telipok in 2001 – protest from nearby residents and politicians failed. The new Kampung named Kg. Penempatan is situated on a hill top next to the Telipok Refugees' Settlement Scheme which is in the valley on one side. The whole area is a health as well as security hazard. (Appendices 27, 28, 29, 30, 31).
- Perancangan Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin (PPRT) is housing scheme for the hardcore poor (in year 2007 hardcore poor was 23% in Sabah, poorest State in Malaysia). Who are these hardcore poor? How many are genuine Sabahans? If one looks into their ICs' data base, large number of them would be Project IC holders e.g. in Kg. Pondo at Pulau Gaya, after Ops Nyah II and after relocated about 4,000 squatters to Kg. Boronuon in Telipok in 2001, the remaining ones who were to be relocated elsewhere in the near future were analysed:

Identities of the heads of 218 families were:

- (i) 68 had no IC,
 - (ii) 150 had ICs out of which 108 also had old IC numbers,
 - (iii) 89 of these 108 old IC numbers were within the dubious groups as to be elaborated later.
- Illegal squatters from Kg. Sri Tanjong and Kg. Kuari adjacent to KKIA were relocated to Kinarut (Kg. Maang of Penampang initially planned but met vigorous objections from public involving both BN and opposition Parties) in 2007. (Appendices 32, 33). A DCM Datuk Seri Yahya Hussein said that the majority of these squatters were local government pensioners from all parts of Sabah but results of the analysis on the squatters were as follows on Table 3:

	Adults	Children	No. registered in 2005 Electoral Rolls
Paperless	63	228	137
IMM13 holders	139	46	
Holding non-Malaysian documents e.g. passport	49	11	
Truly Malaysians	244	255	
Dubious Malaysians			402
(1) had old ICs' numbers	413		
(2) had no old IC number {relatives of (1)}	184		
(3) children of (1) and (2)		821	A
Still questionable because holding someone's ICs or relatives of IMM13 or PTI	122	123	B
Total	1,214	1,484	(A + B = 95)

Table 3

499 out of 2,698 were truly Malaysians; that was why another DCM Datuk Seri Joseph Pairin Kitingan said that 80% of squatters were dubious Malaysians (appendix 34).

These well looked after dubious Malaysians, if their old ICs' numbers are known, are practically all registered in Sabah Electoral Rolls – 402 out of 413.

This analysis was based on house-to-house registration of all the squatters in the colony in January 2006 by officials from KK City Hall, Police, Immigration, Land & Survey and Chief Minister Departments.

They came face to face with hundreds of paperless foreigners but no proactive actions taken to arrest them on the spot but just to announce months later that these paperless ones were not eligible for relocation to the intended flats. Not to forget that IMM13 holders were supposed to be in Refugees Settlement Scheme only unless they have work permits to work elsewhere. Well, if no action on paperless how to expect action on “Refugees”?

So, what has really happened to Sabah since 1970?

These foreigners-turned-Project IC holders claim Native status with all the Natives Customary Rights. How many of them? Table 4 shows KDM increased by 236% compared to 631% increase of other Natives from 1960 to 2000. Are KDM not as productive as other “Natives”? or does this reflect the hidden agenda of the Federal Government?

The pattern of increase in Natives’ population as depicted on Graph 2 is the same as Sabah’s increase as depicted on Graph 1. Obviously the extra-ordinary increase in Sabah’s population was partly due to the influx of foreigners who were issued Project IC claiming Native status, (other reasons on later part of this book).

Before going into details of breakdown of the foreigners’ population let us look at our security situation in Sabah –

Security situation in Sabah

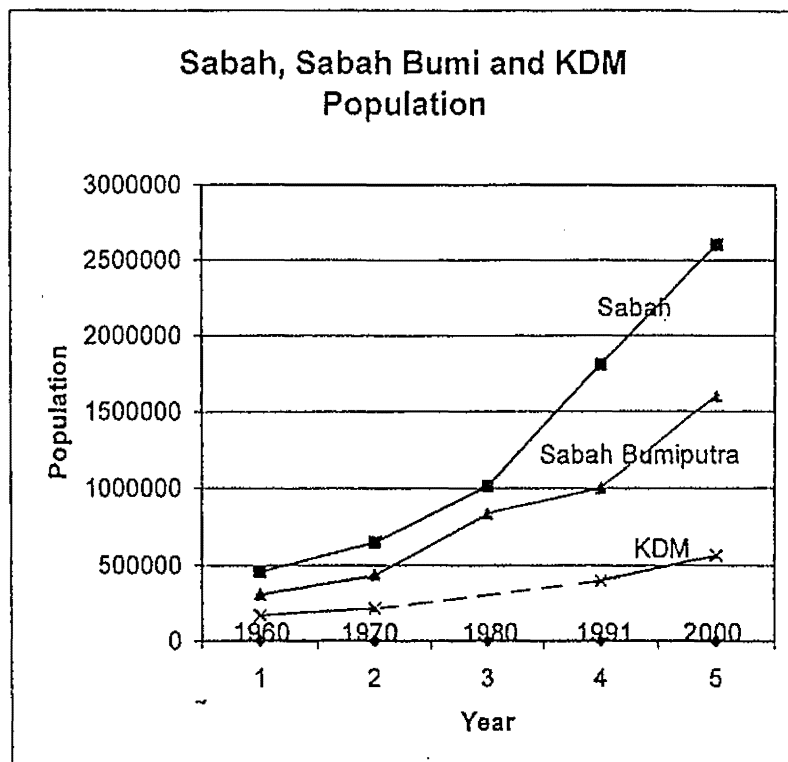
- The recent cable thieves in Sepanggar in Kota Kinabalu May 2008 were arrested but not charged in Court and instead banished in Johor. One wonders why. Denial again that possibly these young thieves are children of project IC holders or they are illegal immigrants?
- UMS student was kidnapped at 7 p.m. April 2008 in front of public in Kingfisher shopping centre and subsequently raped and tortured – were the two young men locals or otherwise or children of project IC holders?
- 12 year old boy was murdered April 2003 because of RM2 in Kota Kinabalu Segama Shopping Complex by Pulau Gaya paperless residents. Where are these paperless murderers now?
- 27 year old man was murdered February 2005 in Kinarut Refugee Settlement for IMM13 holders because of a snatched hand phone and again the public is in the dark of whereabouts of these murderers who were:
 1. Ex-convict in possession of MyKad
 2. Once deported after jail term for drug offence but sneaked back
 3. Illegal immigrant with no document

An overview

Year	KDM	Other Bumi	Total
1960	167,993	141,840	309,833
1970	215,811	221,264	437,075
1980			838,141 (Pribumi)
1991	397,287	606,253	1,003,540
2000	564,600	1,036,700	1,601,300
2005	{600,000	1,200,000	1,800,000 – extrapolated}
increase '60-'00	236%	631%	417%

Table 4: Population growth of Sabah Natives (see Graph 2)

Year	Sabah	Total Bumi	KDM	Bajau + Irranun	Malay
1960	454,421	309,833	167,993	61,838	
1970	648,693	437,075	215,811	77,271	18,362
1980	1,013,003	838,141			
1991	1,808,848	1,003,540	397,287	211,970	123,810
2000	2,603,485	1,601,300	564,600	343,200	303,500



Graph 2

- YB Datuk Norjan's murder in February 2004 – the culprit was a deported ex-convict who sneaked back illegally with different name and in possession of Malaysian IC (appendix 35).
- A prominent Datuk Wong was murdered in December 2004 by an illegal laborer.
- Countless snatch-thief injuries and deaths.
- Several Police personnel shot in August 2006 in Pulau Gaya Kg. Pondo were done by drug-related "locals".
- Pulau Sipadan kidnaps in April 2000 were collaborated by "locals" who were related to the kidnappers (appendix 36) – to be elaborated later.
- Darul Islam Sabah – several people were arrested under ISA in June 2006 and they were "locals" or with Sabah PR status.
- Jamaah Islamiah – one foreigner and one "Malaysian" were arrested under ISA in December 2002.
- Sabah is included in the Philippines map and Filipino claim on Sabah is still on and Philippines Government has not dropped it; an annual payment of RM5,300 is still being executed from Malaysia to Philippines – is it rental or cession payment?. (Appendix 37).
- A sea of foreign looking crowd estimated at 5,000 swarmed in front of Kota Kinabalu High Court on the Judgment day of the 1986 Court Injunction to stop the impending general elections. No genuine locals in such a large number would join in such illegal assembly (appendix 38).
- In the March 1986 demonstration and riots soon after the High Court ruling, armed Police personnel was found escorting the illegal procession as if there was a hidden agenda – who gave the permit to escort? (Appendix 39 – source from Mutalib M. D, "007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?").
- CP asked Hassnar Ebrahim to murder some Kadazan and Chinese – why? Political control at any cost. Hindraf procession in 2007 was slapped with attempted murder but in the 1986 KK riots the Police was asking people to murder citizens of Malaysia for ulterior motive. Who directed CP to do that? Revelation of this seditious intention does not speak well for Police integrity and it does not speak well for future of our country. (Appendices 40 – source from Mutalib M. D, "007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?").

The whole State of Sabah is in eminent danger of bloodshed.

Chapter 3

DETAIL AND SPECIFIC OF FOREIGNERS' POPULATION

Foreigners are

1. Project IC or Project Mahathir holders
2. IMM13 holders
3. Paperless persons, those with fake or expired documents
4. (Foreign workers with work-pass – not discussed in this book)

1. Project IC (Mahathir) holders

How many of them? By 2006, together with their young children, there were 600,000. Project ICs' serial numbers (also termed dubious ICs) under study are as follows:

H0288001 to H0384000 and H0480001 to H0576000

In June 1995 written questions for oral/written answers in Parliament were asked by MP Radin Malleh, now a Datuk. He wanted to know who the owners of these ICs with the following IC numbers were:

H0288001 to H0384000

H0480001 to H0576000

H0609601 to H0610000

H0658001 to H0658200

H0658401 to H0659000

H0666001 to H0666400

The answer was that Parliament could not disclose the answers because of “Menyalahi Peraturan Mesyuarat 23(1)(f)”.

Falsified Statutory Declaration

Project ICs were linked to falsified SD as stated by YB Datuk Radin Malleh for the umpteenth time in June 2006. All genuine Sabahans had complete particulars about their birth stated on the back of the Blue IC (place and date of birth, serial number and place of registration of the birth) but Project IC holders only relied on Sijil Akuan or SD as stated on the back of the IC; there was no place or serial number of the registration of the birth. (Appendices 41, 42, 43, 44).

IC registration data base of Project ICs are kept in NRD HQ in KL. Extract of the particulars of any Project IC number can be obtained from the HQ with a cost of RM5 each. The reply invariably is that Sijil Akuan was relied upon for the issuance of the ICs (appendix 45). Project IC holder does not have birth certificate.

Examples of these Project IC holders are:-

- Salman Majid – arrested in March 2005 at KLIA and detained for 199 days in Immigration Detention Centre in Sepang. After release he filed suit against Malaysian Government for wrongful revocation of his Malaysian citizenship. The D-G of NRD replied that the revocation was done in 2001 because Salman Majid falsified the Sijil Akuan with which he applied for Sabah Blue IC in the 80's. Salman stated in the Sijil Akuan that he was born in Ranau in Sabah when in fact he was born in Pakistan. His old and new IC numbers were H0352141 and 620202-12-5053 respectively.

Salman had this to say about issuance of his IC: "Pada tahun 80'an saya telah ditawarkan kad pengenalan di Sabah semasa Projek Khas. Saya telah menerima tawaran itu bersama dengan beribu-ribu rakyat Sabah yang lain."

- Filipino squatter residents in Kg. Kota in Keningau in May 2002 were found in possession of MyKad which had yet to be opened for application in Sabah then. Sabah NRD said that these residents were Malaysians and their MyKad were genuine but did not explain how simple interior kampung residents could have MyKad before it was available for application in Sabah.
- Six girls in vice activities in Perak in March 2002 were initially said to be Sabahans but Sabah Police Chief later on corrected by saying that they were Indonesians whose Malaysian ICs were issued by Sabah NRD.
- They claim Native status – Kg. Pondo in Pulau Gaya where Project IC holders claimed Native status claiming that their ancestors had been there for more than 100 years. (But a picture taken in 1948 showed emptiness at the precise location – appendix 46.) Around 4,000 were relocated to Kg. Boronuon in Telipok as mentioned earlier. And in Kg. Maang

case where DCM Datuk Yahya Hussin said that majority of the squatters in KKIA Kg. Sri Tanjong and Kg. Kuari were local pensioners but research showed that majority of them, if their old IC numbers were known, were Project IC holders as mentioned earlier.

- Pulau Gaya fag smuggler, admitted in Court being a Philippine-born Malaysian, but his new IC number is coded 12 i.e. born in Sabah. His old IC number was H0558763, and is still registered in Sabah electoral rolls today.
- Fuad Arif and one other on Daily Express 7 January 2007 – both admitted that they were born in Philippines and followed their parents to Sabah when they were children. They admitted being given Project ICs (appendix 47). Their names are in Sabah electoral rolls. Their new IC numbers are coded 12 meaning born in Sabah as would be expected so stated in their falsified Sijil Akuan. Faud's old IC number was H0504933; the other one had no old IC. Both of them are registered electors in Sabah Electoral Rolls.
- STAR in November 2007 carried an article whereby one illegal immigrant who stated that he entered Sabah in 80's and few months later he was in possession of a Blue IC and subsequently a registered voter. He said he tried to cast his second vote in a different constituency on the same polling day but could not do it due to time factor (appendix 48). His new IC number is coded 12 also. His old IC number was H0515142. His name is still in Sabah Electoral Rolls but only in one constituency.
- One Filipino found registered in Sabah electoral rolls since 1991 performed Haj in 1996 on Filipino passport in which was stated that she was born in Philippines but her new Malaysian IC is coded 12 i.e. born in Sabah. She lived in Kg. BDC Sandakan till it was pulled down during Ops Nyah II in 2002. (Appendices 49, 50). A voter in Sungai Sibuga in latest electoral rolls. Her old IC number was H0560862.
- One foreigner was convicted in 1992 for possession of fake IC and he told the Court that he got his IC through **Project President Mahathir** (appendix 51). He was jailed for two years and managed to get registered in 1995 in Sabah Electoral Rolls after release – was he deported after release but sneaked back? His old IC number was H0487096 and is still in Sabah Electoral Rolls today.
- One Public Hearing for Likas constituency was conducted by EC in November 1998 to hear electoral objections. Project IC holders told the Commission that they were born outside Malaysia – but when their new ICs were available two years later they were all coded 12. (More later under the Likas Election Petition)

SUHAKAM visited the Telipok Detention Centre in 2006. They came across a sundry shop owner who told them proudly that he was born outside Malaysia but now in possession of MyKad and Malaysian passport. His IC number was coded 12 i.e. born in Sabah. SUHAKAM openly queried the status of the 'new' Sabah Native (appendix 52).

Ex-CP questioned the identity of the so-called locals (2002). He admitted that his Officers did not check the background of these "locals" just because they produced their ICs.

Bernama news crew ventured to visit kidnapped Pulau Sipandan hostages by Abu Sayyaf in Jolo Island in late May 2000. Their guide, a Native of Jolo, was in possession of Malaysian Bunga Raya IC and said to the crew that he had been staying for 17 years in Sabah and that five of his children were still in Sabah (reported in STAR June 1 2000). The photo published in that article (appendix 53), showed the crew with both Ghalib Andang @ Commander Robot and his number two man Mujib Susukan. These two top leaders of Abu Sayaff also possessed Sabah Blue ICs and together with four others visited Kota Kinabalu (staying in Hyatt Hotel 11th floor) for one week and the kidnaps were executed one week after they left KK – disclosed in Malaysia-today blog (appendix 54). No wonder it was said that the kidnaps had inside help by "locals" (appendix 36).

All above is the truth. Ex-PM said October 2007 that "We must tell him the truth even if it is painful". He said that "We do not want to be in state of denial". But did he mean it?

Statements after statements by political parties and NGOs in Sabah, and memoranda from BN components, begging him to hear our cries on issue of PTI/IMM13/Project IC so that our security and Sabah sovereignty within Malaysia protected – but nothing come out of these, except kept on repeating about formation of Federal Cabinet Committee on Illegal Immigrants to be chaired by DPM Datuk Seri Najib – he announced that formation in 2006, again Najib as Chairman, and had one meeting which decided to have a Special Court to deal with this issue but to date still not one case heard.

In fact this Committee was first formed in year 2000 and our ex-PM when DPM then was the Chairman. He chose not to remember as evidenced by yet another announcement of formation of this same Committee in June 2008. This just shows that Federal Government has no political will to solve this as they have a hidden agenda. Existence of Project IC or also known as Project Mahathir was corroborated by:

(1) Mutalib M. D's books:

- (i) IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah
- (ii) Pengundi Untuk Disewa
- (iii) IC Projek – Agenda Tersembunyi Mahathir? (Appendix 55)
- (iv) 007 – Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?

Anyone cares enough to know and perhaps solve this issue is recommended to read them.

- (2) Hassnar Ebrahim – a former Sekong State Election BN candidate from Berjaya and Sekong Ketua Anak Negeri and an ex-ISA detainee, he revealed in the last two books of Mutalib's about mechanics of how foreigners were issued Sabah Blue ICs: There was a meeting in January 1986 chaired by late Dato' Megat Junid, a Deputy Home Minister then. Present were:

former Ketua Setiausaha Negara Tan Sri Admad Sarji,
three top gun from Bukit Aman Police,
Sabah Director of Immigration Datuk Dusmi Ibrahim,
Ketua Pengarah Immigration Negara Datuk Halim Harun,
Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Pendaftaran Negara,
Ketua Setiausaha Sulit Azmin,
Datuk Yahya Lampong and Hassnar himself.

One of them objected to this treacherous act but told by Dato' Megat that Prime Minister Dr. Mahathir had approved it.

This testimony was also given under oath during the trial of the 1999 Likas Election Petition filed by me and the testimony was not challenged.

- (3) Hassan Hamid – a former Ketua Kampung Tanjung Batu Laut Tawau who refused to follow instruction to falsify Sijil Akuan by foreigners who stated that they were born in Sabah so that they could be issued Malaysian IC. (Detail in Mutalib's 4th book mentioned above.)
- (4) Yakup Damsah – an ex-NRD Assistant Senior Registering Officer, an ex-ISA detainee, revealed his role in the Ops Gembeling in the issuance of Malaysian ICs to foreigners (Detail in Mutalib's 3rd and 4th books mentioned above.)
- (5) Jabar Khan – also an ex-ISA detainee who disclosed that there was a Sabah UMNO Special Task Force formed in 1991 and the office bearers for 1991-1993 were as follows:
- Director: Datuk Musa Aman, currently Sabah Chief Minister
Deputy Director: Datuk Yahay Hussin, currently Sabah Deputy Chief Minister
Secretary: Jabar Khan himself
Treasurer: the late Datuk Malik Chua

The job of this Task Force was to recruit foreigners who were then issued Malaysian ICs and then registered as UMNO members and registered in Sabah electoral rolls. The target was 30 constituencies (out of 48) to ensure that by the next state general elections PBS would be removed from power with the help of these phantom voters.

Jabar Khan's testimony was published in HARAKAH on the 16-31 March 2007 issue (appendix 56). He also revealed this to the Parliamentary Select Committee on National Integrity which was probing into the facts on this Project IC/Mahathir.

On the polling day of the 1994 Sabah State general elections the EPF building in Kota Kinabalu was full of large buses to ferry phantom voters to all part of Sabah. This was done in the open, no secret about it. (A picture on appendix 57 showed the long queue of phantom voters boarding these buses. Source from Mutalib M. D, "007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?").

I filed an Election Petition – the 1999 Likas Election Petition – which was basically on three main grounds:

1. that the certified 1998 Electoral Rolls (used in March 1999 Sabah State General Elections) for Likas Constituency was illegal as they contained the names of non-citizens and persons who had been convicted for possession of fake identity cards;
2. that there were corrupt practices and
3. conspiracy.

Some of the facts submitted during the trial were as follows:

(These Project IC or Project M holders registered in Sabah electoral rolls were termed phantom voters.)

- Same photo with two different names in two different Polling Stations, using Resit Pengenalan Sementera or Resit Laporan Kehilangan KP – 18 pairs of such were submitted as evidence. One example is shown here on appendix 58.
- Date of birth discrepancy – when only new IC numbers were used in the certified 1999 electoral rolls, the date of birth as reflected by the first six digits of the new IC numbers did not correspond to the date of birth as stated in the certified 1998 electoral rolls on CD form. More than 300 such cases were found in Likas Constituency in 1999 rolls e.g. one name with new IC number 671117-12-5681 had his date of birth in the certified 1998 Rolls being 12/01/50 (appendix 59).

(In the course of combing through Sabah Electoral Rolls I found out hundreds of electors whose registration dates were when they were below the mandatory age of 21 years e.g. one name with new IC number 690628-12-5089 had the date of registration being 27/07/87 – 18 years old only (appendix 60). When EC was asked to clarify their reply was that by now these electors were more than twenty-one years old. They think they are smart and can fool the public all the time.)

- Previously charged in Courts for possession of fake ICs but are still found registered in Sabah electoral rolls today –

Kadir Lebak of old IC number H0514642 and 680103-12-5415 new;

Anuar Tarika, H0512234 old and 580112-12-5953 new;

Tasrim Halim, H0508335 old and 650225-12-5045 new.

- Ops Gembeling – as revealed by Datuk Radin Malleh – was an operation whereby the NRD officers were asked to collect the names of the illegal immigrants, and with the aid of some political leaders, these illegal immigrants were given the Blue ICs. Politicians involved in this Ops were from UMNO and later arrested under ISA – they were Jabar Khan, Akjan Ali Mohamad, Shamsul Alang and Andy Bandy Pilo. Sabah NRD officers involved and later arrested under ISA were the four coordinators Mohd Nasir Sungip, Azmi Abdul Karim, Jumahat Taripin, and Asli bin Sidup; and fifteen supervisors including Yakup Damsah as mentioned earlier.

(After the trial this was further detailed in Mutalib's 3rd book *IC Projek Tersembunyi Mahathir?* – Chapter 7; and in his 4th book *007 – Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?* when the author interviewed the following: Hassan Hamid, Yakup Damsah and Jabar Khan.)

- Testimony of Hassnar Ebrahim given under oath (as stated earlier) was not challenged by the Respondents.
- Mutalib M. D as a witness explained to the Court contents of his book *IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah* which was submitted as evidence; numerous examples of Project IC were cited in it.
- The phrase "Project Mahathir"

Public Hearing November 1998 was conducted by EC to hear objections on some applicants who wanted to become registered voters in Likas constituency. Some of those so objected came and when asked on how they obtained their ICs, the answer was it was from "Project Mahathir". When asked place of birth, they answered born in their home country; yet their Bunga Raya ICs' numbers were all coded 12, indicative of Malaysians born in Sabah. Objections were not successful except one and their names are still in the electoral rolls today. This was disclosed by the subpoenaed witness who was the Registering Officer of the EC then.

The Court was informed of one Pirsing Siraji, as mentioned earlier, who told a Court Judge in 1992 that he got his IC from “Project President Mahathir” (appendix 51).

- In 1995 Tawau High Court heard a case about Sabah UMNO recruiting and helping foreigners to become “Natives” of Sabah by issuing them Malaysian Sabah ICs. These new “Natives” were then registered as UMNO members and registered in Sabah electoral rolls. This is the similar story as revealed by Yakup Damsah above, the Ops Gimbeling.
- NRD did not reply to queries on the Project ICs’ numbers – this was not taken well by the Judge as reflected in his Judgment.

Judge Datuk Mohammad Kamil Awang said the evidence adduced was tip of an iceberg and fantastic evidence. He gave that landmark Judgment saying that the Likas electoral rolls were tainted with non-qualified voters. (Appendix 61)

He was subjected to pressure to strike out this Petition as stated in his Judgment and this directive was given by the powers-that-be as revealed by High Court Judge Datuk Ian Chin years later in June 2008 (appendix 62).

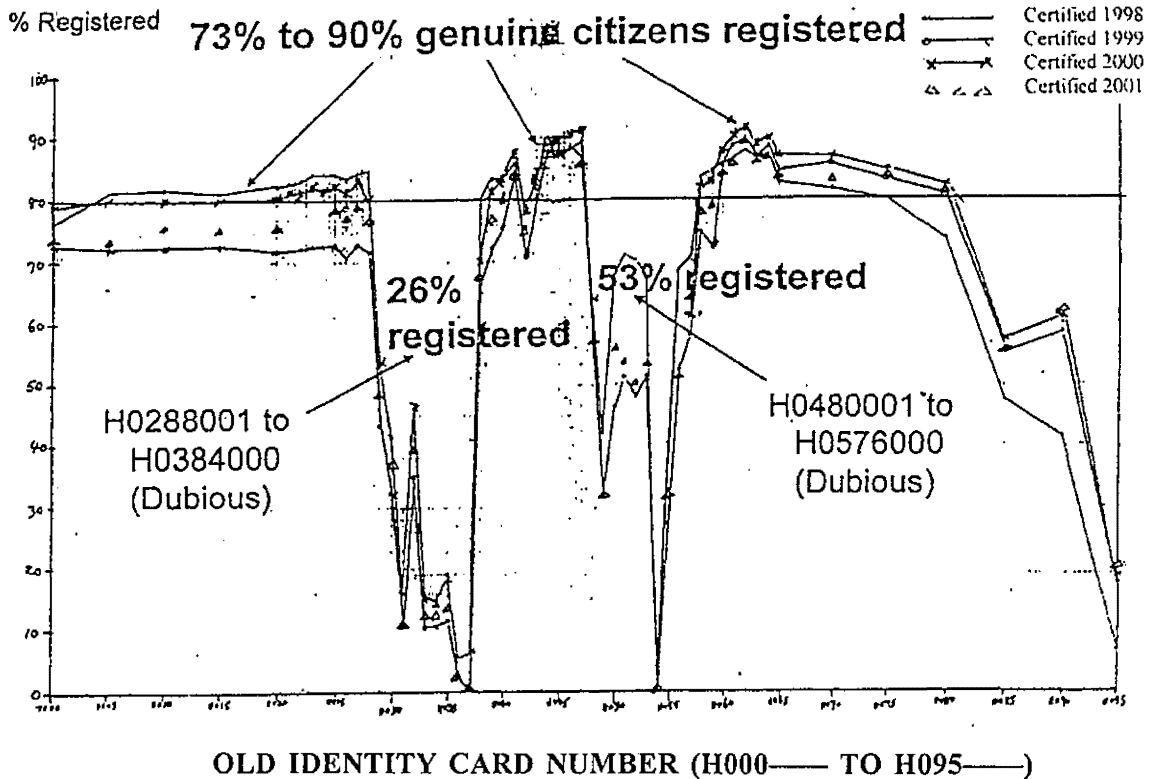
This Judgment had far reaching consequence in that it compelled Parliament to amend the Election Act by saying that Electoral Rolls once gazetted are not challengeable in any court of law. As a layman I believe any ouster clause in any Act is challengeable under Constitution Law.

This Petition was based on Project IC serial numbers of H0288001 to H0384000 and H0480001 to H0576000 as mentioned earlier. Certified Sabah electoral rolls for 1998 and 1999, (later updated to include certified 2000 and 2001 rolls), after detailed analysis, revealed two anomalies (Graph 3).

1. The graph showed two big dips corresponding to the Project IC serial numbers analysed – only 26% of H0288001 to H0384000 and 53% of H0480001 to H0576000 were registered in Sabah electoral rolls. The rest had 73% to 90% registered in any consecutive 10,000 IC numbers.
2. There were no Chinese names found (no racial connotation) within these 70,000 (and more) Project IC serial numbers that were registered in the rolls. There were 15% Chinese names found for every 10,000 consecutive registered numbers with other IC numbers.

These anomalies were asked in Parliament as to any reason. Answer to (1) was that there was no law to compel every citizen to register as voter. Answer to (2) was that it was purely coincidental. Even Parliament had something to hide.

SABAH CERTIFIED 1998, 1999, 2000 & 2001 ELECTORAL ROLLS



Graph 3

In the course of analyzing the Sabah Rolls I found out that there were more than 70,000 phantom voters' names in the Rolls whose ICs' numbers were within the ICs' numbers asked by YB Datuk Radin Malleh in Parliament as mentioned early in this Chapter. This finding is only about 50% of or may be less than the total phantom voters in the Rolls as inferred from analysis of the old ICs' numbers of those born in 1952 to 1960 inclusive:

In the certified 1999 Rolls when only new IC numbers were used there were found 150,000 Sabah-born registered voters born in 1952 to 1960 inclusive. (Sabah-born if new IC number is coded 12.) Sabah's population in 1951 was 334,141 and in 1960 it was 454,421 according to Department of Statistics Malaysia, Sabah, an increase of 120,000.

If all these are still alive in Sabah and 80% are registered in Sabah Rolls that would be 96,000 registered; and not all were Sabah-born as there were naturalized ones. Therefore Sabah-born registered voters should be less than 96,000. But how come the number is 150,000? This means that at least one-third of those registered voters born in 1952 to 1960 inclusive were dubious Malaysians.

year born	number registered	dubious IC's numbers registered
1952	13060	1875
1953	13155	1758
1954	14866	2373
1955	15677	2808
1956	16743	2353
1957	18426	2735
1958	20300	3133
1959	20736	2933
1960	<u>22884</u>	<u>3641</u>
Total	155,847	23,636

Table 5

These coded 12 ones, who also had dubious old ICs' numbers, were counted – 23,636 were found only as shown on Table 5 below.

This reflects that in the electoral rolls there are many more dubious Malaysians who are not detected yet.

This means that there are many more dubious citizens whose old ICs' numbers are not within those numbers asked in Parliament or they never had old ICs' numbers at all but issued their first IC with twelve-digit number.

How did this happen? How were these non-citizens incorporated into our electoral system?

Documentation system in Sabah (through Sijil Skuan or SD) allowed foreigners in Sabah access to citizenship by bypassing naturalization. This method of incorporation of illegal immigrants into the citizenship is further cemented by manipulation of census categories, by categorizing foreigners with Project ICs as "Malay" or "Bajau" as reflected on Table 2 where KDM's population increased by 162% from 1970 to 2000, whereas "Bajau" increased by 344 % and "Malay" increased by 1,552% for the same period (figures taken from Department of Statistics Malaysia, Sabah).

We expect central government to monitor, control and restrict illegal immigrants' access to citizenship but in Sabah it is worse because the government turns a blind eye on falsification of SD in which was stated that these foreigners were born in Sabah when in fact not, so that they could be issued Malaysian ICs (Project ICs) and be registered in Sabah Electoral Rolls. The most protected privilege of citizenship is the privilege to vote in general election yet our government incorporated foreigners into our electoral system.

And they claim Native status. Population of Sabah Natives from the Department of Statistics revealed constant changing of ethnicity, for example, disappearance of Filipino and Indonesian Malaysians in the 2000 census – they were re-categorized to Native and not Malaysian Filipino or Malaysian Indonesian (Table 6 as on appendix 63). What is the Federal agenda by this change?

Extra-ordinary increase in Sabah's official population is therefore due to these

1. new Natives or Project IC/M holders and their descendents;
2. (illegal immigrants and IMM13 and their descendent – to be dealt with later);
3. (legal foreign workers not discussed in this paper).

SUHAKAM organized a Roundtable Discussion in 2006 in Kota Kinabalu to deliberate on matters concerning illegal immigrants in Sabah. Immigration Department and NRD failed to turn up as if "there was something to hide". Were they under directive from above not to attend?

Parliamentary Select Committee on National Integrity was in Kota Kinabalu in June 2006 to collect information from public. I took part and presented all I knew about this Project IC which was also referred to as Project Mahathir as mentioned earlier. YB Mr. Lim Kit Siang, deputy chairman of the Committee, asked Tun Dr. Mahathir publicly to rebut but to date there is no response from Tun. (Appendices 64, 65). Why the silence from a man who always thinks he is above everything?

Police Reports had been lodged to investigate the authenticity of this Project Mahathir and Police would like to call Hassnar Ebrahim to give statement to facilitate the investigation. But Hassnar refused and challenged Police to arrest him. Police did not do so for reasons best known to themselves. (Appendix 66).

During the proceedings of the Select Committee, NRD at first cooperated but when the probing into this Project Mahathir got deeper NRD was told by higher authority not to entertain the Committee any more. This prompted Tan Sri Bernard Dompok to resign the chairmanship of this Committee.

The then DPM Datuk Seri Najib responded by saying that he would come to Sabah soon to meet BN leaders regarding this but did not. Why not?

UMS academicians (W. Shawaluddin and Ramli Dollah) had this to say July 2002: "Possession of original ICs via forged documents among immigrants indirectly resulted in the group gaining control of the economic affairs, education, politics and job opportunity, and, most importantly the rights of Bumiputras" – Bumis are the real losers and some politicians protecting illegal immigrants (Appendix 67).

2. IMM13 holders refer to the so-called "Refugees" from Southern Philippines.

They started with 57,197 in 1972/73 and the latest figure as stated by CM in May 2008 was 80,000 which was highest ever announced by Sabah Government; its figure varied from as low as 18,000 three years ago.

These "Refugees" stayed wherever they chose until 1979 or 1980 when they were designated to five "Refugees' Settlement Scheme", two of which are near Kota Kinabalu – Telipok and Kinarut (appendices 30, 31, 68), others are in Sandakan, Semporna and Tawau.

Their number by today should be around 250,000 given the fact that Sabah's population growth from 1970 to 2000 was 300%. But why only 80,000? Was it because many were issued PR status or Project ICs as reflected in the extra-ordinary increase in Sabah Native population from 1970 to 2000? And note that fake IMM13 documents were also rampant.

Look at the long queue lining at Kota Kinabalu EPF building during the polling day in 1994 – they were Project IC holders and phantom voters (appendix 57).

A holder of IMM13 but now Ketua Anak Negeri Sekong and his MyKad IC number is coded 12 i.e. born in Sabah; old IC number H0481871 which is within the serial numbers researched.

We would like to know how many IMM13 holders were granted PR as we were told in Parliament that there were 17,307 granted by 2007. PR in Sabah for non-Sabahan Malaysians must be approved by Sabah State Government. PR for foreigners must go through both State and Federal Governments. But in this case it was unilaterally approved by Federal side only as if Sabah State government were irrelevant.

In April 2008, after the outcry about illegal immigrants and Project Mahathir publicly and in Parliament especially in the two preceding years, Datuk Seri Nazri insolently and disrespectfully announced granting of IMM13 to hundreds of illegal immigrants in Labuan (appendix 26). This just shows the arrogance and insensitivity on their part and the non existence of seriousness to solve this problem.

Datuk Seri Najib emphasized seriousness of this issue in 2000, 2005 and 2006 but Datuk Seri Nazri believed that there was no problem regarding this. (Appendices 15, 17, 18, 20).

Yet two Sabah ex-CPs said that this issue was “mother of all Sabah woes” with 90% drugs come from Philippines and the bad culture and infectious diseases as well. (Appendices 21, 22).

Just like the ICs there are countless fake IMM13 cards (appendix 69). One plantation company had submitted a list of 320 IMM13 workers to Immigration Department for verification of the cards and only 17 were genuine.

There were lots of statements in the past like this one in March 2005 by Sabah CM: “State Government to form a special committee to tackle issue on illegal immigrants and holders of doubtful IMM13 documents and the chairman was Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Yahya Hussin.” So far there was no meeting yet.

UMS academicians' (W. Shawaluddin and Ramli Dollah) view on granting of IMM13 to foreigners July 2002: “IMM13 issued to Filipino refugees in the 70's was causing unnecessary problems through 'legalising' their presence here. Among the security threats are the fake documents that has been reported steadily in the local newspapers.” (Appendix 70).

3. Paperless persons and those with fake or expired documents

How many of them? Of course no one knows the exact number.

Governments had been telling us that there were 100,000 illegal immigrants in Sabah for ten years until May 2008 when Sabah CM stated that there were 130,000. Yet a paper presented by

Che Moin Bin Umar (of National Security Division of PM Department at Putrajaya) in April 2003 in Kota Kinabalu revealed that there were 600,000 residing in Sabah.

Indonesian Consulate in Sabah told us in 2004 that there were 250,000 Indonesians and Filipino Ambassador to Malaysia told us in 2000 and again in 2004 that 500,000 Filipino residing illegally in Sabah.

Amnesty in 2002 saw just over 200,000 sent back to their countries of origin but many came back with different names, some with papers and others illegally. Once documents expired they became illegal again.

Not surprising therefore when registration exercise started on first August 2008 for those without papers there were 312,837 registered by 31st of October 2008, in spite of being told by the authorities before this exercise that there were only 130,000 expected.

By today to say that there are one million paperless or with fake/expired papers illegal foreigners in Sabah is a reasonable estimate; of course no one knows the exact number not to forget the fact that their birth rate is much higher than locals and many born at home unknown to authorities.

To recap on Sabah's population

With above background on Project IC or Project Mahathir holders, IMM13 holders and undocumented foreigners, and to include number of foreigners granted PR status, (17,307 as told in Parliament June 2006), and to include foreigners with work permits quoted at different figures at different time (from 153,000 to 418,000), the population of Sabah by 2005 would be estimated as follows (Table 7):

Paperless or fake/expired papers	more than 750,000 (not 100-130,000)
IMM13 holders	64,000 (should be more)
Project IC/M holders + <u>their children</u>	600,000
PR status granted to 'Refugees' in 2006	(17,307)
Foreigners with work permits	(300,000)
Bona fide Malaysians	1,500,000
Total	3,230,000 and more

Table 7

1.5 million is derived by equating Sabah's increase being the same as for Sarawak's from 1970 population, (A being Sabah's population in 1970 and estimated annual growth rate for Malaysia is 2.5%):

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (A + A \times \% \text{increase of Sarawak's population } 1970-2000) + (2000-2005 \text{ estimated increase}) \\
 & \text{i.e. } (648,693 + 648,693 \times 106\%) + (2.5\% \times 5 \times 2000 \text{ Sabah's population}) \\
 & = 1,336,307 + 1,336,307 \times 12.5\% = 1,336,307 + 167,038 = 1,503,345.
 \end{aligned}$$

Department of Statistics in 2002 told us that Sabah's population was 2,603,485 in 2000 which included the project IC holders and 614,824 foreigners. Did this 'foreigners' include the actual number of IMM13 holders and those paperless or with fake/expired papers? If so, how many IMM13 holders and how many paperless?

Where are these foreigners staying? In 24 Districts of Sabah they were mostly found along East Coast; least affected are Kuala Penyu, Beaufort, Tuaran and Kota Belud. Tongod at upper River Kinabatangan is not spared as indicated by the annual 6.41% growth rate for 1991 to 2000. Table 8 below shows breakdown figures of each District's annual growth rate for the years from 1980 to 2000, (national annual growth rate was 2.00-2.50% for the same period.) The table also shows citizens' and foreigners' populations for each of the 24 Districts in year 2000.

District	Annual Growth Rate		For the year 2000		Foreigners
	1980-1991	1991-2000	Citizens	Foreigners	% for 2000
Sandakan	6.13%	4.98%	254,686	114,230	31
Beluran	5.41	3.63	51,303	29,229	36
Pitas	3.49	3.23	31,522	2,388	7
Kudat	3.44	2.51	69,210	4,139	6
Kota Marudu	4.13	3.55	59,408	2,234	4
Kota Belud	2.25	2.41	73,849	1,719	2
Ranau	5.14	3.99	68,766	5,690	8
Tuaran	2.54	2.65	80,091	4,883	6
Kota Kinabalu	5.95	5.89	314,480	57,567	15
Penampang	7.52	4.56	118,477	18,525	14
Papar	3.44	4.43	82,205	10,246	11
Beaufort	2.65	2.71	61,036	3,717	6
Kuala Penyu	1.16	1.65	16,600	628	4
Sipitang	6.38	2.04	27,161	3,492	11
Tenom	3.32	2.16	44,328	4,025	8
Tambunan	2.99	3.82	27,527	1,767	6
Keningau	6.95	5.57	112,966	42,103	27
Nabawan	7.92	2.00	21,623	3,662	14
Tawau	6.97	2.45	219,098	103,607	32
Semporna	5.13	1.86	78,228	36,761	32
Lahad Datu	10.01	3.11	106,543	59,468	36
Kunak	10.54	2.20	24,124	28,147	54
Kinabatangan	10.33	7.36	24,762	72,224	75
Tongod	1.95	6.41	20,665	4,373	17
<u>Sabah</u>	<u>5.67%</u>	<u>3.92%</u>	<u>1,988,661</u>	<u>614,824</u>	<u>23.6</u>
<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>2.0 to 2.5%</u>				

Table 8

Figures on Table 8 are official ones from Department of Statistics Malaysia, Sabah. The number 1,988,661 includes those in possession of Project ICs and their descendents who were yet to apply for them or still below twelve years of age.

Note the big difference in the annual growth rate in same District in different decades as shown in those in bold letters on Table 8 e.g.

Tongod 1.95% annual rate for 1980-1991 but 6.41% for 1991-2000,

Kunak 10.54% plunged to 2.20%,

Lahad Datu 10.01% for 1980-1991 but only 3.11% for 1991-2000,

Semporna 5.13% to 1.86%, and

Tawau, Nabawan, Sipitang and Penampang.

Certainly growth rate does not mean birth rate – it means huge movement of foreigners. And Table 8 also shows that Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Keningau and Kinabatangan Districts were experiencing continuous influx of foreigners for those two decades.

Ops Nyah II in 2002 resulted in pulling down major squatter colonies e.g. Kg. Pondo in Pulau Gaya KK, Kg. BDC in Sandakan, Kg. Ice Box in Tawau, Kg. Pengkalan in Kunak and Kg. Bakau in Lahad Datu. (Appendices 28, 50, 71, 72, 73). These squatters are still in Sabah, even after the Ops Nyah when there were relocations like to Kg. Warison in Inanam from Telok Likas and Kg. Pondo to Kg. Penempatan in Kg. Bobonuon in Telipok. (Appendices 29, 30, 33). Unknown large numbers moved into interiors e.g. Beluran, Kinabatangan, Tongod, Keningau and Nabawan; and many more find sanctuary in Refugees' Settlement Schemes although not "Refugees".

<u>District</u>	<u>Total population</u>	<u>Malaysians</u>	<u>Foreigners - %</u>
Sandakan	368,916	254,686	114,230 – 31%
Beluran	80,532	51,303	29,229 – 36%
K. Kinabalu	372,047	314,480	57,567 – 15%
Penampang	137,002	118,477	18,525 – 14%
Keningau	155,069	112,966	42,103 – 27%
Tawau	322,705	219,098	103,607 – 32%
Semporna	114,989	78,228	36,761 – 32%
Lahad Datu	166,011	106,543	59,468 – 36%
Kunak	52,271	24,124	28,147 – 54%
Kinabatangan	96,986	24,762	72,224 – 75%
Tongod	25,038	20,665	4,373 – 17%

The large percentage of foreigners compared to locals in these districts (also listed on Table 8) makes one wonder who runs and rules our land. Where is sovereignty of Sabah within Malaysia?

The prediction by Datuk Radin Malleh in 1999 came through – he warned that foreigners would out-number us locals if no concrete effort to address this issue (appendix 74).

This upsets the demography of Sabah forcing many ethnic minorities to become sidelined, marginalized, and cornered into oblivion to become refugees in their own land.

The ethnic violence involving the indigenous Dayaks and Malay against the migrant Madurese in Kalimantan in 1999 was not impossible for such incident to happen in Sabah. Sabah is sitting on a time bomb. (appendix 75).

Chapter 4

SOLUTIONS

Above is the background since 1970 about events regarding influx of huge number of foreigners into Sabah with the accompanying socioeconomic, security and sovereignty problems. Just to recap some of what been said above:

That picture of 1986 judgment day of the Court injunction to stop the 1986 State General Elections shows swarm of foreigners.

1986 riots and demonstrations had the pictures showing police escorting these demonstrators and CP asking Hassnar Ebrahim to commit murders. Federal Government wants political control over Sabah at any cost, even to the extent of murdering innocent people to have “reason” for declaring emergency rule.

And the picture of 1994 polling day showing phantom voters queuing to board buses at State EPF building to all corners of Sabah.

Testimonies of Project IC/Mahathir holders in Daily Express and STAR.

Testimonies of ex-ISA detainee cum ex-Sokong Ketua Anak Negeri (Hassnar Ebrahim), ex-Ketua Kampong Tanjong Batu in Tawau (Hassan Hamid), ex-ISA detainee cum ex-Setiausaha of Sabah UMNO Special Task Force 1991-1993 (Jabar Khan) and ex-ISA detainee Yakup Damsah – as outlined earlier – further corroborated.

Blatant denial of the extra-ordinary increase in Sabah’s population since 1970, unilateral issuance of PR status to IMM13 holders by Federal Government, as recent as April 2008 Federal Government’s deliberate sheltering of illegal immigrants in ready made long houses in Labuan and issue them IMM13 documents and arrange schools for their children, show utter arrogance and disrespect to Sabahans.

We have a lot of existing policies on matters concerning foreigners. One as stated in September 2004 by Sabah State Director of Immigration that: New foreign workers coming to Sabah are not to bring along their wives and children, and those workers

already in Sabah have to send back their wives and children back to their countries before renewal to be considered. (Appendix 76)

But there was a Federal Cabinet management committee decision in April 2005 “to provide training, education and jobs for street kids”. (Appendix 77)

And DPM then in 2006 Datuk Seri Najib consented to Indonesian Government’s request to allow the plantation workers’ children attend schooling. Within four months more than 100 teachers from Indonesia arrived. Similar request by Filipino Government was not entertained. (Appendices 78, 79, 80).

By 2008 there were more than 1,000 Indonesia teachers here.

One school to be built in Sipangar constituency in Kota Kinabalu was announced December 2008 although there is no large plantation in the area. (Appendix 81) It is believed that the State Education Department is dead against this but being pressured by Central authorities. For this Indonesia President Susilo thanked PM Datuk Seri Najib who visited Jakarta three weeks after being the new PM in April 2009.

Ad hoc policies are meant to soothe Sabahans at that particular time. And these policies are in words only; the action is different. We have ad hoc policy not allowing foreign workers to be accompanied by wives and children and yet the action is different. Our own under-privileged children in remote rural areas not accessible to school are left attended; if there is school available the infrastructure is deplorable. A Malay proverb: Kera di utan disusui, anak di rumah mati keleparan – meaning we feed monkeys in jungle but leaving our children die at home of starvation. (Appendices 82, 83)

Perception of Sabah being colonized is a fact. Can you blame Sabahans for this perception? Even our Federal Constitution’s interpretation of “the Federation” suggests so.

Federal government is not serious at all, only words, no political will, to tackle this issue, which even Datuk Harris Salleh is now questioning and asking KL to let Sabah people to have a plebiscite to determine if Sabah should stay as part of Malaysia or to get out of the Federation. (Appendix 84)

And Philippine has not dropped its claim on Sabah. (Appendix 85)

The following are suggestions for solutions:

First of all a Sabah Immigrants Management Panel is to be formed and members are as follows:

Chief Minister

State Secretary

Police Commissioner – Marine Police included
Director of Immigration
Director of National Registration Department
Director of Labour Department
State Attorney General
Army/Navy
Rela
Hal Ehwal Anak Negeri
JKKK – under Rural Ministry, and

Directors of Sabah Immigration Department and NRD are to be held by Sabahans, and Commissioner of Police is either Sabahan or Sarawakian.

This Panel is under JKM, thus the State Secretariat is in JKM. Every District has its own Panel with its District Office as its Secretariat and the MP as its Chairperson.

The Federal Government is responsible for the cost of this management.

** Each action and its management unit must be clearly defined.

(1) Solution for foreigners without papers or with fake or expired papers

- Amnesty for a given time frame for them to come out voluntarily and to be registered as per the prescribed Schedule.
- Biometrics screening (as practiced in Pakistan for checking identity of Afghanistan refugees). Deportees coming back with valid documents would be accepted unless they come back with different names because this is tantamount to cheating – this is where Biometric screening would help.
- Repatriate, or Detention Camps if country of origin does not recognize its citizens.
- After the amnesty period, large scale Ops to flush them out and
 - Register them as per the Schedule and Biometrics screening
 - Detention Camp and then Repatriation
- Returnees with valid documentation
 - If with new name (with Biometric help) – reject
 - If registered after amnesty – reject
 - Without work-pass – reject

With work-pass – no wives or children allowed to accompany

- Preventive measure to stop returnees and new illegals

Increase legal entry points

Biometrics match

Patrol unit – land and sea, logistics, man-power – to prevent illegal entry

Element of enforcement personnel corruption tendency

- * Familiarization (briefing by higher authority) for newly posted staff at front-line job – past practice of corruption be mentioned and inculcate patriotism and safeguarding our sovereignty.
- * Leaders by example (directive to issue citizenship through backdoor is unlawful, unconstitutional and against Principles of Rukunegara)

Native Court – Schedule of duty for Ketua Kampung. e.g. population update yearly; legal status of Native Court be revised upwards to protect and uphold our Native Adat to minimize marriage to foreigners who would claim Native status.

Locals employing or sheltering illegals –

Penalties for offenders, both foreigners and locals e.g. revoke trading license, heavy fines, jail term, and caning.

Levy factor:

Foreign workers' levy cost – reduce levy to increase compliance by employers;

Optimum amount of levy –

Company-to-company basis

Job-to-job basis;

Consider waiving levy in certain sector;

(Registration exercise of illegal immigrants between 1 August 2008 and 31 October 2008 numbered 312,837 workers – 95,470 Filipino and 216,367 Indonesian – but only 11,000 Indonesian workers' levy paid by April 2009.)

Fomema/Growarisan – why only in Sabah? Should apply to all States.

Special Courts to deal with illegal immigrants

Education for both enforcement units and public sector on predicament faced by Sabah.

(2) Solution for the IMM13 holders

Malaysia is not a signatory to the 1951 U.N. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol. "There was no Refugee status recognized by Malaysia – we have never granted anybody Refugee status" said Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar when Foreign Minister in 1999 and "Government never recognize Refugee status" said Datuk Seri Radzi when Home Affairs Minister in 2007 – they were referring to Achenese from Sumatra, Rohingas from Burma and Patani from Thailand when commenting on refugees in Malaysia. They do not mean it when come to Sabah. (Appendices 86, 87, 88)

- Get hold of the initial registry of these Refugees' particulars and their total yearly number – they are supposed to renew yearly with cost; (Registry is kept by Jabatan Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri in JKM)
- How many granted PR and how many issued Project IC/M – revoke them all *1st gen*
- Stop issuing this IMM13 and revoke existing ones
- A time frame to re-register them as per the Schedule and Biometrics screening, then provide provisional stay permit for them to be prepared for repatriation –

Repatriate them including children below 12 years old for documentation

Children above 12 but below 18 have an option to stay back with local guardians

- Close the Refugee Settlement Schemes
- Repatriated ones can come back with valid documents including work-pass but wives and children not allowed to accompany
- They can apply for PR according to the immigration laws of Sabah
- Third country if any taker or distribute to other States proportionately

(3) Solution for those "citizens" in possession of Project IC/M

1st gen

Both State and Federal Governments must first stop denying existence of such Project. ✓

- Revoke their citizenship like the case of Salman Majid who falsified Sijil Akuan by stating that he was born in Ranau when in fact born in Pakistan ✓
- Expunge their names from the electoral rolls if registered as electors ✓
- A time frame for them to register as per the Schedule and provisional stay permit issued for them to prepare for documentation by their respective countries of origin
- Documentation by their countries of origin – Indonesians have Consulates in Sabah to help, but Philippines Government would argue citizenship and "stateless" people would crop up

- Work-pass for those employed
- Could apply for PR according to immigration laws of Sabah
- Repatriate those unemployed other than those “stateless” and “old age” (above 65 years old)
- Royal Commission of Inquiry (RCI) on the falsified Sijil Akuan

- (4) Solution for “Stateless” people or those who could not be repatriated NB not (5)
+ (6)
Detention Camps first and
Offer them to a third country, or
Case-to-case basis apply for Malaysian PR and distributed them proportionately to other States, with their PR MyKad coded accordingly
More than 65 years old allowed to stay back if they wish

- (5) Stateless street kids
Certain consideration for children according to UN protocol like being looked after by Welfare Department and in Detention Camp; and also distribute proportionately to other States for shelter and schooling. (NB) for a of our local parents

- (6) Foreigners married to locals with children
Native Court’s jurisdiction and legal status be reviewed upwards as mentioned earlier;
Registration as per the Schedule;
Documentation by country of origin;
Work-pass;
Apply PR according to Sabah’s immigration laws.

Their children are Malaysian citizens by operation of law as stated in
Article 14
Second Schedule
Article 160 – of our Federal Constitution.

- (7) Provisional stay permit, renewable yearly, to scrutinize movement/activity.
PR – legalized workers can apply for PR according to our immigration laws.

Foreign Labour Management:-

- government role like registration, and review of policies,
- employer’s role like housing, insurance, updating record on foreign workers say 6-monthly,
- inform Police of change in job or accommodation address,

- different management according to jobs concerned – maids, plantation, construction, entertainment.

(8) Upon arrival of any foreigners – Biometrics Check and issue an entry paper which must be surrendered when leaving Sabah:

Social (holiday) visa:

Address and contact number while in Sabah.

Relative or friend's address and contact number in Sabah.

Above particulars linked to the intended address' nearest Police station for security reason and Police informed of any change of address.

Work-pass available:

Employer's particulars

Employer responsible to inform Immigration Dept and the nearest Police Station for any change of address

JKKK and Ketua Kampung to record any new comer (local or foreigner) coming to stay in the Kampung (it is kampung adat to do so) and check their accompanying documents and if foreigner inform the nearest Police station for security reason. Schedule of duty for Ketua Kampung. e.g. updating population growth of the Kampung.

(9) Set up Malaysian Consulate in Nunukan and Zamboanga; and insist on at least one Filipino Consulate in Sabah.

Compliance of implementation of all above is of utmost importance for preventive measure – logistics, Biometrics check, on business employers and Government-Linked companies and individuals, elimination of enforcement staff corruption, Special Courts and penalties.

The Registration Schedule and the Flow Chart are included here for further study and improvement (appendices 89, 90).

Chapter 5

CONCLUSION

Malaysia like other countries has the right to control the flow of immigrants into its territory. It is a security and sovereignty as well as economic issue.

It is acknowledged that the issue cited in this book can not be eradicated but need to be properly managed. We not only must crack down illegal entry but equally important is to crack down on business and individuals that shelter and/or employ them.

When oil was found in Sabah in early 70's, we were told to share the wealth amongst all states, but when Sabah faces illegal immigrants with all the problems cited Sabah has to shoulder them alone. Why not distribute these foreigners proportionately to the rest of Malaysia?

So much demographic changes have taken place in Sabah since 1970, changes perceived as unnatural and without regards to Principals of Rukunegara – two of them being Keluhuran Perlembagaan and Kedaulatan Undang-Undang. Extra effort must be formulated and implemented to ensure viability of Malaysia. Sabah took part in formation of Malaysia primarily because of security and sovereignty within Malaysia. No Sabah, no Malaysia. This is not Sabah's dilemma. This is Federal government's dilemma – whether to safeguard Sabah's sovereignty within Malaysia or not.

Up to 2005 I wanted those people who abused their power in the issuance of this Project IC/Mahathir be punished by death. But in 2006 when presenting my papers to the Parliamentary Select Committee on National Integrity I asked for reconciliation and urged those responsible and still alive including Tun Dr. Mahathir to come forward and correct what is not right for the sake of sovereignty of Sabah within Malaysia.

Postscript

By the time this book was in the printing process I received a copy of 2008 Annual Report of Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (SUHAKAM). In Chapter 5(i) there is a section on Citizenship Issues encountered by SUHAKAM in Sabah and I would like to highlight here for the public as this is relevant to the gist of this book.

1. A Filipino complained that his children were unable to gain admission into a particular school despite the fact that he is a MyKad holder. His birth certificate indicates that he was born in Kampung Pirasan, Kota Marudu. The complainant admitted, however, that he has never been to Kampung Pirasan and does not know where it is – there is no such place, in any case. His birth certificate further shows that he and his parents are not Malaysian citizens. How he became a MyKad holder is baffling.
2. Another Filipino said he had been in possession of a bunga raya identity card (IC) since 1994. He is a member of a political party. He had applied to change his IC to a MyKad but complained that he had not succeeded in doing so. He said his IC was only useful during elections, as he was able to vote in the Libaran State constituency. Beyond that, it does not serve any purpose.
3. A Filipina, aged 24, has a birth certificate stating that she was born in Labuan on Nov 3, 1984. It shows that she and her parents are not Malaysian citizens. However, in 1998, her father managed to obtain his IC and two years later, he was issued a MyKad. His complaint was that his wife and daughter now cannot get MyKad.
4. A Filipino couple, who have eight children, have no relevant documents. Yet the husband and three children had been issued MyKad. The husband complained that his wife and other children were unable to obtain MyKad.
5. A Filipina, aged 56, has a MyKad which indicates that she is a Malaysian, a Muslim and bumiputera. Her two sons aged 23 and 21 have no IC because their birth certificates show that they are not Malaysian citizens. According to their documents, their parents are not citizens either. The complainant said her sons have not been able to get MyKad although she holds one. She admitted that, while the photograph on the MyKad is hers, the name belongs to someone else.

6. One Filipino was detained under the Internal Security Act 1960 from Nov 16, 1995 to Nov 15, 1997 at the Kamunting Detention Centre in Taiping, Perak. He was arrested in Kota Kinabalu for alleged involvement in the issuance of ICs to illegal immigrants. Upon his release he returned to Philippines, leaving his wife and children in Sabah. Early in 2008, he came back to Sabah to see his family. In September 2008, he visited the National Registration Department (NRD) to find out the status of his application for a MyKad. He claimed that his MyKad and that of his wife are ready but that the Department will not release the documents. He further claimed that entering Sabah is as simple as moving between Centre Point in Kota Kinabalu and Sembulan, about one kilometer away.
7. A Filipino and an Indonesian were found to have the same name and IC number – H0530907. The Filipino claimed he was born in Kampung Likas, Kota Kinabalu, while the Indonesian said he was born in Beaufort. The Filipino obtained his MyKad in December. The Indonesian complained that he is still waiting for his document. The Filipino's complaint was that his claim for Social Security payments had been turned down because of questions over his citizenship status.
8. In contrast to all these cases, a Sabahan born in Kampung Mandurian, Pitas, on March 24, 1975, is still waiting for his MyKad. Both his parents are Malaysian citizens and have lived in Kampung Mandurian all their lives. The complainant has a valid birth certificate issued by the NRD, which has told him to wait for the outcome of his MyKad application. He has been waiting for 12 years! In the meantime, life is difficult for him since the document is needed in many transactions such as opening a bank account or even when checking into a hotel. He complained that he has been deprived of his rights as a citizen.

Sabah took part in the formation of Malaysia in 1963 primarily because of security and sovereignty of Sabah within Malaysia would be guaranteed. Revelation by SUHAKAM above further corroborates the facts elaborated in this book. NRD, with directive from the powers that be, is fooling and bluffing us Sabahans all this while, disrespecting the Cobbold Commission Report, the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) Report and the Malaysia Agreement – without those recommendations cited in them, there may not be a Malaysia.

EL Chong
July 30, 2009

JANGAN KITA LUPAKAN

**(KESELAMATAN dan KEDAULATAN
Negeri SABAH)**

**oleh
Dr. Chong Eng Leong**

Buku ini dibuat khas untuk
generasi muda dan generasi
masa hadapan rakyat Malaysia
khususnya yang berasal dari Sabah
dan juga untuk
isteriku Lily serta anak-anak kami
Ming Ming, Su Chung dan Su Leeh.

Penghargaan

Buku ini ditulis dengan dorongan dan inspirasi daripada kawan-kawan dan individu.

Saya terhutang budi kepada Tan Sri Simon Sipaun yang telah menulis Pendahuluan untuk buku ini.

Saya berterima kasih kepada Mutalib M.D kerana membenarkan saya menggunakan bahan-bahan rujukan dari buku beliau bertajuk “007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?”. Saya juga berterima kasih kepada Dr. James Gimfil dan Encik Lim Chian sebagai penyemak.

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Bab 1

PENGENALAN

Malaysia telah diwujudkan pada 16hb September tahun 1963. Borneo Utara (sekarang ialah Sabah) bersama Sarawak, Singapura dan Malaya menubuhkan, bukan menyertai, negara kita Malaysia.

“Sabah dilayan seolah-olah seperti koloni dan pemimpin-pemimpin Kuala Lumpur telah mula berlagak seperti tuan-tuan koloni yang baru. Kelihatannya sekarang dengan UMNO menegaskan ‘Ketuanan Melayu’, ‘Melayu’ telah mengambil alih daripada ‘Orang Putih’ sebagai tuan-tuan koloni yang baru.”

“ Kerajaan Persekutuan yang dikuasai oleh UMNO, ialah kerajaan koloni *de facto*. Sistem BN iaitu Pecah dan Perintah yang didominasi oleh UMNO memastikan kepimpinan tempatan tidak lagi menjadi suatu masalah. Melalui ‘Projek Mahathir’, mereka yang bukan warganegara telah diberikan kerakyatan untuk menjadi ahli-ahli UMNO dan mengundi di dalam pilihanraya untuk memastikan UMNO terus memerintah dan mendominasi. Para pendatang asing inilah yang menentukan siapa yang membentuk kerajaan. Mereka ialah para Bumiputera Baru yang diberikan prioriti berbanding orang-orang tempatan dari segi ekonomi dan peluang-peluang perniagaan. Sabah di dalam bahaya terhadap pengambil-alihan oleh mereka yang mempunyai bilangan yang lebih ramai berbanding populasi tempatan. Sabah di dalam bahaya terhadap kehilangan kedaulatan. Terdapat perasaan tidak selamat di antara orang-orang Sabah tentang masa depan mereka – siapa yang akan menguasai masa depan mereka? Orang Sabah? UMNO atau Pendatang Asing? Jika orang bukan warganegara sudah berada di dalam UMNO sebagai ahli, mereka boleh mengundi, dan oleh kerana bilangan mereka yang begitu ramai, suatu hari nanti mereka boleh membuat langkah strategik. Anda boleh jangkakan apa yang bakal terjadi!”

Dua perenggan di atas dipetik daripada buku KEADILAN UNTUK SABAH tulisan Datuk Dr. Jeffrey Kitingan yang diterbitkan tiga tahun lalu. Saya harus menambah dengan memetik Artikel 160 Perlembagaan Persekutuan – Terjemahan – maksud “Persekutuan”: Persekutuan ialah Persekutuan yang termaktub di bawah Perjanjian Persekutuan Malaya 1957.

Adakah ini bermakna Sabah dan Sarawak adalah koloni-koloni Malaya secara perlembagaan?

Apakah tujuan “Projek IC”? Ungkapan ini biasa dipakai oleh orang awam sejak tahun 90-an lagi. Ia merujuk kepada kad pengenalan Malaysia yang sepatutnya hanya untuk warganegara Malaysia, tetapi diberikan secara meragukan kepada pendatang asing yang mana adalah bertentangan dengan Perlembagaan Persekutuan dan undang-undang Malaysia.

“Projek IC” adalah sama dengan “Projek Mahathir” yang disebutkan di mahkamah pada tahun 1992 buat pertama kalinya, tetapi “Projek M” (seperti yang kadangkala disebut) semakin kerap dipetik pada ketika dan selepas perbicaraan Petisyen Pilihanraya Likas 1999. Malahan, ada buku bertajuk IC PROJEK – Agenda Tersembunyi Mahathir? oleh Mutalib M. D yang diterbitkan pada Disember 2006.

Tanyalah mana-mana keluarga, restoran, firma pembinaan, perladangan, syarikat – adakah mereka pernah menggaji pendatang asing sebelum ini dan kemudiannya pendatang asing ini menjadi “orang Malaysia” kerana KP mereka menyatakan bahawa mereka dilahirkan di Sabah dan mempunyai hak untuk mengundi?

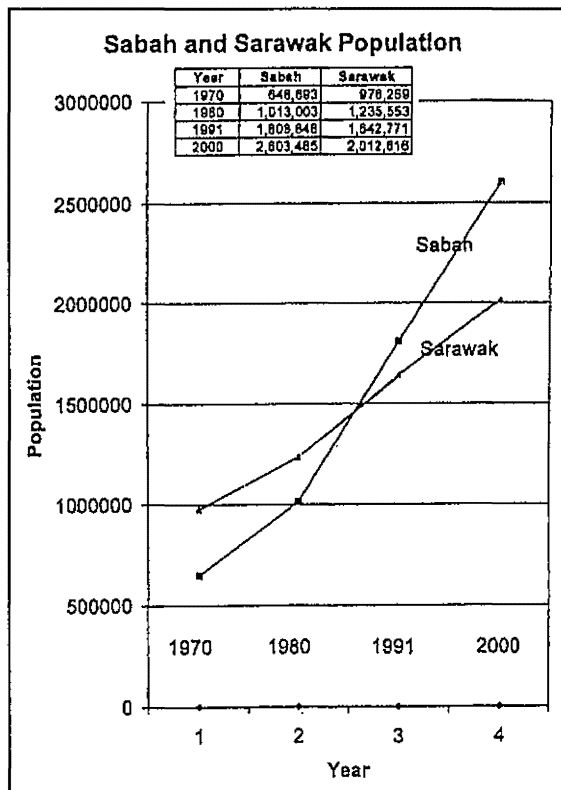
Bab 2

GAMBARAN MENYELURUH

Apa sebenarnya yang terjadi kepada Sabah sejak tahun 1970? Satu perkara yang menakutkan ialah pertumbuhan luar biasa populasi Sabah dan ini sangat ketara jika dibandingkan dengan pertumbuhan populasi Sarawak dalam tempoh masa yang sama. (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, Sabah).

Tahun	Sabah (% peningkatan)	Sarawak (% peningkatan)
1970	648,693	976,269
1980	1,013,003 (56%)	1,235,553 (27%)
1991	1,808,848 (78%)	1,642,771 (33%)
2000	2,603,485 (44%)	2,012,616 (23%)
1970-2000	peningkatan 301%	peningkatan 106%

Jadual 1: Pertumbuhan Populasi Sabah dan Sarawak (lihat Graf 1)



Graf 1

Dari tahun 1970 hingga 2000 Sabah mencatatkan peningkatan 301% berbanding Sarawak 106%.

Pada Disember 2004, saya telah menghantar sebuah Memorandum kepada SUHAKAM – *BERKENAAN PENCEROBOHAN HAK-HAK WARGANEGARA MALAYSIA DI SABAH DENGAN KEHADIRAN POPULASI SEMENTARA YANG BEGITU RAMAI* – menyentuh masalah-masalah sosial, politik, keselamatan dan kedaulatan.

Berikutan itu, pada Disember 2005, SUHAKAM mempersoalkan tentang peningkatan populasi Sabah yang luar biasa dan kemungkinan pengambil-alihan oleh pendatang asing.

Datuk Seri Nazri, Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, menyangkal keadaan ini sebagai luar biasa. Hal ini menunjukkan sikap tidak ambil peduli dan angkuh: alasannya, Sabah mengalami peningkatan dari segi kemudahan dan perkhidmatan kesihatan.

Datuk Paduka Hj Abdul Rahman Ibrahim, Setiausaha Parlimen Kementerian Dalam Negeri, memberikan alasan yang berbeza: kawasan pedalaman yang bergunung-ganang menyebabkan kelewatan pendaftaran surat beranak pada tahun 70-an.

Faktanya:

- (1) Kemudahan kesihatan di Sarawak adalah jauh lebih baik daripada Sabah tetapi populasinya tidak meningkat secara luar biasa.
- (2) Pedalaman Sabah dari dulu hingga sekarang didiami oleh kebanyakannya orang KDM dan pertambahan populasi mereka dari tahun 1970 sehingga tahun 2000 ialah 162% tetapi Bajau-Irranun 344% dan Melayu 1552%. (Jadual 2)

Tahun	KDM	Bajau/Irranun	Malay
1970	215,811	77,271	18,362
2000	564,600	343,200	303,500
<u>Peningkatan</u>	<u>162%</u>	<u>344%</u>	<u>1,552%</u>

Jadual 2

Hal ini bermakna pemimpin-pemimpin Persekutuan menafikan atau pun tidak mahu mengetahui fakta bahawa mereka memiliki agenda tersembunyi untuk menipu orang ramai, terutamanya rakyat Sabah.

Nazri telah mengumumkan di Parlimen pada Jun 2007 bahawa status PR telah diberikan oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan kepada pemegang IMM13 (dikenali sebagai Pelarian di Sabah) dengan tidak sewenang-wenangnya – “hal ini adalah sebahagian daripada rancangan jangka masa panjang kerajaan yang pada akhirnya, para pelarian Filipina yang memegang dokumen IMM13 yang asli, akan menjadi PR di Malaysia”.

Pemberian PR kepada rakyat Malaysia yang bukan rakyat Sabah ialah hak istimewa Kerajaan Negeri Sabah. Bagaimanapun pemberian PR kepada pendatang asing di Sabah mesti mendapatkan kelulusan daripada kedua-dua Kerajaan Negeri dan Persekutuan – bidang kuasa Sabah diabaikan sama sekali di sini. Perkara ini hanyalah kesombongan dan tidak sensitif bagi pihak Kerajaan

Persekutuan untuk mengatakan dan melakukan hal ini. Di manakah keselamatan dan kedaulatan Sabah di dalam Malaysia seperti yang telah dijanjikan apabila kita menubuhkan Malaysia?

Selepas bantahan yang kuat daripada rakyat Sabah, Kerajaan Negeri Sabah hanya meminta pihak Persekutuan untuk menghentikan pemberian PR kepada mereka yang digelar pelarian. Tetapi tiada apa-apa pun yang telah dilakukan untuk membatalkan mereka yang telah memiliki. Kerajaan Negeri Sabah tidak berani untuk membuat aduan walaupun pendatang asing dilayan dengan lebih baik. Jawatan Ketua Menteri ialah jawatan UMNO, bukan pilihan rakyat Sabah.

Najib telah memuji Sabah sebagai contoh yang paling baik untuk konsep “1 Malaysia – rakyat didahulukan” di negara ini sewaktu lawatan pertamanya ke Sabah sebagai PM pada Mei 2009.

Sabah memerlukan lebih banyak tenaga elektrik untuk pembangunan masa hadapan dan sedang memperdebatkan di mana hendak membina stesen janakuasa arang batu yang telah diprotes oleh pejuang alam sekitar. Tenaga hidroelektrik dari empangan Bakun di Sarawak akan disalurkan ke Semenanjung melalui kabel bawah laut. Najib telah bersetuju untuk menyalurkan sebahagian daripada tenaga hidroelektrik ini ke Kalimantan, Indonesia, yang telah diumumkan oleh beliau ketika lawatan pertamanya ke Indonesia sebagai PM seminggu sebelum lawatan ke Sabah. Tetapi keperluan Sabah tidak diambil kira. Beliau bermaksud orang Kalimantan didahulukan sebelum orang Malaysia di Sabah. Sabah telah dilayan dengan kejam.

Sudah beberapa dekad berlalu, tetapi hanya sedikit perubahan yang berlaku kepada Sabah. Surat khabar tempatan memiliki banyak artikel tentang pendatang asing. Kebanyakannya mereka masuk Sabah tanpa izin dan menyerang Sabah dari segenap penjuru termasuklah kewarganegaraan kita yang kita sangat sayangi. Mereka datang dengan jumlah yang besar dan sekarang, bilangan mereka telah mendahului bilangan masyarakat tempatan. Kita sangat banyak membaca tentang “Projek IC” atau “Projek Mahathir”. Masalah sedemikian sangat kerap diterbitkan di dalam media tempatan sehinggakan orang ramai boleh menerima sebagai kenyataan tanpa kelayakan atau perbalahan. Sebagai contoh:

Banyak “kilang” KP yang sebahagiannya melibatkan kakitangan JPN, dilaporkan ditumpaskan oleh polis dalam dua dekad kebelakangan ini – tetapi adakah terdapat sebarang tindakan konkrit yang diambil oleh pihak berkuasa selepas laporan diumumkan? Saya meragukannya, dan “kilang-kilang” ini beroperasi secara berterusan seperti dua rangkuman dalam seminggu dalam bulan April 2009 baru-baru ini (apendiks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6).

Pada tahun 1995 dan 1996, 51 orang ditahan di bawah ISA termasuk 19 kakitangan JPN, dua daripada mereka merupakan bekas pengarah JPN Sabah (apendiks 7). Sejumlah 49 kakitangan awam ditahan di bawah ISA pada separuh kedua tahun 90-an (apendiks 8). Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa ISA seolah-olah tidak mampu menghalang mereka.

Pada Mei 2002, di Kg. Kota, Keningau, sejumlah MyKad asli ditemui dimiliki oleh “orang tempatan”. Sedangkan ketika itu, permohonan untuk mendapatkan MyKad belum

lagi bermula di Sabah. Pihak berkuasa tidak melakukan apa-apa tindakan dan hanya mengatakan bahawa MyKad tersebut adalah asli dan pemegangnya ialah warganegara Malaysia. Mengapa tiada penyiasatan dilakukan tentang bagaimana “orang tempatan” yang miskin dan tinggal di pedalaman ini boleh mendapat MyKad yang asli sedangkan permohonan untuk mendapatkan MyKad di Sabah belum lagi bermula?

Kes rampasan tanah oleh keturunan pemegang Projek IC di Kg Liawan, Keningau, telah difailkan di Mahkamah Tinggi pada tahun 2007 – sebuah artikel melaporkan kejadian pembakaran rumah pada siang hari. Rumah tersebut didiami oleh warga tempatan sebenar lebih 20 tahun. Tujuannya adalah untuk memaksa mereka untuk menyerahkan tanah mereka. Dalam insiden yang berlainan, sepasang warga tempatan telah memohon pemilikan sebidang tanah pada tahun 1993. Permohonan mereka diluluskan pada tahun 1996, tetapi mereka tidak dapat memasuki tanah mereka ini kerana dua orang pemegang kad pengenalan Projek IC telah memohon tanah tersebut dan berpindah masuk terlebih dahulu, serta membina rumah-rumah untuk mereka sendiri dan saudara-mara yang baru sahaja tiba dari negara jiran (apendiks 9).

Kes Tingkayu di Kunak pada Februari 2009 membuktikan bahawa kejadian rampasan tanah mungkin membawa kepada pertumpahan darah – seorang warga tempatan dibunuh oleh pengawal-pengawal keselamatan sebuah syarikat ladang kelapa sawit yang sebelumnya dimiliki oleh peladang kecil warga tempatan yang asli. Para pengawal keselamatan ini didakwa merupakan pemegang kad pengenalan Projek IC atau pun anak-anak mereka. Beberapa orang lagi telah tercedera termasuklah seorang peguam yang mewakili peladang-peladang kecil di dalam kes mahkamah antara syarikat dengan peladang-peladang kecil tersebut (apendiks 10).

Di sekitar Kota Kinabalu kanak-kanak jalanan membuang air kecil merata-rata tempat, meminta sedekah daripada pelancong, berkeliaran dalam keadaan tidak berbaju di sepanjang jalan dan mengganggu persembahan *Cing Ming* untuk orang mati. Tiada kanak-kanak asli warga Sabah, walau pun miskin, akan melakukan ini; tindakan ini ialah budaya asing (apendiks 11, 12, 13).

Namun begitu, warganegara Malaysia sejati berhadapan dengan banyak keadaan yang menyakitkan hati dalam mendapatkan KP atau MyKad yang sememangnya dikhususkan untuk warganegara Malaysia.

Ada seorang warga Sino yang memohon semula untuk MyKad yang baru (MyKad lama telah hilang dan laporan polis telah dibuat), tetapi selepas beberapa pertanyaan, beliau telah diberikan MyKad merah dua tahun kemudian dengan status PR – kewarganegaraannya juga dicuri! Namun, akhirnya beliau berjaya mendapatkan semula kewarganegaraannya setelah mendapat banyak perhatian masyarakat umum.

Seorang remaja warga tempatan memohon MyKad tetapi butir-butir surat beranaknya telah diberikan oleh unit pemprosesan JPN kepada seorang yang lain yang tidak memiliki dokumen yang sah. Dia dan keluarganya membuat laporan polis. Adakah JPN menyiasat kes ini? Jika benar, bolehkah JPN memberitahu kita siapakah ‘penyamar’ itu? Adakah kakitangan yang terlibat disiasat? Beribu-ribu kes yang serupa tidak dilaporkan.

Saya sendiri pernah berjumpa dengan warga tempatan yang berumur 20-an dan 30-an yang dilahirkan di Sabah. Mereka memiliki surat beranak yang asli tetapi selepas bertahun-tahun memohon KP Malaysia, mereka diberikan KP “penduduk sementara”.

Dan ramai ibu bapa mengadu kepada saya bahawa anak-anak remaja mereka tidak boleh mendapatkan KP sebagai warganegara Malaysia setelah berumur 12 tahun. JPN meminta ibu bapa ini untuk memohon kewarganegaraan Malaysia bagi pihak anak-anak mereka. Anak-anak ini dilahirkan di Sabah selepas hari pembentukan Malaysia dan memiliki surat beranak yang asli.

Artikel 14 Perlembagaan Persekutuan Malaysia berkenaan kewarganegaraan berdasarkan undang-undang. Seksyen 14(1)(b) dibaca seperti berikut: every person born on or after Malaysia day and having any of the qualifications specified in Part II of the Second Schedule is citizen by operation of law.

Part II of the Second Schedule untuk Perlembagaan Persekutuan bertajuk “Citizenship by Operation of Law of Persons Born on or after Malaysia Day” dan seksyen 1(a)-nya dibaca seperti berikut: every person, born within the Federation of whose parents one at least is at the time of the birth either a citizen or permanent resident in the Federation, is a citizen by operation of law.

Kita mungkin berfikir bahawa seksyen 1(a) di atas cukup jelas tetapi kanak-kanak ini dinafikan hak dari segi Perlembagaan dan perlu memohon kewarganegaraan Malaysia. Kecuali dilahirkan di Sabah bermakna TIDAK dilahirkan di dalam Persekutuan seperti yang diterjemahkan di dalam Artikel 160 Perlembagaan Persekutuan.

“Persekutuan” ditakrifkan seperti berikut: ‘Persekutuan’ bermaksud persekutuan yang termaktub di bawah Persekutuan Perjanjian Malaya, 1957.

Mengapa tidak termaktub di bawah Perjanjian Malaysia yang dimeterai pada 1963 di antara United Kingdom of Great Britain, Persekutuan Malaya, Borneo Utara, Sarawak dan Singapura? Untuk menterjemahkan “Persekutuan” sebagai satu yang termaktub di bawah Perjanjian Malaya 1957 akan membuat orang merasa sangsi kalau Sabah dan Sarawak ialah koloni Malaya.

Bekas PM mengatakan: “Beritahu kebenaran walaupun menyakitkan. Kita tidak mahu berpura-pura dan mengatakan bahawa semuanya dalam keadaan yang baik. Kita tidak mahu berada di dalam keadaan penafian.” Tetapi adakah beliau mendengar rintihan kita yang meminta bantuan dan tindakan? Jika ya, mengapa situasi yang serius pada tahun 2000 bertukar menjadi kritikal pada tahun 2006? (Apendiks 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19).

Nazri berterusan menyatakan bahawa isu ini tidak membawa sebarang masalah kepada Sabah. Satu lagi sindrom penafian. Tetapi lihat saja Skim Penempatan Pelarian Kinarut untuk pemegang dokumen IMM13 sebagai contoh:

Sebaik sahaja “pelarian” ini diberikan PR atau kad pengenalan dalam Projek IC, tempat yang disediakan akan diisi oleh saudara mara mereka dari Filipina – didedahkan oleh seorang bekas Pesuruhjaya Polis Sabah. Dan siapa tahu, mereka yang baru datang juga mungkin akhirnya akan diberikan kad IMM13 atau diberikan status PR? Seorang lagi bekas Pesuruhjaya Polis Sabah mendedahkan bahawa 90% dadah di Sabah datang dari Filipina. Penempatan-penempatan “pelarian” adalah kawasan utama untuk aktiviti jenayah dan tempat persembunyian penjenayah. Mereka juga membawa bersama mereka penyakit berjangkit seperti batuk kering, malaria, denggi, HIV, dan kusta. (Apendiks 20, 21, 22)

Contoh lain tentang masalah yang disebabkan oleh pendatang asing ini:

Pada tahun 1998, FOMEMA (firma yang melakukan pemeriksaan bagi pendatang asing) mendedahkan bahawa 75% katil hospital dihuni oleh pendatang asing. Dr. Chua Soi Lek sebagai Menteri Kesihatan waktu itu, mendedahkan pada Julai 2006 bahawa hospital-hospital di Sabah melayan lebih ramai pendatang asing; Dr. Chua Kim Hing dari Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu mendedahkan pada November 2007 bahawa 80% katil hospital di Bahagian Ibu Bersalin dan Kanak-kanak Hospital Likas dihuni oleh pendatang asing. (Apendiks 23, 24)

Institut Pelajaran Tinggi Awam (IPTA) – kuota untuk pelajar tempatan untuk memasuki IPTA juga diberikan kepada anak-anak pemegang Projek IC yang mendakwa bahawa mereka juga Bumiputera.

Situasi di penjara – 75% banduan merupakan pendatang asing pada tahun 2003 seperti yang didedahkan oleh Pengarah Jabatan Penjara Negeri Sabah (apendiks 25).

Pengeboman ikan oleh pendatang tanpa izin – Kajian oleh UMS mendapati 50% terumbu karang Sabah berdepan dengan ancaman kemusnahan kekal berikutan pengeboman yang berleluasa.

Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja (KWSP) pada tahun 1997 mendedahkan bahawa terdapat 14,000 pencarum KWSP memiliki banyak nama untuk nombor KP yang sama. Pertubuhan Keselamatan Sosial (PERKESO) juga mengalami masalah yang sama. Hal ini berikutan pendatang asing menggunakan nombor KP orang tempatan yang dicuri atau pun berkongsi nombor kad pengenalan yang mereka perolehi daripada Projek IC. Hal yang sama juga berlaku di Jabatan Kebajikan di mana elaun bulanan untuk warga tua diberi kepada pendatang asing yang menggunakan KP palsu dan KP yang tidak terdapat di dalam pangkalan data JPN.

Perumahan – penempatan semula pemegang-pemegang kad Projek IC dari setinggan haram ke rumah pangsa atau perumahan menguntungkan kebanyakan pendatang asing. Contohnya:

- Penduduk setinggan haram di Teluk Likas di Kota Kinabalu telah dipindahkan ke Kg. Warisan di Inanam pada Tahun 2000 – kajian yang dilakukan oleh UMS menunjukkan kebanyakan pendatang asing mendapat faedah daripada keadaan ini.
- Pendatang tanpa izin di Labuan akan dipindahkan ke Kg. Kiansam dan akan diberikan dokumen IMM13 seperti yang diumumkan oleh Datuk Nazri di Labuan pada tahun 2008 (apendiks 26).
- Lebih-kurang 4,000 penduduk setinggan haram di Kg. Pondo, Pulau Gaya dipercayai memiliki latar belakang yang meragukan dipindahkan ke Kg. Boronuon, Telipok pada tahun 2001 – protes daripada penduduk berdekatan dan ahli politik telah gagal. Kampung baru itu yang dinamakan Kg. Penempatan terletak di atas bukit bersebelahan dengan Skim Penempatan Pelarian Telipok yang terletak di lembah bersebelahan. Seluruh kawasan itu berbahaya dari segi kesihatan dan keselamatan. (apendiks 27, 28, 29, 30, 31).
- Perancangan Perumahan Rakyat Termiskin (PPRT) ialah skim perumahan untuk rakyat yang miskin tegar (pada tahun 2007, 23% penduduk Sabah adalah miskin tegar, negeri yang termiskin di Malaysia). Siapakah mereka yang miskin tegar ini? adakah mereka merupakan warga asli Sabah? Jika kita melihat ke dalam pangkalan data mereka, sebilangan besar daripada mereka merupakan pemegang kad Projek IC. Sebagai contoh di Kg. Pondo, Pulau Gaya, selepas Ops Nyah II dan selepas memindahkan 4,000 penduduk setinggan haram ke Kg. Boronuon, Telipok pada tahun 2001, mereka yang tertinggal yang akan dipindahkan dalam masa terdekat ini dianalisis:

Identiti mereka yang terdiri daripada 218 ketua keluarga:

- (i) 68 tiada KP,

- (ii) 150 memiliki KP dan 108 daripadanya juga memiliki nombor KP lama,
 - (iii) 89 daripada 108 pemilik nombor KP lama ini termasuk di dalam kumpulan-kumpulan yang meragukan yang akan dihuraikan kemudian.
- Penduduk setinggan haram di Kg. Sri Tanjong dan Kg. Kuari bersebelahan KKIA dipindahkan ke Kinarut (pada mulanya ke Kg. Maang, Penampang tetapi menerima tentangan hebat daripada orang ramai termasuklah BN dan parti-parti pembangkang) pada tahun 2007 (Apendiks 32, 33). Salah seorang Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Datuk Seri Yahya Hussein berkata bahawa majoriti penduduk setinggan haram ini ialah pesara kerajaan iaitu rakyat tempatan dari seluruh Sabah, tetapi keputusan analisis terhadap setinggan haram adalah seperti berikut dalam Jadual 3:
499 daripada 2,698 adalah rakyat Malaysia yang sebenar; itulah sebabnya seorang lagi Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Datuk Seri Joseph Pairin Kitingan mengatakan bahawa 80% penduduk setinggan haram merupakan rakyat Malaysia yang memiliki latar belakang yang meragukan (apendiks 34).

	Dewasa	Kanak-kanak	Bilangan yang berdaftar Dalam Daftar Pemilih 2005
Tanpa dokumen	63	228	
Pemegang IMM13	139	46	
Pemegang dokument asing seperti pasport	49	11	
Rakyat Malaysia sebenar	244	255	137
Rakyat Malaysia diragui			
(1) ada no. KP lama	413		402
(2) tiada no. KP lama {saudara of (1)}	184		A
(3) anak-anak (1) dan (2)		821	
Masih dipersoalkan kerana memegang KP orang lain atau saudara mara Pemegang IMM13 atau saudara PTI	122	123	B
<u>Total</u>	<u>1,214</u>	<u>1,484</u>	(A + B = 95)

Jadual 3

Analisis ini berdasarkan pendaftaran rumah ke rumah untuk penduduk setinggan haram pada Januari 2006 oleh pegawai-pegawai DBKK, Polis, Imigresen, Tanah dan Ukur dan Jabatan ketua menteri.

Mereka bersemuka dengan ratusan pendatang asing tanpa dokumen tetapi tiada tindakan proaktif yang dilakukan untuk menangkap mereka dengan serta-merta.

Hanya mengumumkan beberapa bulan kemudian bahawa mereka yang tidak memiliki dokumen yang sah tidak layak untuk berpindah ke rumah pangsa. Juga jangan dilupakan, pemegang IMM13 sepatutnya tinggal di dalam Skim Penempatan Pelarian kecuali mereka ada permit kerja untuk bekerja di tempat lain. Jika tiada tindakan dilakukan terhadap mereka yang tiada dokumen, bagaimana kita boleh mengharapkan tindakan diambil terhadap “Pelarian”?

Jadi, apa yang sebenarnya telah berlaku di Sabah sejak 1970?

Pendatang asing yang akhirnya memiliki kad Projek IC ini menuntut status Bumiputera dengan segala Hak Warisan Adat. Berapa ramaikah mereka? Jadual 4 menunjukkan KDM meningkat sebanyak 236% berbanding peningkatan Bumiputera lain sebanyak 631% dari tahun 1960 sehingga tahun 2000. Adakah KDM tidak produktif seperti “Bumiputera” yang lain? Atau adakah ini membayangkan agenda tersembunyi Kerajaan Persekutuan?

Corak peningkatan populasi Bumiputera seperti yang digambarkan pada Graf 2 adalah sama seperti Peningkatan populasi Sabah seperti yang digambarkan pada Graf 1. Jelas sekali bahawa peningkatan luar biasa terhadap populasi Sabah adalah sebahagiannya berikutan kemasukan beramai-ramai pendatang asing yang diberikan kad Projek IC yang memberi mereka status Bumiputera, (alasan-alasan lain akan dibincangkan kemudian dalam buku ini).

Sebelum menghuraikan butir-butir perpecahan populasi pendatang asing, marilah kita melihat kepada situasi keselamatan di Sabah-

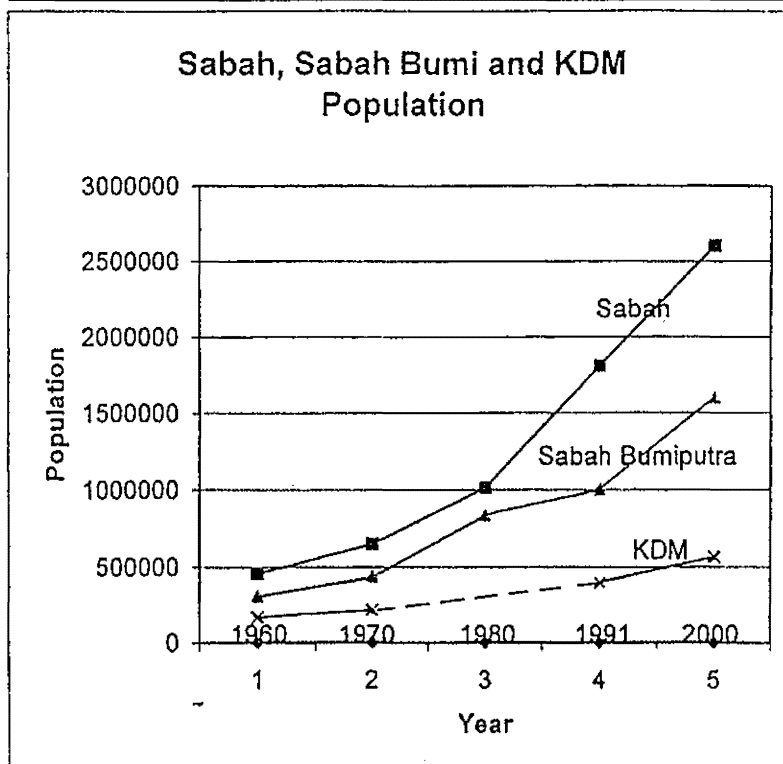
Situasi Keselamatan di Sabah

- Pencuri-pencuri kabel di Sepanggar di Kota Kinabalu pada Mei 2008 ditangkap tetapi tidak didakwa di mahkamah sebaliknya dibuang ke negeri Johor. Kita tertanya-tanya mengapa? Penafian lagi bahawa kemungkinan pencuri-pencuri muda ini adalah anak-anak kepada pemegang kad Projek IC atau pun mereka ialah pendatang tanpa izin?

Year	KDM	Bumiputera Lain	Jumlah
1960	167,993	141,840	309,833
1970	215,811	221,264	437,075
1980			838,141 (Pribumi)
1991	397,287	606,253	1,003,540
2000	564,600	1,036,700	1,601,300
2005	{600,000	1,200,000	1,800,000– extrapolated}
peningkatan '60-'00	236%	631%	417%

Jadual 4: Pertumbuhan Populasi Bumiputra Sabah (lihat Graf 2)

Tahun	Sabah	Jumlah Bumi	KDM	Bajau + Irranun	Malay
1960	454,421	309,833	167,993	61,838	
1970	648,693	437,075	215,811	77,271	18,362
1980	1,013,003	838,141			
1991	1,808,848	1,003,540	397,287	211,970	123,810
2000	2,603,485	1,601,300	564,600	343,200	303,500



Graf 2

- Pelajar UMS diculik pada jam 7 malam April 2008 di depan orang ramai di pusat membeli-belah Kingfisher dan seterusnya dirogol dan diseksa. Adakah dua orang muda ini orang tempatan atau anak-anak pemegang kad Projek IC?
- Budak berumur 12 tahun dibunuh pada April 2003 kerana RM2 di Pusat membeli-belah Segama, Kota Kinabalu oleh penduduk tidak berdokumen dari Pulau Gaya. Dimanakah pembunuh yang tidak berdokumen ini sekarang?
- Lelaki berumur 27 tahun dibunuh pada Februari 2005 di Skim Penempatan Pelarian Kinarut untuk pemegang IMM13 disebabkan kes ragut telefon bimbit dan orang ramai meragui kedudukan pembunuh-pembunuh ini sekarang yang merupakan:

Gambaran Menyeluruh

1. Bekas banduan yang memiliki MyKad
 2. Pernah dihantar pulang ke negara asal selepas dipenjara bagi satu tempoh akibat kesalahan melibatkan dadah tetapi menyelina kembali ke Sabah.
 3. Pendatang tanpa izin tanpa dokumen
- Pembunuhan YB Datuk Norjan pada Februari 2004 – pesalah merupakan bekas banduan yang memasuki kembali Sabah dengan nama yang berbeza dan memiliki KP Malaysia. (apendiks 35)
 - Datuk Wong yang terkenal dibunuh pada Disember 2004 oleh seorang buruh pendatang tanpa izin.
 - Kecederaan dan kematian akibat ragut yang tidak terkira ramainya.
 - Beberapa polis ditembak pada Ogos 2006 di Kg. Pondo di Pulau Gaya yang dilakukan oleh “orang tempatan” yang berkaitan dengan dadah.
 - Penculikan di Pulau Sipadan pada April 2000 adalah dengan kerjasama “orang tempatan” yang berkaitan dengan penculik (apendiks 36) - akan diuraikan kemudian.
 - Darul Islam Sabah – beberapa orang ditahan di bawah ISA pada Jun 2006 dan mereka ialah “orang tempatan” atau memiliki status PR Sabah.
 - Jemaah Islamiah – seorang pendatang asing dan seorang “warga Malaysia” ditahan di bawah ISA pada Disember 2002.
 - Sabah termasuk dalam peta Filipina dan tuntutan Filipina terhadap Sabah masih berjalan, malah Kerajaan Filipina tidak menggugurkannya; bayaran tahunan sebanyak RM5,300 masih diberikan oleh Malaysia kepada Filipina. Adakah bayaran ini merupakan sewa atau bayaran penyerahan hak? (apendiks 37)
 - Kelihatan seperti lautan, orang asing yang berjumlah kira-kira 5,000 orang berkumpul di depan Mahkamah Tinggi Kota Kinabalu pada hari keputusan perbicaraan Injunksi Mahkamah 1986 untuk menghentikan pilihanraya umum yang akan berlaku. Tiada penduduk asli tempatan dalam jumlah yang begitu besar sekali akan menyertai perhimpunan haram sedemikian. (apendiks 38)
 - Dalam demonstrasi dan kekacauan pada Mac 1986 sebaik sahaja Mahkamah Tinggi membuat keputusan, kumpulan polis bersenjata didapati mengiringi perarakan haram seolah-olah ada agenda tersembunyi. Siapakah yang memberi permit untuk mengiringi? (apendiks 39 – punca dari buku Mutalib M. D, “007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?”)

- Pesuruhjaya Polis mengarahkan Hassnar Ibrahim untuk membunuh beberapa orang Kadazan dan Cina – mengapa? Kawalan politik dalam apa cara sekali pun. Perarakan Hindraf pada 2007 menerima tamparan berikutan cubaan membunuh. Namun dalam rusuhan KK 1986, Polis meminta orang untuk membunuh warganegara Malaysia atas motif terselindung. Siapa yang mengarahkan Pesuruhjaya Polis berbuat demikian? Pendedahan niat untuk menghasut ini tidak memberi imej yang baik terhadap integriti Polis dan perkara ini tidak memberi gambaran yang baik terhadap masa depan negara kita. (apendiks 40 – punca dari buku Mutalib M. D, “007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?”)

Seluruh negeri Sabah berada dalam bahaya iaitu pertumpahan darah.

Chapter 3

BUTIRAN DAN SPESIFIK POPULASI PENDATANG ASING

Pendatang asing adalah

1. Pemegang kad pengenalan Projek IC atau Projek Mahathir
2. Pemegang IMM13
3. Orang yang tidak berdokumen, mereka yang memiliki dokumen palsu atau tamat tempoh.
4. (Pekerja asing dengan pas kerja – tidak dibincangkan dalam buku ini)

1. Pemegang Kad Projek IC (Mahathir)

Berapa ramaikah mereka? Menjelang tahun 2006, bersama-sama dengan anak-anak mereka, jumlah mereka mencapai 600,000 orang. Nombor siri dalam Projek IC (juga dikenali sebagai KP yang meragukan) adalah seperti berikut:

H0288001 hingga H0384000 dan H0480001 hingga H0576000

Pada Jun 1995, Radin Malleh, sekarang Datuk, mengemukakan soalan untuk jawapan secara lisan atau bertulis di Parlimen. Beliau mahu mengetahui siapakah pemilik-pemilik KP ini dengan nombor-nombor KP berikut:

H0288001 hingga H0384000

H0480001 hingga H0576000

H0609601 hingga H0610000

H0658001 hingga H0658200

H0658401 hingga H0659000

H0666001 hingga H0666400

Jawapan ialah Parlimen tidak boleh mendedahkan jawapannya kerana “Menyalahi Peraturan Mesyuarat 23 (1)(f)”.

Pemalsuan Sijil Akuan

Projek IC dikaitkan dengan pemalsuan Sijil Akuan seperti yang dinyatakan oleh YB Datuk Radin Malleh beberapa kali pada Jun 2006. Semua warga Sabah yang asli sudah melengkapkan butir-butir tentang kelahiran mereka di belakang KP Biru (tempat dan tarikh lahir, nombor siri dan tempat pendaftaran kelahiran) tetapi pemegang kad Projek IC hanya bergantung kepada Sijil Akuan seperti yang tertera di belakang KP (tiada nombor siri dan tempat pendaftaran kelahiran kerana mereka tiada sijil kelahiran). (Apendiks 41, 42, 43, 44)

Pangkalan data pendaftaran KP bagi Projek IC disimpan di Ibu Pejabat JPN di KL. Cabutan butir-butir dari nombor Projek IC boleh didapati daripada Ibu Pejabat dengan kos RM5 setiap nombor. Jawapan yang tidak berubah ialah Sijil Akuan bergantung kepada pemberian KP (apendiks 45). Pemegang kad Projek IC tidak memiliki surat beranak.

Contoh pemegang kad Projek IC:-

- Salman Majid – ditangkap pada Mac 2005 di KLIA dan ditahan 199 hari di Pusat Tahanan Imigresen di Sepang. Selepas dibebaskan, dia memfailkan saman terhadap Kerajaan Malaysia kerana kesalahan membatalkan kewarganegaraan Malaysiannya. Ketua Pengarah JPN menjawab bahawa pembatalan itu telah dilakukan pada tahun 2001 kerana Salman Majid memalsukan Sijil Akuan yang dia gunakan untuk memohon KP Biru Sabah pada tahun 80-an. Salman menyatakan dalam Sijil Akuan itu bahawa dia dilahirkan di Ranau, Sabah, sedangkan beliau dilahirkan di Pakistan. Nombor KP lama dan barunya ialah H0352141 dan 620202-12-5053.

Salman mengatakan tentang pemberian KP nya: “Pada tahun 80-an saya telah ditawarkan kad pengenalan di Sabah semasa Projek Khas. Saya telah menerima tawaran itu dengan beribu-ribu rakyat Sabah yang lain.”

- Penduduk setingan Filipino di Kg. Kota, Keningau pada Mei 2002 didapati memiliki MyKad yang mana permohonan bagi Sabah belum lagi dibuka. JPN Sabah memberitahu bahawa penduduk ini adalah warganegara Malaysia dan MyKad yang mereka miliki ialah tulen. Tetapi mereka tidak menjelaskan bagaimana penduduk kampung yang terletak di pedalaman telah memiliki MyKad sebelum permohonannya dibuka untuk Sabah.
- Enam gadis terlibat dalam aktiviti maksiat di Perak pada Mac 2002. Pada mulanya dikatakan orang Sabah tetapi Ketua Polis Sabah kemudiannya memperbetulkan dengan mengatakan bahawa mereka adalah warga Indonesia yang mana KP Malaysia mereka dikeluarkan oleh JPN Sabah.

- Mereka menuntut Hak Warisan Adat Anak Negeri – Kg. Pondo di Pulau Gaya di mana pemegang projek IC menuntut Hak Anak Negeri telah mendakwa bahawa nenek moyang mereka telah tinggal di sana sejak 100 tahun yang lalu (tetapi sebuah foto yang diambil pada tahun 1948 menunjukkan tempat itu adalah kosong – apendiks 46). Sekitar 4,000 orang dipindahkan ke Kg. Boronuon, Telipok seperti yang telah dinyatakan awal tadi. Dan dalam kes Kg. Maang di mana Timbalan Ketua Menteri, Datuk Yahya Hussin mengatakan bahawa majoriti penduduk setinggan di Kg. Sri Tanjong dan Kg. Kuari berhampiran KKIA merupakan pesara tempatan, tetapi kajian menunjukkan bahawa majoriti mereka, jika diketahui nombor KP lama mereka, adalah pemegang Projek IC seperti yang dinyatakan pada awal tadi.
- Penyeludup rokok dari Pulau Gaya, mengaku dalam Mahkamah bahawa dia ialah warga Malaysia kelahiran Filipina, tetapi nombor KP barunya berkod 12 iaitu lahir di Sabah. Nombor KP lamanya adalah H0558763, dan masih berdaftar di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah hari ini.
- Fuad Arif dan seorang lagi dalam Daily Express 7 Januari 2007 – kedua-duanya mengaku bahawa mereka dilahirkan di Filipina dan mengikut ibu bapa mereka ke Sabah sewaktu mereka masih kanak-kanak lagi. Mereka mengaku telah diberikan Projek IC (apendiks 47). Nama mereka terdapat di dalam daftar pemilih Sabah. Nombor KP baru mereka berkod 12 bermakna mereka dilahirkan di Sabah seperti yang dijangka tertulis di dalam Sijil Akuan mereka yang dipalsukan. Nombor KP lama Fuad ialah H0504933; yang satu lagi tidak memiliki KP lama. Kedua-dua mereka berdaftar sebagai pemilih di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah.
- Akhbar STAR pada November 2007 mengeluarkan sebuah artikel di mana seorang pendatang tanpa izin yang menyatakan bahawa dia memasuki Sabah pada tahun 80-an dan beberapa bulan kemudian dia memiliki KP biru dan akhirnya menjadi pengundi berdaftar. Dia pernah mencuba untuk membuang undi keduanya di kawasan pilihanraya yang berlainan tetapi tidak dapat melakukannya kerana faktor masa (apendiks 48). Nombor KP barunya juga berkod 12. Nombor KP lamanya ialah H0515142. Namanya masih lagi terdapat di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah tetapi hanya di satu kawasan pilihanraya sahaja.
- Seorang wanita berbangsa Filipina didapati berdaftar dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah sejak 1991, menunaikan haji pada 1996 dengan menggunakan pasport Filipina yang mengatakan bahawa dia dilahirkan di Filipina, tetapi KP Malaysiannya berkod 12, iaitu dilahirkan di Sabah. Dia tinggal di Kg. BDC Sandakan sehingga kampung itu diruntuhkan sewaktu Ops Nyah II pada tahun 2002 (apendiks 49, 50). Dia merupakan seorang pengundi di kawasan Sungai Sibuga pada pilihanraya baru-baru ini. Nombor KP lamanya ialah H0560862.
- Seorang pendatang asing dipenjarakan pada tahun 1992 kerana memiliki KP palsu, dia mengatakan bahawa dia mendapat KP tersebut melalui **Projek Presiden Mahathir** (apendiks 51). Dia dipenjara selama 2 tahun dan setelah dibebaskan dia berjaya mendaftar

dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah pada tahun 1995. Adakah dia dihantar balik ke negara asal selepas dibebaskan, tetapi menyelip masuk kembali ke Sabah? Nombor KP lamanya ialah H0487096 dan masih terdapat di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah hari ini.

- Satu sesi Pendengaran Awam bagi kawasan pilihanraya Likas dijalankan oleh Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya pada November 1998 bagi mendengar bantahan berkenaan pengundi dan pilihanraya. Pemegang Projek IC memberitahu Suruhanjaya bahawa mereka dilahirkan di luar Malaysia – tetapi apabila KP baru mereka siap dua tahun kemudian, semua KP mereka berkod 12. (Lebih banyak lagi nanti akan di sentuh dalam Petisyen Pilihanraya Likas).

SUHAKAM melawat Pusat Tahanan Telipok pada tahun 2006. Mereka bertemu seorang pemilik kedai runcit yang memberitahu mereka dengan megahnya bahawa dia dilahirkan di luar Malaysia, tetapi sekarang memiliki MyKad dan pasport Malaysia. Nombor KP nya berkod 12 iaitu dilahirkan di Sabah. SUHAKAM secara terbuka mempersoalkan status Anak Negeri Sabah yang ‘baru’ ini (apendiks 52).

Bekas Ketua Polis mempersoalkan identiti “orang tempatan” ini (2002). Beliau mengakui bahawa para Pegawainya tidak memeriksa latar belakang “orang tempatan” ini hanya kerana mereka menunjukkan KP mereka.

Krew berita BERNAMA melawat mangsa culik Pulau Sipadan yang ditahan Abu Sayyaf di Pulau Jolo pada lewat Mei 2000. Pemandu arah mereka, seorang Anak Negeri dari Jolo, memiliki KP Bunga Raya Malaysia dan memberitahu krew bahawa dia telah tinggal di Sabah selama 17 tahun dan 5 anaknya masih berada di Sabah (dilaporkan dalam akhbar STAR 1 Jun 2000). Gambar yang dikeluarkan dalam artikel itu (apendiks 53), menunjukkan krew bersama Ghalib Andang (Komander Robot) dan orang nombor duanya Mujib Susukan. Kedua-dua pemimpin tertinggi Abu Sayyaf ini juga memiliki KP Biru Sabah dan bersama-sama dengan empat yang lain melawat Kota Kinabalu (mereka tinggal di Hotel Hyatt tingkat 11) selama satu minggu dan kejadian culik itu berlaku seminggu selepas mereka meninggalkan KK – didedahkan dalam blog Malaysia-Today (apendiks 54). Tidak hairanlah jika dikatakan bahawa mereka mendapat bantuan dalaman daripada “orang tempatan” ini (apendiks 36).

Semua di atas merupakan kebenaran. Bekas PM mengatakan pada Oktober 2007 bahawa “Kita mesti memberitahu hal yang benar walau pun menyakitkan”. Beliau mengatakan lagi bahawa “Kita tidak mahu berada dalam keadaan penafian”. Adakah beliau benar-benar maksudkannya? Kenyataan demi kenyataan daripada parti-parti politik dan NGO di Sabah, dan memorandum daripada komponen-komponen BN, merayu kepadanya untuk mendengar rintihan kita tentang isu PTI/IMM13/Projek IC supaya keselamatan kita dan kedaulatan Sabah terpelihara. Tetapi semua ini tidak mendatangkan apa-apa hasil, kecuali terus mengulangi janji untuk menubuhkan Jawatankuasa Kabinet Persekutuan berkenaan Pendatang Tanpa Izin yang akan dipengerusikan oleh Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Najib. Beliau mengumumkan penubuhan itu pada tahun 2006, sekali lagi Najib sebagai pengerusi. Jawatankuasa ini mengadakan satu mesyuarat yang mana memutuskan untuk meminta Mahkamah Khas untuk menangani isu ini tetapi sehingga hari ini tidak ada satu kes pun yang telah didengar.

Sebenarnya Jawatankuasa ini telah ditubuhkan buat pertama kalinya pada tahun 2000 dan bekas PM kita yang merupakan Timbalan PM pada ketika itu merupakan pengerusinya. Beliau memilih untuk tidak mahu mengingatnya terbukti dengan sebuah lagi pengumuman untuk membentuk Jawatankuasa yang sama pada Jun 2008. Hal ini menunjukkan bahawa Kerajaan Persekutuan tidak ada keinginan politik untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini kerana mereka memiliki agenda tersembunyi.

Kewujudan Projek IC atau juga dikenali sebagai Projek Mahathir juga turut disokong oleh:

- (1) Buku-buku Mutalib M. D:
 - (i) IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah
 - (ii) Pengundi Untuk Disewa
 - (iii) IC Projek – Agenda Tersembunyi Mahathir? (Apendiks 55)
 - (iv) 007 – Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?

Sesiapa yang mengambil peduli dan mungkin ingin menyelesaikan isu ini amat dialu-alukan supaya membaca buku-buku di atas.

- (2) Hassnar Ebrahim – Bekas calon BN dari Berjaya untuk pilihanraya negeri DUN Sekong, bekas Ketua Anak Negeri Sekong, dan bekas tahanan ISA, beliau mendedahkan dalam buku ke-3 dan ke-4 Mutalib tentang cara-cara bagaimana pendatang asing diberikan KP Biru Sabah: Terdapat sebuah mesyuarat pada Januari 1986 yang dipengerusikan oleh mendiang Dato' Megat Junid, Timbalan Menteri Luar pada ketika itu. Yang hadir adalah:

Bekas Ketua Setiausaha Negara, Tan Sri Ahmad Sarji,
Tiga pegawai tinggi dari Polis Bukit Aman,
Pengarah Imigresen Sabah, Datuk Dusmi Ibrahim,
Ketua Pengarah Imigresen Negara, Datuk Halim Harun,
Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Pendaftaran Negara,
Ketua Setiausaha Sulit Azmin,
Datuk Yahya Lampong dan Hassnar sendiri.

Seorang daripada mereka membantah tindakan khianat ini tetapi diberitahu oleh Dato' Megat bahawa Perdana Menteri, Dr. Mahathir, sudah meluluskannya.

Testimoni ini juga diberikan dengan bersumpah sewaktu perbicaraan Petisyen Pilihanraya Likas 1999 yang difailkan oleh saya dan testimoni ini tidak dicabar.

- (3) Hassan Hamid – bekas Ketua Kampung Tanjung Batu Laut Tawau yang menolak arahan untuk memalsukan Sijil Akuan pendatang asing yang menyatakan bahawa mereka dilahirkan di Sabah supaya mereka diberikan KP Malaysia. (Butiran di dalam buku Mutalib yang ke-4 seperti yang dinyatakan di atas).
- (4) Yakup Damsah – bekas Penolong Kanan Pegawai Pendaftaran JPN, bekas tahanan ISA, mendedahkan tugasnya di dalam Ops Gembeling untuk memberikan KP Malaysia kepada pendatang asing (Butiran dalam buku Mutalib yang ke-3 dan ke-4 seperti yang dinyatakan di atas).
- (5) Jabar Khan – juga merupakan bekas tahanan ISA yang mendedahkan bahawa terdapat Pasukan Petugas Khas UMNO Sabah yang dibentuk pada 1991 dan pemegang tugas dari 1991-1993 adalah seperti berikut:

Pengarah: Datuk Musa Aman, sekarang Ketua Menteri Sabah

Timbalan Pengarah: Datuk Yahya Hussin, sekarang Timbalan Ketua Menteri Sabah

Setiausaha: Jabar Khan sendiri

Bendahari: Mendiang Datuk Malik Chua

Tugas mereka adalah untuk merekrut pendatang asing yang akan diberikan KP Malaysia dan didaftarkan sebagai ahli UMNO dan didaftarkan dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah. Sasarannya adalah 30 kawasan pilihanraya (daripada 48) untuk memastikan pada pilihanraya umum negeri yang seterusnya, PBS akan kehilangan kuasa dengan pertolongan pengundi-pengundi hantu ini.

Testimoni Jabar Khan diterbitkan dalam HAKAH pada keluaran isu 16-31 Mac 2007 (apendiks 56). Dia juga mendedahkan ini kepada Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Parlimen berkenaan Integriti Nasional yang telah menyiasat fakta-fakta tentang Projek IC/Mahathir.

Pada hari mengundi Pilihanraya Umum Negeri Sabah 1994, bangunan KWSP di Kota Kinabalu penuh dengan bas-bas besar untuk mengangkut pengundi-pengundi hantu ke semua bahagian di Sabah. Tindakan ini dilakukan secara terang-terangan, tiada rahsia tentangnya. (Gambar pada apendiks 57 menunjukkan betapa ramainya pengundi-pengundi hantu ini berbaris untuk menaiki bas-bas itu; punca daripada buku Mutalib M. D, “007 Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?”)

Saya memfailkan sebuah Petisyen Pilihanraya – Petisyen Pilihanraya Likas 1999 – yang berasaskan kepada 3 sebab utama:

1. Daftar Pemilih 1998 yang disahkan (digunakan pada Pilihanraya Umum Negeri Sabah Mac 1999) untuk Kawasan Pilihanraya Likas adalah haram kerana mengandungi nama-nama bukan warganegara dan orang yang telah ditahan kerana memiliki kad pengenalan palsu;

2. terdapat amalan rasuah
3. konspirasi.

Sebahagian daripada fakta yang diserahkan sewaktu perbincangan adalah seperti berikut:

(Pemegang Projek IC atau Projek M yang didaftarkan dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah digelar pengundi hantu.)

- Gambar yang sama dengan dua nama berbeza di dua Daerah Mengundi yang berbeza, menggunakan Resit Pengenalan Sementara atau Resit Laporan Kehilangan KP – 18 pasang diserahkan sebagai bukti. Satu pasang sebagai contoh ditunjukkan di sini pada apendiks 58.
- Tarikh lahir yang berbeza – apabila hanya nombor KP yang baru yang digunakan dalam daftar pemilih 1999 yang sah, tarikh lahir seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh 6 digit pertama nombor KP baru tidak sama dengan tarikh lahir seperti yang dinyatakan dalam daftar pemilih 1998 yang sah dalam bentuk CD. Lebih daripada 300 kes berkenaan yang ditemui di kawasan pilihanraya Likas dalam daftar 1999. Contohnya satu nama dengan nombor KP baru 671117-12-5681 tarikh lahir pemiliknya ialah 12/01/50 dalam daftar 1998 yang sah (apendiks 58).

(Dalam proses pencarian yang teliti melalui Daftar Pemilih Sabah, saya menemui ratusan pengundi yang pada tarikh pendaftaran pemilih, mereka adalah di bawah umur mandatori iaitu 21 tahun. Contohnya, satu nama dengan nombor KP baru 690628-12-5089 tetapi tarikh 27/07/87 ketika mendaftarnya hanya berumur 18 tahun (apendiks 60). Apabila Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya diminta untuk memberi penjelasan, mereka menjawab bahawa sekarang, pengundi-pengundi tersebut telah berumur lebih daripada 21 tahun. (Mereka fikir mereka pintar dan boleh memperbodohkan orang ramai sepanjang masa).

- Didakwa di mahkamah kerana memiliki KP palsu tetapi masih lagi berdaftar dalam daftar pemilih hari ini –

Kadir Lebak, no. KP lama H0514642, no. KP baru 680103-12-5415;

Anuar Tarika, lama H0512234 dan baru 580112-12-5953;

Tasrim Halim, lama 0508335 dan baru 650225-12-5045.

- Ops Gembeling – seperti yang didedahkan oleh Datuk Radin Malleh – adalah sebuah operasi yang mana pegawai-pegawai JPN diminta untuk mengumpulkan nama-nama pendatang tanpa izin, dan dengan bantuan beberapa pemimpin politik, pendatang tanpa

izin ini diberikan KP Biru. Ahli politik yang terlibat dalam Ops ini adalah dari UMNO dan kemudiannya ditahan dibawah ISA – mereka ialah Jabar Khan, Akjan Ali Mohamad, Shamsul Alang dan Andy Bandy Pilo. Pegawai JPN Sabah yang terlibat dan kemudiannya ditahan di bawah ISA ialah empat penyelaras iaitu Mohd Nasir Sungip, Azmi Abdul Karim, Jumahat Taripin dan Asli bin Sidup; dan 15 penyelia termasuk Yakup Damsah yang disebutkan awal tadi.

(Selepas perbicaraan, hal ini dibutirkan selanjutnya dalam buku ke-3 Mutalib *IC Projek Tersembunyi Mahathir?* – Bab 7; dan dalam bukunya yang ke-4 007 – *Lelaki Malaysia Terakhir?* apabila penulisnya menemuramah penama-penama yang berikut: Hassan Hamid, Yakup Damsah dan Jabar Khan)

- Testimoni Hassnar Ebrahim diberikan dengan bersumpah (seperti yang dinyatakan awal tadi) tidak dicabar oleh para responden.
- Mutalib M. D sebagai saksi menjelaskan kepada Mahkamah kandungan bukunya “IC Palsu Merampas Jarak Anak Sabah” yang diserahkan sebagai bukti; banyak contoh Projek IC dituliskan di dalam buku itu.
- Ungkapan “Projek Mahathir”

Pendengaran Awam pada November 1998 dikendalikan oleh Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya untuk mendengar bantahan beberapa pemohon yang mahu menjadi pengundi berdaftar di kawasan pilihanraya Likas. Sebahagian daripada mereka yang membantah datang dan apabila ditanya bagaimana mereka memperolehi KP mereka, mereka menjawab ia adalah daripada “Projek Mahathir”. Bila ditanya di mana mereka lahir, mereka menjawab dilahirkan di negara asal mereka; tetapi KP Bunga Raya mereka berkod 12, menunjukkan warga Malaysia yang lahir di Sabah. Hanya satu bantahan yang diterima dan nama-nama mereka masih terdapat dalam daftar pemilih hari ini. Perkara ini didedahkan oleh saksi yang disepina yang merupakan Pegawai Pendaftar Suruhanjaya Pilihanraya pada ketika itu.

Mahkamah dimaklumkan tentang seorang bernama Pirsing Siraji, seperti yang dinyatakan awal tadi, yang memberitahu Hakim Mahkamah pada 1992 bahawa dia mendapat KP nya daripada “Projek Presiden Mahathir” (apendiks 51).

- Pada tahun 1995 Mahkamah Tinggi Tawau mendengar satu kes berkenaan UMNO Sabah merekrut dan menolong pendatang asing untuk **menjadi “Anak Negeri” Sabah** dengan memberikan mereka KP Sabah Malaysia. “Anak Negeri” yang baru ini pada waktu itu berdaftar sebagai ahli UMNO dan berdaftar dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah.

Kes ini ialah cerita yang sama dengan apa yang didedahkan oleh Yakup Damsah di atas iaitu Ops Gembeling.

- JPN tidak menjawab persoalan tentang nombor-nombor Projek IC – hal ini tidak diambil kira dengan baik oleh Hakim seperti yang dinyatakan melalui Penghakimannya.

Hakim Datuk Mohammad Kamil Awang berkata bahawa bukti yang dikemukakan adalah merupakan sebahagian kecil yang berjaya didedahkan dan merupakan bukti yang begitu bermakna sekali. Beliau memberikan penghakiman bahawa Daftar Pemilih Likas dicemari oleh pengundi-pengundi yang tidak layak. (Apendiks 61)

Beliau menerima arahan dan tekanan untuk membatalkan Petisyen ini seperti yang dinyatakan di dalam Penghakimannya dan arahan ini diberikan oleh pihak yang memegang kuasa seperti yang didedahkan oleh Hakim Mahkamah Tinggi Datuk Ian Chin bertahun-tahun kemudian pada Jun 2008 (apendiks 62).

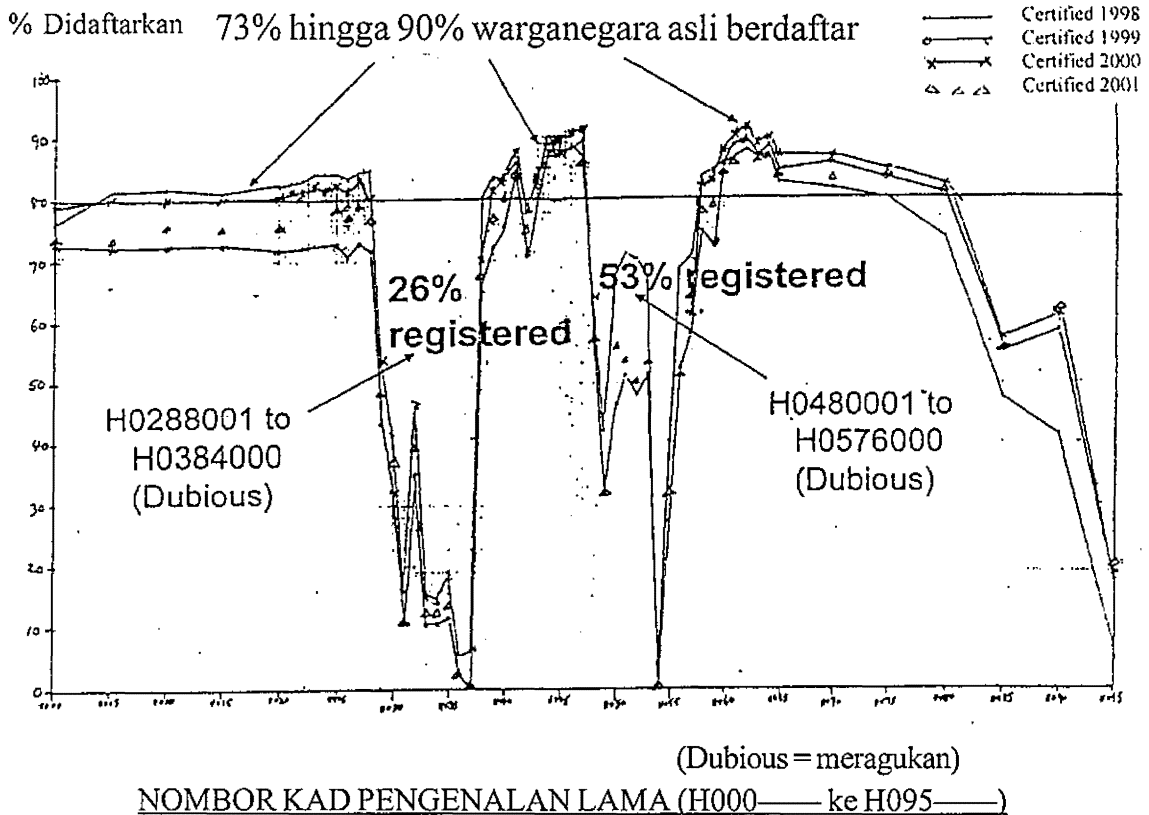
Penghakiman ini telah mendesak Parlimen untuk meminda Akta Pilihanraya yang mengatakan bahawa Daftar Pemilih sekali diwartakan, tidak boleh dicabar di mana-mana mahkamah undang-undang. Sebagai orang biasa, saya percaya sebarang klausa penyingkiran dalam mana-mana akta adalah boleh dicabar di bawah Undang-undang Perlembagaan.

Petisyen ini adalah berdasarkan nombor siri Projek IC H0288001 hingga H0384000 dan H0480001 hingga H0576000 seperti yang dinyatakan awal tadi. Daftar Pemilih Sabah 1998 dan 1999 yang disahkan, (kemudiannya dikemaskini untuk memasukkan daftar 2000 dan 2001 yang telah disahkan), selepas analisis teliti, mendedahkan dua keganjilan (Graf 3).

1. Graf ini menunjukkan dua cerun besar yang sama dengan nombor siri Projek IC ialah H0288001-H0384000 (26% yang berdaftar) dan H0480001-H0576000 (53% yang berdaftar) dalam daftar pemilih Sabah, bandingkan sebanyak 73%-90% nombor lain yang berdaftar dalam mana-mana setiap 10,000 nombor KP.
2. Tiada nama Cina yang ditemui (tidak berbaaur perkauman) di dalam 70,000 (dan lebih) nombor siri Projek IC ini yang didaftarkan di dalam daftar pemilih. Terdapat 15% nama-nama Cina yang ditemui untuk setiap 10,000 nombor yang berdaftar dengan nombor KP yang lain.

Keganjilan ini ditanya di Parlimen. Jawapan untuk (1) ialah tiada undang-undang mewajibkan setiap warganegara untuk mendaftar sebagai pengundi. Jawapan untuk (2) ialah semata-mata kebetulan. Malahan Parlimen pun menyembunyikan sesuatu.

DAFTAR PEMILIH SABAH 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001 YANG DISAHKAN



Graf 3

Dalam menganalisis Daftar Pemilih Sabah saya menemui bahawa kurang-lebih daripada 70,000 nama pengundi hantu yang nombor KP mereka ialah apa yang YB Datuk Radin Malleh tanya di Parlimen seperti yang dinyatakan pada awal bab ini. Penemuan ini hanyalah 50% atau kurang daripada jumlah keseluruhan pengundi hantu di dalam Daftar seperti yang disimpulkan dalam analisis tentang nombor KP lama bagi mereka yang dilahirkan pada 1952 hingga 1960:

Dalam Daftar Pemilih 1999 yang disahkan apabila hanya nombor KP yang baru sahaja yang digunakan, terdapat 150,000 pengundi berdaftar kelahiran Sabah yang dilahirkan pada tahun 1952-1960. (Kelahiran Sabah jika nombor KP baru berkod 12). Populasi Sabah pada 1951 adalah 334,141 dan pada tahun 1960 adalah 454,421 menurut Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, Sabah, peningkatan sebanyak 120,000.

Jika mereka semua ini masih hidup di Sabah dan 80% berdaftar di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah, ini adalah 96,000 yang berdaftar; dan tidak semua adalah kelahiran Sabah seperti yang sepatutnya. Dengan itu, pengundi kelahiran Sabah sepatutnya kurang daripada 96,000. Tetapi bagaimana bilangan itu boleh menjadi 150,00? Ini bermakna sekurang-kurangnya satu pertiga dari pengundi berdaftar lahir pada tahun 1952 hingga 1960 adalah diragui kewarganegaraan Malaysiannya.

Mereka yang berkod 12 dan juga memiliki nombor KP lama yang meragukan telah dikira – hanya 23,636 ditemui seperti yang ditunjukkan pada Jadual 5.

tahun lahir	bil. yang berdaftar	bil. nombor IC meragukan yang berdaftar
1952	13060	1875
1953	13155	1758
1954	14866	2373
1955	15677	2808
1956	16743	2353
1957	18426	2735
1958	20300	3133
1959	20736	2933
1960	<u>22884</u>	<u>3641</u>
Total	155,847	23,636

Jadual 5

Jadual ini menunjukkan bahawa dalam daftar pemilih ada ramai lagi orang Malaysia yang meragukan yang belum lagi dikesan.

Hal ini bermakna ada ramai lagi warganegara meragukan yang nombor KP lama mereka ialah bukan nombor-nombor yang ditanya di Parlimen atau pun mereka tidak pernah memiliki nombor KP lama tetapi diberikan KP pertama mereka yang bernombor 12 digit.

Bagaimana ini boleh berlaku? Bagaimana bukan warganegara ini dimasukkan ke dalam sistem pendaftaran pilihanraya kita?

Sistem dokumentasi di Sabah (melalui Sijil Akuan atau SD) membenarkan pendatang asing di Sabah mendapatkan kewarganegaraan tanpa melalui proses pemberian kerakyatan. Cara kemasukan pendatang tanpa izin ke dalam kewarganegaraan selanjutnya dikukuhkan dengan manipulasi kategori banci, dengan mengkategorikan pendatang asing dengan Projek IC sebagai “Melayu” atau “Bajau” seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam Jadual 2 di mana populasi KDM meningkat sebanyak 162% dari tahun 1970-2000, “bajau” meningkat sebanyak 344% dan “Melayu” meningkat sebanyak 1,552% dalam tempoh masa yang sama (bilangan diperolehi daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, sabah).

Kita menjangkakan kerajaan pusat untuk memantau, mengawal dan membataskan akses pendatang tanpa izin terhadap kewarganegaraan, tetapi di Sabah keadaannya teruk kerana kerajaan membutakan mata terhadap pemalsuan Surat Akuan yang menyatakan bahawa pendatang asing ini dilahirkan di Sabah tetapi sebenarnya tidak, supaya mereka boleh diberikan KP Malaysia (Projek IC) dan didaftarkan di dalam Daftar Pemilih Sabah. Hak kewarganegaraan yang paling dilindungi ialah hak untuk mengundi dalam pilihanraya umum, tetapi kerajaan kita memasukkan pendatang asing di dalam sistem pendaftaran pilihanraya kita.

Dan mereka menuntut status Anak Negeri. Populasi Anak Negeri Sabah daripada Jabatan Perangkaan mendedahkan perubahan etnik yang sentiasa berlaku, sebagai contoh, kehilangan

orang Filipina dan Indonesia Malaysia dalam Banci tahun 2000 – mereka dikategorikan semula sebagai Anak Negeri, bukannya Filipina Malaysia atau Indonesia Malaysia (Jadual 6 seperti pada apendiks 63). Apakah agenda Persekutuan dengan perubahan ini?

Justeru itu peningkatan luar biasa populasi rasmi Sabah adalah berikutan

1. Anak Negeri yang baru atau pemegang Projek IC/M dan keturunan mereka;
2. (Pendatang Tanpa izin dan IMM13 serta keturunan mereka – akan dibincangkan kemudian);
3. (Pekerja Asing yang sah tidak dibincangkan dalam kertas ini).

SUHAKAM menganjurkan Perbincangan Meja Bulat pada tahun 2006 di Kota Kinabalu untuk membincangkan hal berkenaan pendatang tanpa izin di Sabah. Jabatan Imigresen dan JPN gagal menghadirinya tanpa seorang pun wakil, seolah-olah “ada sesuatu yang disembunyikan”. Adakah mereka menerima arahan pihak atasan untuk tidak menghadiri?

Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Parlimen tentang Integriti Nasional berada di Kota Kinabalu pada Jun 2006 untuk mengumpulkan maklumat daripada orang ramai. Saya mengambil bahagian dan mempersembahkan semua yang saya tahu tentang Projek IC yang juga dirujuk sebagai Projek Mahathir seperti yang dinyatakan pada awal tadi. YB Mr. Lim Kit Siang, timbalan pengerusi Jawatankuasa tersebut, bertanya kepada Tun Dr. Mahathir secara terbuka untuk mematahkan dakwaan ini tetapi sehingga kini tiada respon yang diterima dari Tun (apendiks 64, 65). Mengapa tiada kata-kata dari seorang yang selalu menganggap dirinya di atas segala-galanya?

Laporan Polis telah dibuat untuk menyiasat kebenaran Projek Mahathir ini dan Polis mahu memanggil Hassnar Ebrahim untuk memberikan kenyataan untuk membantu siasatan. Tetapi Hassnar menolak dan mencabar polis untuk menangkapnya. Polis tidak melakukannya atas alasan yang hanya mereka sendiri ketahui. (apendiks 66)

Sewaktu siasatan oleh Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Parlimen ini, JPN pada mulanya bekerjasama tetapi apabila siasatan terhadap Projek Mahathir semakin mendalam JPN diberitahu oleh pihak tertinggi bahawa mereka perlu menghentikan layanan kepada Jawatankuasa lagi. Hal ini membuatkan Tan Sri Bernard Dompok meletak jawatan serta-merta dari jawatan pengerusi Jawatankuasanya.

TPM pada masa itu, Datuk Seri Najib bertindak balas dengan mengatakan bahawa beliau akan datang ke Sabah secepat mungkin untuk bertemu pemimpin BN Sabah berkaitan hal ini tetapi beliau tidak datang. Kenapa tidak?

Ahli akademik UMS (W. Shawaluddin dan Ramli Dollah) mengatakan pada Julai 2002: “Pemilikan KP asli melalui dokumen yang dipalsukan di antara pendatang secara tidak langsung menyebabkan kumpulan ini memiliki peningkatan kawalan terhadap ekonomi, pendidikan, politik dan peluang pekerjaan, dan yang penting sekali, hak-hak Bumiputera” – Bumiputera merupakan pihak yang sangat rugi sebenarnya, dan beberapa ahli politik melindungi pendatang tanpa izin (apendiks 67).

2. Pemegang IMM13 merujuk kepada mereka yang digelar “Pelarian” dari Filipina Selatan.

Mereka berjumlah 57,197 pada tahun 1972/73 dan perangkaan terkini seperti yang dinyatakan oleh Ketua Menteri pada Mei 2008 adalah 80,000 yang mana merupakan yang tertinggi pernah diumumkan oleh Kerajaan Sabah; angkanya berubah-ubah dari serendah 18,000 tiga tahun lalu.

“Pelarian” ini tinggal di mana sahaja mereka suka sehinggalah 1979 atau 1980 apabila mereka diletakkan di lima “Skim Penempatan Pelarian”, dua daripadanya berdekatan Kota Kinabalu – Telipok dan Kinarut (apendiks 30, 31, 68), yang lain terletak di Sandakan, Semporna dan Tawau.

Bilangan mereka pada hari ini sepatutnya sekitar 250,000 berdasarkan fakta bahawa pertumbuhan populasi Sabah dari tahun 1970-2000 ialah 300%. Tetapi kenapa hanya 80,000? Adakah hal ini kerana banyak yang diberi status PR atau Projek IC seperti yang digambarkan dalam peningkatan luar biasa populasi Anak Negeri Sabah dari 1970-2000? Ambil perhatian juga bahawa dokumen IMM13 yang palsu juga tersebar luas.

Lihatlah pada barisan panjang di bangunan KWSP Kota Kinabalu sewaktu hari mengundi pada 1994 – mereka ialah pemegang Projek IC dan pengundi hantu (apendiks 57).

Seorang pemegang IMM13 tetapi sekarang merupakan Ketua Anak Negeri Sekong dan nombor KP MyKad nya berkod 12, iaitu lahir di Sabah; nombor KP lamanya ialah H0481871 yang terdapat di dalam nombor siri yang dikaji.

Kami ingin tahu berapa banyak pemegang IMM13 yang telah diberikan PR seperti yang kita diberitahu di Parlimen bahawa 17,307 telah diberikan status PR dalam tahun 2007. Pemberian PR di Sabah kepada orang Malaysia yang bukan dari Sabah haruslah diluluskan oleh Kerajaan Negeri Sabah. PR untuk pendatang asing harus diluluskan oleh Kerajaan Negeri dan Kerajaan Persekutuan. Tetapi dalam kes ini diluluskan secara tunggal oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan seolah-olah Kerajaan Negeri Sabah tidak lagi relevan.

Pada April 2008, selepas rintihan terhadap pendatang tanpa izin dan Projek Mahathir secara terbuka, dan di Parlimen, sejak dua tahun kebelakangan, Datuk Seri Nazri menghina rakyat Sabah lagi dan dengan biadabnya mengumumkan pemberian IMM13 kepada ratusan pendatang tanpa izin di Labuan (apendiks 26). Tindakan ini hanya menunjukkan keangkuhan dan sikap tidak peduli mereka dan sikap sambil lewa untuk menyelesaikan masalah ini.

Datuk Seri Najib menegaskan betapa seriusnya hal ini pada tahun 2000, 2005 dan 2006 tetapi Datuk Nazri percaya bahawa tiada masalah tentang hal ini. (apendiks 15, 17, 18, 20)

Dua bekas Ketua Polis Sabah mengatakan bahawa isu ini merupakan “ibu kepada segala masalah di Sabah” dengan 90% dadah datang dari Filipina dan juga budaya tidak baik serta penyakit berjangkit. (apendiks 21, 22)

Sama seperti KP, terdapat banyak sekali kad IMM13 yang palsu (apendiks 69). Satu syarikat perladangan telah menyerahkan senarai 320 pekerja pemegang kad IMM13 kepada Jabatan Imigresen untuk pengesahan kad mereka, hanya 17 yang tulen.

Terdapat banyak kenyataan pada masa lalu seperti yang ini pada Mac 2005 oleh Ketua Menteri Sabah: “Kerajaan Negeri akan membentuk jawatankuasa khas untuk menangani masalah pendatang tanpa izin dan pemegang dokumen IMM13 yang diragui dan pengerusi ialah Timbalan Ketua Menteri Datuk Yahya Hussin.” Setakat ini tiada mesyuarat yang telah diadakan.

Pandangan ahli akademik UMS (W. Shawaluddin dan Ramli Dollah) pada Julai 2002 terhadap pemberian IMM13 kepada pendatang asing: "IMM13 yang diberikan kepada pelarian Filipina pada tahun 70-an telah mendatangkan masalah yang tidak sepatutnya melalui 'menghalalkan' kehadiran mereka di sini. Antara ancaman keselamatan ialah dokumen palsu yang telah dilaporkan secara berterusan di dalam surat khabar tempatan." (apendiks 70)

3. Orang yang tidak berdokumen dan orang yang memiliki dokumen palsu atau dokumen telah tamat tempoh

Berapa ramaiakah mereka? Sudah tentu tiada seorang pun tahu bilangan sebenar.

Kerajaan telah memberitahu kita bahawa terdapat 100,000 pendatang tanpa izin di Sabah untuk 10 tahun sehingga Mei 2008 apabila Ketua Menteri menyatakan bahawa terdapat 130,000 bilangan mereka. Namun sebuah kertas yang dibentangkan oleh Che Moin Bin Umar (Bahagian Keselamatan Nasional, Jabatan Perdana Menteri di Putrajaya) pada April 2003 di Sabah mendedahkan bahawa terdapat 600,000 mereka yang tinggal di Sabah.

Konsulat Indonesia di Sabah memaklumkan pada 2004 bahawa terdapat 250,000 warga Indonesia dan Duta Filipina ke Malaysia memaklumkan pada tahun 2000 dan lagi pada tahun 2004 bahawa terdapat 500,000 warga Filipina yang tinggal secara haram di Sabah.

Pengampunan beramai-ramai (amnesti) pada tahun 2002, melaporkan lebih daripada 200,000 dihantar balik ke negara asal mereka tetapi ramai yang kembali dengan nama yang berbeza, sebahagian memiliki dokumen dan sebahagian kembali secara haram. Mereka yang ada dokumen, sebaik sahaja dokumen mereka tamat tempoh, mereka menjadi pendatang haram lagi.

Tidak menghairankan oleh sebab itu apabila pelaksanaan pendaftaran dimulakan pada 1 Ogos 2008 untuk mereka yang tidak memiliki dokumen, terdapat 312,837 yang didaftarkan menjelang 31 Oktober 2008, di sebalik apa yang diberitahu kepada kita sebelum pelaksanaan ini bahawa hanya terdapat 130,000.

Pada hari ini, untuk mengatakan bahawa terdapat satu juta orang pendatang asing yang tidak berdokumen atau pun dengan dokumen palsu atau tamat tempoh adalah anggaran yang masuk akal; sudah tentu tiada seorang pun yang tahu bilangan sebenar, dan kadar kelahiran mereka juga jauh lebih tinggi daripada orang tempatan dan ramai yang dilahirkan di rumah tanpa pengetahuan pihak berkuasa.

Ringkasan populasi Sabah

Dengan latar belakang di atas tentang pemegang Projek IC atau Projek Mahathir, pemegang IMM13 dan pendatang asing tidak berdokumen, dan termasuk bilangan pendatang asing yang diberikan status PR, (17,307 seperti yang diberitahu di Parlimen pada Jun 2006), dan termasuk pendatang asing dengan permit kerja dengan angka berlainan pada masa berlainan (dari 153,000 hingga 418,000), populasi Sabah pada tahun 2005 boleh dianggarkan seperti berikut (Jadual 7):

Tidak berdokumen/dokumen palsu atau tamat tempoh	>750,000 (bukan 100-130,000)
Pemegang IMM13	64,000 (sepatutnya lebih)
Pemegang Projek IC/M + <u>anak-anak mereka</u>	600,000
Status PR diberikan kepada “Pelarian” pada 2006	(17,307)
Pendatang asing dengan permit kerja	(300,000)
Warga asli Malaysia	1,500,000
<u>Jumlah</u>	<u>3,230,000 dan lebih</u>

Jadual 7

1.5 juta warga asli Malaysia diperolehi dengan menyamakan peningkatan Sabah dengan Sarawak dari tahun 1970, ($A =$ populasi Sabah pada 1970, dan anggaran kadar pertumbuhan tahunan bagi Malaysia ialah 2.5%):

$(A + A \times \text{\%peningkatan populasi Sarawak dari tahun 1970 ke 2000}) + (\text{anggaran peningkatan 2000-2005})$ ialah $(648,693 + 648,693 \times 106\%) + (2.5\% \times 5 \times \text{populasi Sabah pada 2000}) = 1,336,307 + 1,336,307 \times 12.5\% = 1,503,345$.

Jabatan Perangkaan pada 2002 memaklumkan bahawa populasi Sabah ialah 2,603,485 pada tahun 2000 yang mana termasuklah pemegang Projek IC dan 614,824 pendatang asing. Adakah “pendatang asing ini” termasuk bilangan sebenar pemegang IMM13 dan mereka yang tidak berdokumen atau memiliki dokumen yang palsu atau tamat tempoh? Jika ya, berapa ramai pemegang IMM13 dan berapa ramai yang tidak berdokumen?

Di manakah pendatang asing ini tinggal? Dalam 24 Daerah di Sabah, kebanyakan mereka terdapat di sepanjang Pantai Timur; hanya sedikit mereka di Kuala Penyu, Beaufort, Tuaran dan Kota Belud. Tongod di bahagian hulu Sungai Kinabatangan tidak terkecuali seperti yang ditunjukkan seramai 6.41% kadar pertumbuhan tahunan dari 1991-2000. Jadual 8 di bawah menunjukkan pecahan angka bagi kadar pertumbuhan tahunan setiap Daerah bagi tahun 1980-2000, (kadar pertumbuhan tahunan kebangsaan ialah 2.00-2.50% untuk tempoh yang sama). Jadual juga menunjukkan populasi warganegara dan pendatang asing bagi setiap 24 daerah pada tahun 2000.

Angka pada Jadual 8 adalah rasmi daripada Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, Sabah. Bilangan 1,988,661 termasuk mereka yang memiliki Projek IC dan keturunan mereka yang belum memohon kerana masih di bawah umur 12 tahun.

Perhatikan perbezaan besar kadar pertumbuhan tahunan di daerah yang sama pada dekad yang berlainan seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam huruf tebal pada Jadual 8, contohnya:

Tongod – kadar pertumbuhan tahunan 1.95% bagi 1980-1991 tetapi 6.41% bagi 1991-2000;

Kunak – 10.54 merosot kepada 2.20%;

Lahad Datu – 10.01% bagi 1980-1991 tetapi hanya 3.11% bagi 1991-2000;

Semporna – 5.13% kepada 1.86%; dan

Tawau, Nabawan, Sipitang dan Penampang.

Sudah tentu kadar pertumbuhan bukan bermaksud kadar kelahiran – hal ini bermaksud pergerakan beramai-ramai pendatang asing.

Mengikut Jadual 8 juga bermaksud bahawa Daerah Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Keningau dan Kinabatangan telah dimasuki beramai-ramai pendatang asing berturut-turut dalam tempoh 20 tahun dari tahun 1980 ke 2000.

Ops Nyah II pada 2002 menyebabkan perobohan rumah setinggan utama seperti Kg. Pondo di Pulau Gaya KK, Kg. BDC Sandakan, Kg. Ice Box di Tawau, Kg. Pengkalan di Kunak dan Kg. Bakau di Lahad Datu (apendiks 28, 50, 71, 72, 73). Setinggan ini masih ada di Sabah selepas Ops Nyah walaupun ramai telah dipindah seperti pemindahan ke Kg. Warisan di Inanam

<u>Daerah</u>	<u>Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan</u>		<u>Bagi tahun 2000</u>		<u>% Pendatang asing</u>
	<u>1980-1991</u>	<u>1991-2000</u>	<u>Warganegara</u>	<u>P'datang asing</u>	<u>tahun 2000</u>
Sandakan	6.13%	4.98%	254,686	114,230	31
Beluran	5.41	3.63	51,303	29,229	36
Pitas	3.49	3.23	31,522	2,388	7
Kudat	3.44	2.51	69,210	4,139	6
Kota Marudu	4.13	3.55	59,408	2,234	4
Kota Belud	2.25	2.41	73,849	1,719	2
Ranau	5.14	3.99	68,766	5,690	8
Tuaran	2.54	2.65	80,091	4,883	6
Kota Kinabalu	5.95	5.89	314,480	57,567	15
Penampang	7.52	4.56	118,477	18,525	14
Papar	3.44	4.43	82,205	10,246	11
Beaufort	2.65	2.71	61,036	3,717	6
Kuala Penyu	1.16	1.65	16,600	628	4
Sipitang	6.38	2.04	27,161	3,492	11
Tenom	3.32	2.16	44,328	4,025	8
Tambunan	2.99	3.82	27,527	1,767	6
Keningau	6.95	5.57	112,966	42,103	27
Nabawan	7.92	2.00	21,623	3,662	14
Tawau	6.97	2.45	219,098	103,607	32
Semporna	5.13	1.86	78,228	36,761	32
Lahad Datu	10.01	3.11	106,543	59,468	36
Kunak	10.54	2.20	24,124	28,147	54
Kinabatangan	10.33	7.36	24,762	72,224	75
Tongod	1.95	6.41	20,665	4,373	17
Sabah	5.67%	3.92%	1,988,661	614,824	23.6
Malaysia	2.0 to 2.5%				

Jadual 8

dari Teluk Likas, dan dari Kg. Pondo ke Kg. Penempatan di Kg. Bobonuon di Telipok (apendiks 29, 30, 33). Jumlah sangat besar yang tidak diketahui berpindah ke pedalaman seperti Beluran, Kinabatangan, Tongod, Keningau dan Nabawan' dan banyak lagi mencari perlindungan di Skim Penempatan Pelarian walaupun bukan "Pelarian".

Peratusan pendatang asing yang besar dibandingkan dengan orang tempatan di daerah-daerah ini (juga disenaraikan pada Jadual 8) membuat kita tertanya-tanya siapakah yang memerintah tanah kita ini. Di manakah Kedaulatan Sabah di dalam Malaysia?

Ramalan Datuk Radin Malleh pada 1999 menjadi kenyataan – beliau memberi amaran bahawa pendatang asing akan menjadi lebih ramai daripada kita penduduk tempatan jika tiada tindakan serius untuk menangani isu ini (apendiks 74).

Daerah	Jumlah populasi	Warganegara Malaysia	Pendatang Asing - %
Sandakan	368,916	254,686	114,230 – 31%
Beluran	80,532	51,303	29,229 – 36%
K. Kinabalu	372,047	314,480	57,567 – 15%
Penampang	137,002	118,477	18,525 – 14%
Keningau	155,069	112,966	42,103 – 27%
Tawau	322,705	219,098	103,607 – 32%
Semporna	114,989	78,228	36,761 – 32%
Lahad Datu	166,011	106,543	59,468 – 36%
Kunak	52,271	24,124	28,147 – 54%
Kinabatangan	96,986	24,762	72,224 – 75%
Tongod	25,038	20,665	4,373 – 17%

Ini mengejutkan demografi Sabah memaksa banyak etnik minoriti untuk dipinggirkan, tidak diberi perhatian dan akhirnya menjadi pelarian di dalam negeri sendiri.

Keganasan etnik melibatkan Anak Negeri Dayak dan Melayu terhadap pendatang Madura di Kalimantan pada 1999 tidak mustahil boleh berlaku di Sabah. Sabah berada di atas bom jangka. (apendiks 75)

Bab 4

PENYELESAIAN

Tersebut ialah merupakan latar belakang sejak tahun 1970 tentang kejadian-kejadian berkenaan kemasukan beramai-ramai pendatang asing ke Sabah dengan masalah sosioekonomi, keselamatan dan kedaulatan. Sebagai imbasan kembali terhadap apa yang telah dikatakan di atas:

Gambar hari penghakiman 1986 untuk injunksi mahkamah untuk menghentikan Pilihanraya Umum Sabah 1986 menunjukkan sekumpulan besar pendatang asing.

Rusuhan dan demonstrasi 1986, sebuah gambar yang menunjukkan polis mengiringi demonstrasi ini dan Ketua Polis meminta Hassnar Ebrahim untuk membunuh. Kerajaan Persekutuan mahukan kawalan politik ke atas Sabah dengan cara apa sekali pun, termasuk membunuh orang yang tidak berdosa untuk memiliki 'alasan' untuk mengisytiharkan peraturan kecemasan.

Gambar hari mengundi 1994 menunjukkan pengundi hantu berbaris untuk menaiki bas-bas di bangunan KWSP Negeri untuk ke seluruh Sabah.

Pengakuan pemegang Projek IC/Mahathir di dalam Daily Express dan STAR.

Pengakuan bekas tahanan ISA merangkap bekas Ketua Anak Negeri Sekong (Hassnar Ebrahim), bekas Ketua Kampung Tanjong Batu di Tawau (Hassan Hamid), bekas tahanan ISA merangkap bekas Setiausaha Pasukan Petugas Khas UMNO Sabah 1991-1993 (Jabar Khan) dan bekas tahanan ISA Yakup Damsah – seperti yang dinyatakan sebelumnya – memberikan maklumat yang saling menyokong satu sama lain.

Penafian terang-terangan tentang peningkatan luar biasa dalam populasi Sabah sejak 1970, pemberian secara tunggal status PR kepada pemegang IMM13 oleh Kerajaan Persekutuan, terbaru pada April 2008 Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi perlindungan kepada pendatang asing di rumah panjang yang sudah siap di Labuan dan memberikan mereka dokumen IMM13 dan mengaturkan sekolah bagi anak-anak mereka, menunjukkan keangkuhan dan biadab terhadap rakyat Sabah.

Kita ada banyak polisi sedia ada berkaitan hal pendatang asing. Salah satunya seperti yang dinyatakan pada September 2004 oleh Pengarah Imigresen negeri Sabah bahawa: pekerja asing baru datang ke Sabah tidak boleh membawa isteri dan anak-anak, dan bagi mereka yang telah berada di Sabah haruslah menghantar kembali isteri dan anak-anak kembali ke negara asal sebelum pembaharuan permit kerja boleh dipertimbangkan. (apendiks 76)

Tetapi terdapat sebuah keputusan dari jawatankuasa pengurusan Kerajaan Persekutuan pada April 2005 “untuk menyediakan latihan, pendidikan dan pekerjaan untuk anak-anak jalanan.”(apendiks 77)

Timbalan Perdana Menteri pada tahun 2006 Datuk Seri Najib membenarkan permintaan Kerajaan Indonesia untuk membenarkan anak-anak pekerja ladang menghadiri sekolah. Dalam masa 4 bulan, lebih 100 orang guru Indonesia telah tiba. Permintaan yang sama daripada Kerajaan Filipina tidak dilayan. (apendiks 78, 79, 80)

Pada tahun 2008 terdapat lebih 1000 guru Indonesia di sini.

Sebuah sekolah akan dibina di Sepanggar dan telah diumumkan di Kota Kinabalu pada Disember 2008 walaupun tiada ladang besar di sana (apendiks 81). Adalah dipercayai bahawa Jabatan Pendidikan Negeri menentang keras tetapi ditekan oleh autoriti dari Pusat. Untuk ini, Presiden Susilo berterima kasih kepada PM Datuk Seri Najib yang melawat Jakarta tiga minggu selepas menjadi PM baru pada April 2009.

Polisi ad hoc bertujuan untuk menenangkan rakyat Sabah pada masa tertentu. Dan polisi-polisi ini hanya sekadar kata-kata sahaja; tindakan yang diambil adalah berbeza. Kita ada polisi ad hoc yang tidak membenarkan pekerja asing untuk diikuti oleh isteri dan anak-anak, tetapi tindakan yang diambil berbeza. Anak-anak kita yang tidak berkemampuan yang tinggal di kawasan pedalaman yang tiada akses kepada sekolah; jika ada sekolah pun, infrastrukturnya berada dalam keadaan yang sangat teruk. Pepatah Melayu mengatakan: Kera di hutan disusui, anak di rumah mati kelaparan – bermaksud kita memberi makan kepada monyet-monyet di hutan tetapi meninggalkan anak-anak kita mati di rumah akibat kelaparan. (apendiks 82, 83)

Persepsi bahawa Sabah sedang dikolonisasikan adalah suatu kebenaran – bolehkah menyalahkan penduduk asli Sabah yang memegang persepsi ini? Malah penterjemahan “Persekutuan” dalam Perlembagaan Persekutuan rupa-rupanya menguatkan persepsi ini.

Kerajaan Persektuan langsung tidak serius, hanya kata-kata, tiada keinginan politik, untuk menangani isu ini, yang mana Datuk Harris Salleh sendiri pun mempersoalkan dan meminta KL untuk mengadakan pungutan suara dalam kalangan orang Sabah untuk menentukan sama ada Sabah harus terus menjadi sebahagian dari Malaysia atau pun keluar dari Persekutuan. (apendiks 84)

Dan Filipina juga belum menggugurkan tuntutan mereka terhadap Sabah. (apendiks 85)

Berikut ialah cadangan-cadangan untuk penyelesaian:

Pertama sekali Panel Pengurusan Imigran Sabah harus dibentuk dan dianggotai oleh:

Ketua Menteri

Setiausaha Kerajaan Negeri

Pesuruhjaya Polis – termasuk Polis Marin

Pengarah Imigresen

Pengarah Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

Pengarah Jabatan Buruh

Peguam Negeri

Tentera/Tentera Laut

Rela

Hal Ehwal Anak Negeri

JKKK – di bawah Kementerian Pembangunan Luar Bandar, dan

Pengarah Jabatan Imigresen Sabah dan JPN haruslah dipegang oleh orang Sabah, dan Pesuruhjaya Polis sama ada orang Sabah atau Sarawak.

Panel ini diletakkan di bawah JKM, justeru itu Sekretariat Negeri ialah dalam JKM. Setiap Daerah memiliki Panel sendiri dengan Pejabat Daerah sebagai Sekretariat dan Ahli Parlimen sebagai Pengerusnya.

Kerajaan Persekutuan adalah bertanggungjawab terhadap kewangan untuk pengurusan ini.

****** Setiap tindakan dan unit pengurusannya haruslah ditakrifkan dengan jelas.

(1) Penyelesaian bagi pendatang asing tidak berdokumen atau berdokumen palsu atau sudah tamat tempoh

- Pengampunan bagi satu tempoh masa yang tertentu bagi mereka untuk keluar secara sukarela dan mendaftar mengikut jadual yang telah ditentukan.
- Penapisan Biometrik (seperti yang diamalkan di Pakistan bagi memeriksa identiti pelarian Afghanistan). Mereka yang dihantar balik ke negara masing-masing dan kembali dengan dokumen yang sah akan diterima kecuali mereka kembali dengan nama yang berbeza kerana ini sama dengan menipu – di sinilah penapisan Biometrik akan membantu.

- Menghantar pulang ke negara asal, atau Kem Tahanan jika negara asal tidak mengenali warganegaranya.
 - Selepas tempoh pengampunan, Ops secara besar-besaran untuk mengusir mereka keluar dan
 - Mendaftarkan mereka mengikut jadual tertentu dan penapisan Biometrik
 - Kem Tahanan dan Penghantaran balik semula ke negara asal
 - Mereka yang kembali dengan dokumen yang sah
 - Jika dengan nama baru (dengan bantuan Biometrik) – tolak
 - Jika mendaftar selepas pengampunan – tolak
 - Tanpa pas kerja – tolak
 - Dengan pas kerja – tidak dibenarkan membawa isteri dan anak-anak
 - Tindakan mencegah bagi menghentikan mereka kembali atau pendatang haram yang baru
 - Memperbanyak pintu masuk yang sah
 - Penyesuaian ujian Biometrik
 - Unit rondaan – darat dan laut, logistik, tenaga manusia – untuk mengelakkan kemasukan haram
- Elemen kecenderungan pegawai penguatkuasa terlibat dengan rasuah
- * Pembiasaan diri (taklimat oleh pegawai lebih tinggi) bagi kakitangan yang baru ditugaskan di barisan hadapan – amalan rasuah yang lalu diberitahu dan memupuk patriotisme dan melindungi kedaulatan kita.
 - * Kepimpinan melalui teladan (arahan untuk memberi kewarganegaraan melalui pintu belakang adalah bertentangan dengan undang-undang dan perlembagaan dan bertentangan dengan Prinsip Rukunegara)

Mahkamah Anak Negeri – Jadual tugas Ketua Kampung, contohnya mengemaskini populasi tahunan; status legal Mahkamah Anak Negeri dipinda ke tahap yang lebih tinggi untuk melindungi dan memelihara Adat Anak Negeri kita untuk mengurangkan perkahwinan dengan pendatang asing yang akan menuntut status Anak Negeri mereka.

Majikan mengambil atau melindungi pekerja pendatang haram –

Penalti untuk pesalah, baik warga tempatan atau pun pendatang asing, contohnya pembatalan lesen perniagaan, saman berat, tempoh penjara dan rotan.

Faktor levi –

Kos levi pekerja asing – mengurangkan levi untuk meningkatkan kepatuhan majikan;

Amaun optimum levi – berasaskan syarikat-ke-syarikat dan pekerjaan-ke-pekerjaan;

Pertimbangkan untuk mengetepikan levi dalam sesetengah sektor;

(Pelaksanaan pendaftaran pendatang tanpa izin dari 1 Ogos 2008 hingga 31 Oktober 2008 berjumlah 312,83 pekerja – 95,470 Filipina dan 216,367 Indonesia – tetapi hanya 11,000 levi pekerja Indonesia dibayar pada April 2009)

Fomema/Growarisan – mengapa di Sabah sahaja? patut diadakan di semua negeri.

Mahkamah Khas bagi menangani pendatang tanpa izin.

Pendidikan bagi unit penguatkuasaan dan sektor awam tentang keadaan sukar yang dihadapi Sabah.

(2) Penyelesaian bagi pemegang IMM13

Malaysia bukanlah penandatanganan bagi Konvensyen PBB Berkaitan Status Pelarian 1951 dan Protokol 1967 nya. “Tiada status Pelarian yang diiktiraf di Malaysia – kita tidak pernah memberikan status Pelarian kepada sesiapa” kata Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar sewaktu menjadi Menteri Luar pada 1999 dan “Kerajaan tidak pernah mengiktiraf status Pelarian” kata Datuk Seri Radzi sewaktu menjadi Menteri Dalam Negeri pada 2007 – mereka merujuk kepada rakyat Aceh dari Sumatera, Rohingas dari Burma dan Patani dari Thailand apabila merujuk kepada pelarian di Malaysia. Mereka tidak memaksudkannya jika berkaitan dengan Sabah. (apendiks 86, 87, 88)

- Menghubungi pejabat pendaftaran yang peringkat permulaan tentang butiran Pelarian ini dan bilangan keseluruhan mereka setiap tahun – mereka sepatutnya memperbaharui pas mereka setiap tahun dengan kos; (Pendaftaran disimpan oleh Jabatan Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri di JKM)
- Berapa yang diberikan PR dan berapa yang diberikan Projek IC/M – batalkan semuanya
- Hentikan pemberian IMM13 dan batalkan yang telah sedia ada

- Tempoh masa untuk mendaftar semula dengan jadual yang ditentukan, penapisan Biometrik, kemudian berikan permit tinggal sementara bagi mereka untuk bersedia dihantar balik ke negara asal –

Hantar semua balik ke negara masing-masing termasuk kanak-kanak berumur bawah 12 tahun untuk dokumentasi

Anak-anak di atas 12 tahun tetapi di bawah 18 tahun mempunyai pilihan untuk tinggal bersama penjaga warga tempatan

- Tutup Skim Penempatan Pelarian
- Mereka yang dihantar balik ke negara asal boleh kembali ke Sabah dengan dokumen yang sah termasuk pas kerja tetapi isteri dan anak-anak tidak dibenarkan ikut serta
- Mereka boleh memohon PR menurut undang-undang imigresen Sabah
- Hantar ke negara ketiga jika ada yang mahu mengambil atau ke negeri-negeri lain secara berkadar

(3) Penyelesaian bagi “warganegara” yang memiliki Projek IC/M

Kerajaan Negeri dan Persekutuan mesti berhenti menafikan kewujudan Projek sedemikian.

- Batalkan kewarganegaraan mereka seperti kes Salman Majid yang memalsukan Sijil Akuan dengan menyatakan bahawa dia dilahirkan di Ranau sedangkan sebenarnya dia dilahirkan di Pakistan
- Menggugurkan nama mereka daripada daftar pemilih jika berdaftar sebagai pemilih
- Tempoh masa untuk mendaftar dengan jadual yang ditentukan dan permit tinggal sementara bagi mereka untuk bersedia untuk didokumentasi oleh negara asal mereka.
- Dokumentasi oleh negara asal mereka – Indonesia memiliki Konsulat di Sabah untuk membantu, tetapi Kerajaan Filipina akan mempersoalkan kewarganegaraan dan orang yang “tidak bernegeri” akan dikeluarkan
- Pas kerja bagi mereka yang diambil bekerja
- Boleh memohon PR menurut undang-undang imigresen Sabah

Penyelesaian

- Dihantar balik ke negara asal bagi mereka yang tidak bekerja kecuali yang “tidak bernegeri” dan “umur lanjut” (di atas 65 tahun)
 - Siasatan Suruhanjaya Diraja tentang pemalsuan Sijil Akuan
- (4) Penyelesaian bagi orang yang “tidak bernegeri” yang tidak boleh dihantar balik ke negara asal
- Dihantar ke Kem Tahanan dan
- Tawarkan mereka kepada negara ketiga, atau
- Memohon PR Malaysia mengikut keadaan dan hantar secara berkadar ke negeri-negeri lain dengan MyKad PR mereka dikodkan dengan negeri masing-masing
- Mereka yang berumur di atas 65 tahun dibenarkan untuk tinggal jika mahu
- (5) Anak-anak jalanan tidak bernegeri
- Pertimbangan tertentu bagi anak-anak berdasarkan protokol UN seperti dijaga oleh Jabatan Kebajikan dan di Kem Tahanan; juga hantar mereka ke negeri-negeri lain secara berkadar untuk perlindungan dan menyekolahkan mereka.
- (6) Pendatang asing yang berkahwin dengan orang tempatan dan mendapat anak
- Kekuasaan dan status Mahkamah Anak Negeri disemak kembali untuk meningkatkannya seperti yang dinyatakan awal tadi;
- Pendaftaran mengikut jadual yang ditentukan;
- Dokumentasi oleh negara asal;
- Pas kerja;
- Memohon PR menurut undang-undang imigresen Sabah.
- Anak-anak mereka adalah warganegara Malaysia menurut undang-undang – Artikel 14 dan Second Schedule, dan Artikel 160 Perlambagaan Persekutuan.
- (7) Permit tinggal sementara, diperbaharui setiap tahun, untuk memeriksa pergerakan/ aktiviti.
- PR – pekerja yang sah boleh memohon PR menurut undang-undang imigresen.
- Pengurusan Buruh Asing:-
- tugas kerajaan seperti pendaftaran, dan menyemak semula polisi,
 - tugas majikan seperti perumahan, insurans, mengemaskini rekod pekerja asing setiap 6 bulan, misalnya,
 - memaklumkan kepada polis tentang pertukaran alamat tempat kerja dan alamat tempat tinggal,

- pengurusan berbeza menurut pekerjaan – domestik, perladangan, pembinaan, hiburan.

(8) Pada setiap kedatangan pendatang asing – Pemeriksaan Biometrik dan memberikan surat masuk yang mesti diserahkan apabila meninggalkan Sabah:

Visa sosial (melancong):

Alamat dan nombor perhubungan ketika di Sabah.

Alamat dan nombor perhubungan saudara atau kawan di Sabah.

Butir di atas dihubungkan Balai Polis berdekatan alamat tempat tinggal untuk tujuan keselamatan dan Polis dimaklumkan jika ada pertukaran alamat.

Pas Kerja tersedia:

Butiran majikan

Majikan bertanggungjawab untuk memaklumkan Jabatan Imigresen dan Balai Polis berdekatan jika terdapat pertukaran alamat.

JKKK dan Ketua Kampung harus merekodkan pendatang baru (tempatan atau asing) yang datang untuk tinggal di kampung (ia merupakan adat kampung) dan periksa dokumen bersama mereka, dan jika pendatang asing – maklumkan kepada Balai Polis berdekatan untuk tujuan keselamatan. Jadual tugas Ketua Kampung seperti mengemaskini pertumbuhan populasi kampung itu.

(9) Wujudkan Konsulat Malaysia di Nunukan dan Zamboanga; dan minta sekurang-kurangnya satu Konsulat Filipina di Sabah.

Kepatuhan terhadap pelaksanaan setiap cadangan di atas adalah sangat penting untuk tindakan mencegah – penyingkiran staf penguatkuasa yang terlibat rasuah, logistik, Biometrik, majikan dan syarikat berkaitan kerajaan dan individu, Mahkamah Khas dan penalti.

Jadual Pendaftaran dan Carta Aliran ada disertakan untuk kajian lanjut dan penambahbaikan (apendiks 89, 90).

Bab 5

KESIMPULAN

Malaysia seperti negara yang lain memiliki hak untuk mengawal aliran imigran ke dalam wilayahnya. Segala-galanya adalah perihal keselamatan dan kedaulatan sama seperti isu ekonomi.

Adalah dinasihatkan bahawa isu yang ditulis di dalam buku ini tidak boleh dihapuskan tetapi perlu diuruskan dengan tersusun. Kita tidak hanya harus mengekang kemasukan haram, tetapi juga tidak kurang pentingnya ialah untuk mencegah perniagaan dan individu yang melindungi atau mengambil mereka bekerja.

Apabila minyak ditemui di Sabah pada awal 70-an, kita diminta untuk berkongsi kekayaan itu dengan semua negeri. Tetapi apabila Sabah berdepan dilema pendatang tanpa izin dan segala masalah yang telah dinyatakan, Sabah terpaksa memikul beban ini sendiri. Mengapa tidak membahagikan pendatang asing ini secara berperingkat ke seluruh Malaysia?

Terlalu banyak perubahan demografi telah berlaku sejak 1970, perubahan dilihat sebagai tidak normal dan tidak mencerminkan Prinsip Rukunegara – dua darinya ialah Keluhuran Perlembagaan dan Kedaulatan Undang-undang. Usaha tambahan harus difikirkan dan dilaksanakan bagi memastikan Malaysia dapat berdaya maju. Sabah mengambil bahagian dalam penubuhan dan pembentukan Malaysia terutamanya dari segi keselamatan dan kedaulatan di dalam Malaysia. Tiada Sabah, tiada Malaysia. Hal ini bukan dilema Sabah. Hal ini ialah dilema Kerajaan Persekutuan – sama ada untuk menjaga kedaulatan Sabah di dalam Malaysia atau tidak.

Menjelang tahun 2005 saya mengkehendaki mereka yang menyalahgunakan kuasa dalam pemberian Projek IC/Mahathir agar dihukum mati. Tetapi pada tahun 2006 apabila membentangkan kertas saya kepada Jawatankuasa Parlimen tentang Integriti Nasional, saya meminta perdamaian dan menyeru semua yang bertanggungjawab dan masih hidup termasuk Tun Dr. Mahathir untuk maju ke depan dan membetulkan apa yang salah bagi tujuan kedaulatan Sabah di dalam Malaysia.

Poskrip

(Catatan Tambahan):

Pada masa buku ini dicetak, saya menerima salinan Laporan Tahunan Suruhanjaya Hak Asasi Manusia Malaysia (SUHAKAM) 2008. Dalam Bab 5(i) terdapat bahagian tentang isu-isu kewarganegaraan yang didapati oleh SUHAKAM di Sabah. Saya ingin memaparkan perkara ini kepada masyarakat kerana isu berkenaan relevan dengan kandungan buku ini.

1. Seorang warga Filipina membuat aduan bahawa anak-ananya tidak dapat memasuki sekolah tertentu walaupun dia memiliki kad pengenalan MyKad. Berdasarkan surat beranak, dia dilahirkan di Kampung Pirasan, Kota Marudu. Bagaimanapun, dia mengaku bahawa dia tidak pernah pergi ke Kampung Pirasan dan dia juga tidak mengetahui lokasi kampung tersebut kerana tempat tersebut memang tidak wujud. Surat beranaknya menunjukkan bahawa dia dan ibubapanya bukan warganegara Malaysia. Bagaimana dia memiliki MyKad adalah membingungkan.
2. Seorang warga Filipina yang lain berkata bahawa dia memiliki kad pengenalan (KP) bunga raya sejak 1994. Dia menjadi ahli sebuah parti politik. Dia telah mengemukakan permohonan untuk menukarkan kad pengenalannya menjadi MyKad tetapi dia membuat aduan bahawa dia tidak berjaya mendapatkannya. Dia berkata bahawa kad pengenalannya hanya berguna semasa pilihanraya kerana dia boleh mengundi di kawasan pilihanraya Libaran. Selain perkara itu, kad pengenalannya tidak dapat digunakan untuk tujuan lain.
3. Seorang wanita berusia 24 tahun memiliki surat beranak yang menyatakan bahawa dia dilahirkan di Labuan pada November 1984. Surat beranak tersebut menunjukkan bahawa dia dan ibubapanya bukan warganegara Malaysia. Walaubagaimanapun, pada tahun 1998, bapanya berjaya mendapatkan KP dan memperoleh MyKadnya dua tahun kemudian – dia membuat aduan bahawa isteri dan anak perempuannya tidak berjaya mendapat MyKad.
4. Pasangan warga Filipina yang mempunyai lapan orang anak tidak memiliki dokumen yang relevan. Bagaimanapun, suami dan tiga anaknya telah mendapat MyKad. Suami tersebut telah membuat aduan bahawa isteri dan anak-anaknya yang lain tidak berjaya mendapat MyKad.
5. Seorang wanita warga Filipina berusia 56 tahun memiliki MyKad yang menyatakan bahawa dia ialah warganegara Malaysia, beragama Islam dan seorang bumiputera. Dua orang anak lelakinya yang berusia 23 dan 21 tahun tidak memiliki KP kerana surat beranak mereka menyatakan bahawa mereka bukan warganegara Malaysia. Dia membuat aduan bahawa kedua-dua anak lelakinya tidak berjaya mendapat MyKad walaupun dia

memilikinya. Wanita berkenaan mengaku bahawa gambar pada MyKad tersebut ialah gambarnya, namun nama yang tertera ialah nama orang lain.

6. Seorang warga Filipina ditahan di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (ISA) 1960 dari 16 November 1995 hingga 15 November 1997 di Kamunting Detention Centre, Taiping, Perak. Dia diberkas di Kota Kinabalu kerana terbabit dalam kes pengeluaran KP kepada pendatang tanpa izin. Selepas dibebaskan, dia pulang ke Filipin, meninggalkan isteri dan anak-anaknya di Sabah. Pada awal tahun 2008 dia kembali Sabah untuk melawat keluarganya. Pada September 2008, dia mengunjungi Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) untuk mengetahui taraf permohonan mendapat MyKad. Dia mendakwa bahawa MyKad miliknya dan isteri sudah sedia. Bagaimanapun, JPN tidak mahu mengeluarkan dokumen tersebut. Seterusnya dia juga mendakwa bahawa memasuki Sabah sangat mudah seperti bergerak dari Centre Point, Kota Kinabau, ke Sembulan, hanya sejauh satu kilometer.
7. Seorang warga Filipina dan seorang warga Indonesia didapati memiliki nama dan nombor KP yang sama, iaitu H0530907. Warga Filipina mendakwa dia dilahirkan di Kampung Likas, Kota Kinabalu. Manakala warga Indonesia tersebut menyatakan bahawa dia dilahirkan di Beaufort. Warga Filipina tersebut mendapat MyKad pada bulan Disember. Manakala warga Indonesia pula membuat aduan bahawa dia masih menunggu dokumennya. Warga Filipino itu membuat aduan bahawa tuntutan untuk mendapatkan bayaran Sekuriti Sosial tidak diluluskan kerana persoalan taraf kewarganegaraannya.
8. Sebagai perbandingan terhadap kes-kes tersebut, seorang rakyat tempatan dari Sabah dilahirkan pada 24 Mac 1975 di Kampung Mandurian, Pitas, masih menunggu MyKadnya. Ibubapanya warganegara Malaysia dan tinggal di Kampung Mandurian sepanjang hayatnya. Dia memiliki surat beranak yang sah yang dikeluarkan oleh JPN, dan dia diberitahu untuk menunggu kelulusan permohonan MyKadnya. Bagaimanapun, dia telah menunggu selama 12 tahun! Pada saat ini, dia menghadapi masalah kerana dokumen berkenaan sangat diperlukan dalam pelbagai urusan, seperti membuka akaun bank atau semasa mendaftar masuk ke hotel. Dia membuat aduan bahawa haknya sebagai seorang warganegara telah dilucutkan.

Sabah mengambil bahagian dalam pembentukan Malaysia pada tahun 1963 kerana keamanan dan kedaulatan Sabah dalam Malaysia akan terjamin. Pendedahan oleh SUHAKAM telah menyokong fakta-fakta yang dihiduikan secara terperinci dalam buku ini. JPN dengan arahan pihak berkuasa telah memperbodoh dan memperlekehkan rakyat Sabah selama ini, tidak menghormati "Cobbold Commission Report", "Inter-Government Committee (IGC) Report" dan "Malaysia Agreement". Sebenarnya, tanpa cadangan-cadangan yang telah disebutkan dalam laporan dan perjanjian tersebut, mungkin tidak wujud Negara Malaysia.

EL Chong
Julai 30, 2009

APPENDICES

Appendix	(All appendices are dated newspaper articles unless otherwise stated)
1	Faking papers: Filipino couple held in Sandakan - 23.4.2009
2	Ring falsifying documents in Tawau smashed - 17.4.2009
3	IC ring busted, NRD officer among 4 held - 25.1.2008
4	Family business - 'cottage industry' produced falsified official documents - 6.9.2005
5	Foreigners issued genuine ICs: NRD men detained under ISA - 12.2.2005
6	Kunak 'IC factory': Couple held - 9.1.2005
7	7 NRD staff under ISA - 19.5.1998
8	High demand for ICs in Sabah because of illegals, 49 civil servants under ISA - 13.10.1999
9	Home allegedly burnt down - 7.11.2007; Fighting for land with two 'outsiders' - 25.4.2008
10	Tingkeyu duo charged with murder - 27.2.2009; Lawyer among injured in assault - 13.2.2009
11	Introducing their culture to Sabah - 9.1.2007
12	Act fast on street kids' call - 12.2.2005
13	Illegals spoil Ching Ming - 2.4.1999
14	LET'S FACE THE TRUTH - PM - 7.10.2007
15	Keadaan PTI 'serius': Najib - 11.4.2000
16	Gov't realise seriousness - 13.11.2000
17	Isu IMM13, PTI di Sabah: Pusat pandang serius: Najib - 6.3.2005
18	Solving Sabah's illegal woe: It's a big problem: Najib - 5.5.2006
19	Issue in Sabah critical: Radzi - 6.5.2006
20	Kehadiran pelarian di Sabah: Mereka bukan masalah: Nazri - 2.7.2006
21	Mother of all Sabah's woes: Acting CP Bakri Zinin - 3.11.2006
22	Culprits mostly Filipinos - Don't blame cops for the drugs: CP Mangsor - 21.7.2006
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ASP Muhd Sallam (second right) showing the fake documents seized.

Faking papers: Filipino couple held in Sandakan

Daily Express: 23rd April, 2009

SANDAKAN: The Sabah marine operations force (MOF) has uncovered the activities of an illegal 'mini-immigration department' which facilitated Filipino illegal immigrants to slip into the state.

This followed the arrest of a Filipino couple linked to a syndicate which distributed fake identification documents to the illegals.

Early Wednesday, the 45-year-old man and his 59-year-old wife were picked up in raids on two squatter houses in Kampung Forest here about 2am.

Also detained were 81 illegal immigrants from the Philippines, aged between three months and 48 years.

In the raids, a team of MOF officers seized two imitation stamps bearing the seal of the Philippines

Immigration Department, several fake documents, including a birth certificate and Malaysian identification document, Philippines passport, an IMM13 visitor's pass and 24 photographs.

MOF commanding officer ASP Muhammad Sallam Spawi said initial investigations revealed the couple was involved in supplying fake identification documents to Filipino illegals entering the country through Sandakan.

He said the couple stayed in one of the squatter houses while another was rented out to the illegals. Both houses were located by the beach.

Muhammad Sallam said the houses served as a transit for illegal immigrants, pending their fake documentation before being moved to another location.

Ring falsifying documents in Tawau smashed

Daily Express: 17th April, 2009

Bartholomew Chong

TAWAU: The District Marine Operation Force (MOF) believe they have crippled a syndicate involved in falsifying identification documents with the detention of a group of people here.

The group is allegedly involving in falsifying including MyKads, identity cards, driving licences with the seizure of nine MyKads, Bunga Raya identification cards (9), driving licenses (11), goods driving licences (11) and five driving licenses for public transport vehicles.

District Marine Police Commanding Officer, DSP Mohd Husaini Zainal Abidin said they arrested three men separately who later led police to a house in Kg Kinabutan, Mile 5 Jalan Apas at about 9.30pm on Wednesday.

They found a plastic container placed outside the house among some plants where the suspected fake documents were stashed, he added.



Husaini

He thanked the public for the information that led to the arrests and seizures.

"Without their help, it would have taken us a longer time to solve the case, hence, we are asking the public to continue giving us feedback on such activities," he said.

Husaini said the first suspect arrested was a security guard of a factory at Mile 3, adding the second and third suspects were then subsequently detained.

"Initial investigations revealed that our Mykad card reader could not access into the chip on their cards and the ultra violet light showed the picture was replaced," he explained.

He said other items found in the container were two date stamps, an ink stamp pad, 10 pieces of photos and 85 laminating films, among others.

"This is the first such case for us recorded this year," he added.



The fake MyKads and identity cards.

Daily Express: 25th Jan, 2008

IC ring busted, NRD officer among 4 held

Hayati Dzulkipli

KOTA KINABALU: A syndicate has been selling Malaysian Identity Cards (IC) to foreigners for RM18,000 apiece with inside help from the National Registration Department (NRD) here.

The syndicate, which has been kept under surveillance for some time, was busted by the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) in what was the first such case for the agency this year.

Disclosing this, Sabah ACA Director Latifah Md Yatim said the agency apprehended a 43-year-old NRD senior officer and three civilians, including a woman, aged between 49 and 56, on Wednesday.

The officer, who was arrested at his office about noon, would be investigated under Section 11(a) of the Anti-Corruption Act 1997 while his three accomplices were detained under Section 10(a)(aa) of the same Act, both of which provide for a minimum fine of RM10,000 or five times the amount involved, and a jail term of between 14 days and 20 years.

Latifah said a pile of applications for the MyKad, 21 MyKads and several personal documents were also seized during the arrests which were made separately. A total of RM4,400 in bait money was used to lure the suspects, she said.

"We have been following the case since last year upon receiving a tip-off and had gathered intelligence to build on the case. In the early stages, we found out that applications for the MyKad was priced at RM18,000 each.

"Based on our investigations, the three civilians are believed to be agents for the NRD officer to get potential customers," Latifah said at her office in the Federal Administrative Complex, here, Thursday.

On the syndicate's modus operandi, she said they made use of those applicants with fake "bunga raya" Identity Cards who faced problems getting their MyKad.

"When the department concerned saw some problems in the applications made by the 'bunga raya' IC holders, this situation created opportunities to request for corrupt money. Sometimes, they delayed the processing of their applications ('bunga raya' IC holders) and during the delay, they (civil servant) request for money.

See Page 2, Col. 4

21 MyKads seized

From Page One

There were also some applicants with old Malaysian ICs and who used dubious birth certificates to apply for the MyKad. So when they had problems obtaining the MyKad, they bought the document, she said.

Latifah said the applicants were found to have originated from the Philippines, Indonesia, India and Pakistan.

As for the seized 21 MyKads, Latifah said in one instance investigation revealed that two persons shared one MyKad, one being the original holder who lodged a police report on the loss of his/her MyKad while the other is a dubious one.

She said the agency has since been concerned that the seized MyKads had been reported missing or lost and has met the original holders of the documents.

"We will not compromise with anyone when it comes to the issuance of our Malaysian ICs to people who have no right at all to possess one as such acts could jeopardise our national security.

"Hence, we need the public's full cooperation to tackle this issue by assisting us, include those who have problems obtaining the document," she said.

On the number of government staff arrested last year, Latifah said of 60 arrests, 34 were civil servants from Federal and State departments who were apprehended for various offences.

She said none was from the ACA but called on the public to come forward if any of her personnel were corrupt.



Latifah showing the seized MyKads, old Malaysian ICs and personal documents.

NRD officer remanded

KOTA KINABALU: A 43-year-old National Registration Department (NRD) senior officer from Papar has been remanded for three days to facilitate investigations under the Anti-Corruption Act for allegedly selling Malaysian Identity Cards (ICs) to foreigners.

Lower courts registrar Restah Lepos Thursday issued the remand order against the officer, following an application by investigation officer of the Anti-Corruption Agency (ACA) Yazid Ismail.

Yazid had earlier applied for a seven-day remand for the officer, who is attached to the NRD headquarters here.

The officer, represented by counsel Ram Singh, is being investigated under Section 11(a) of Anti-Corruption Act 1997.

Meanwhile, a man and a woman, allegedly involved with the NRD officer were released on bail.

Another man was released but later re-arrested, according to ACA Prosecuting Officer Awang Shamsul. -- Jo Ann Mool

There's nothing this Menggatal 'cottage industry' could not forge Family business

Daily Express: 6th Sept, 2005

By Durie Rainer Fong

KOTA KINABALU: Police here have crippled a father and son gang who produced falsified official documents and sold them to local and foreign clients.

It was revealed after a recent raid at Kg Tobobon, Menggatal, near here, that the duo falsified documents, including IMM13, birth certificates, identity passes, among other licences, among other

City Police Chief, said police found some IMM13 documents, and identity card receipts

and also seized 38 stamps of various government agencies.

Also seized was a computer, photo laminator and a scanner used to falsify the documents. Police discovered that the main suspect had also falsified for himself a Federal Special Task Force Investigative Officer's identification card.

"Acting on a tip-off, the City Crime

strikingly similar to the genuine item.

Azizan disclosed that the mastermind managed to elude arrest, adding a manhunt is under way. The boy is presently under police custody.

Police are looking for Hamdan Ali Ahmad (IC No. 580516-12-5319) whose last address is believed to be at Kg Sembulan Lama, here, to help in the investigations.

group had been introduced the fake documents now.

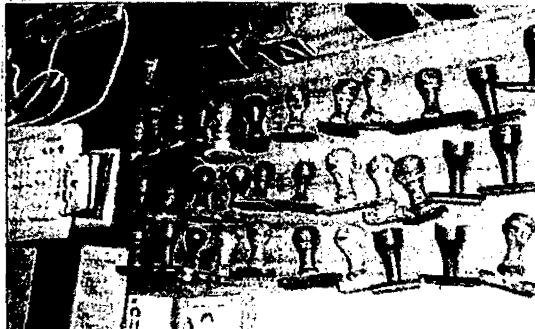
contact Chief Insp Karamuning police 111 if they have any whereabouts of the



Some of the various documents that were produced for clients.



Hamdan Ali Ahmad... wanted for investigations.



The various government agencies stamps.



Identity Cards undergoing the printing process.

Foreigners issued genuine ICs

NRD men detained under ISA

■ By Tony Emmanuel,
Farrah Naz Karim
and June Ramli
(news@nst.com.my)

KUALA LUMPUR, Fri. —Police seized more than 150 identity cards, including the high-security MyKad, from foreigners and arrested an undisclosed number of Home Ministry officials recently.

This affirms suspicions that unscrupulous civil servants were working in cahoots with human trafficking syndicates.

Home Affairs Minister Datuk Azmi Khalid today confirmed the detention of his Ministry officials under the Internal Security Act. When pressed further he said they were from the National Registration Department.

The most damning revelation in the ongoing probe is



We have
to put
them away
to cut their
links.'

— Azmi Khalid

the possibility of the most secure facility in the NRD — the strongroom where security documents are kept — having been breached and the incident gone undetected.

As the probe continues, more arrests are expected. And the investigations, especially into the MyKad, could lead police to the source.

□ TURN TO PAGE 3, COL 5

'Caught issuing PR cards to foreigners'

□ FROM PAGE 1

New Strait Times: 12th Feb, 2005

This exposure comes some 10 months after Azmi warned that extra caution would be exercised in monitoring the operations of "sensitive" departments, including those which had access to data.

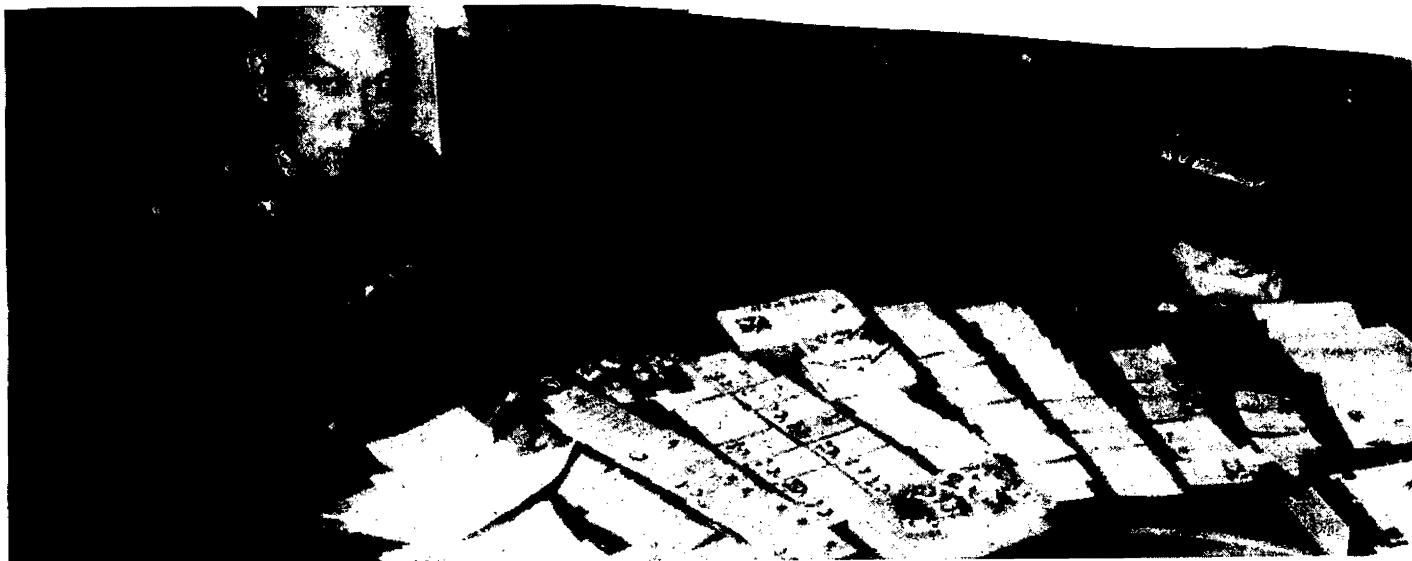
On the recent arrests, Azmi told the *New Straits Times*: "There was a case where officers were caught because they were issuing Permanent Resident identity cards to foreigners."

Declining to disclose the number detained, Azmi said they were taken into custody as "the matter needed further investigation. We have to put them away to cut their links."

Acknowledging that some civil servants in the Immigration and National Registration departments had access to important documents, he said that despite stringent measures having been put in place the problem still persisted.

The highly sensitive police investigations have been ongoing for almost two years, when rumours were rife that MyKad was available in the underworld and among illegal immigrants.

The document was reportedly sold, mostly to foreigners, who paid between RM25,000 and RM30,000 each.



Mohd Zain and his officers with the seized fake documents.

Daily Express: 9th Jan, 2005

Kunak 'IC factory': Couple held

By IBRAHIM TABIR

KUNAK: Police believe they have crippled a syndicate involved in a series of fake Identity Cards, driving licences and birth certificates issued in the district, following the arrest of a 45-year-old local, Thursday.

The suspect's 36-year-old Filipina wife was also arrested. The suspect is being detained under Section 25 (1)(j) of the National Registration Regulations 1990 for falsifying official documents.

District Police Chief DSP

Mohd Zain Yaacob said the suspect was picked up at a roadblock mounted by the traffic police at 8.30am in the town area, after he was found to have produced a fake driving licence.

The suspect produced a licence belonging to another person, one Ahmad Tahir, bearing the old IC number 0465975, after his van with a peninsular plate number was stopped.

He was subsequently taken to the police station for further questioning.

Mohd Zain said initial investi-

gations showed the suspect was involved in a series of fake IC cases in the district.

A police party led by District Public Order and Traffic Chief Inspector Parum Niot, together with CID officer Chief Inspector Wee Devets Tan, raided the suspect's house at Kampung Jaya Baru, near here, at 10.30pm, the same day.

A thorough search led to the recovery of several documents and equipment purportedly used in the issuance of identity cards and driving licences. These

included:

- 21 pieces MyKad
- 29 Class D,E driving licences (renewals)
- 9 original driving licences (with pictures)
- 10 GDL driving licences
- 2 pieces PSV
- 38 passport-size photographs
- 2 temporary IC receipts
- 8 birth certificates
- 2 "Hata" ink units
- 1 A4 paper with thumb prints of applicants

7 NRD staff under ISA

Daily Express: 19th May, 2005

By **SUNAR TUMIRAN**

KOTA KINABALU: The police dragnet on syndicates selling Malaysian documents to foreigners yielded the arrest of eight people under the Internal Security Act.

Seven were from the National Registration Department while the eighth was one of its former clerks.

Seized were an undisclosed number of High Security Malaysian Identity Cards, blue-coloured identity cards, NRD documents and other documents.

"A statewide operation on May 15 and May 16 saw six NRD personnel and one former clerk arrested," Sabah Police Commissioner Amir Junus told a Press conference Monday.

The other NRD staff was arrested downtown on April 15.

All suspects were aged between 25 and 47 and police believed the syndicates were operating separately.

They were held under Section 73 (1) of the Act to facilitate investigations into IC forgeries, he said.

He declined to reveal the actual number of ICs recovered as police were waiting for the reports from the respective districts.

Two suspects were arrested in the State Capital, the former clerk in Tawau and one each in Kuala Penyu, Sipitang, Semporna and Kunak, respectively.

They were either arrested at their homes or offices, he said.

"We monitored their movement since 1995 and the arrest was a major success to the Sabah police contingent," he said.

He said police believed the syndicates were offering the documents to foreigners at between RM500 and RM1,000 each.

Junus said the illegal business is very lucrative if the estimated 400,000 foreigners living in the State is an indication.

"They could become millionaires just selling forged documents."

According to Junus, some 87 people, including the eight, have been arrested in connection with the illegal business in the State since 1995.

Of the number, 19 were NRD personnel, four personnel of other departments and the rest members of the public.

Some were detained under the ISA and later released.

Junus said several foreigners were also arrested for possessing either forged or genuine Malaysian documents.

The biggest arrest were made between 1995 and 1996 where 51 people, including two former Sabah NRD directors, were detained under the ISA.

High demand for ICs in Sabah because of illegals

KUALA LUMPUR: Forty-nine civil servants have been arrested under the Internal Security Act since 1996 for involvement in forging identity cards and travel documents.

Deputy Home Minister Datuk Azmi Khalid said of the figure, 17 were formerly attached to the Sabah Registration Department, two in Sarawak and one from the department's headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

The remaining 29 were from the Immigration Department and stationed at the various entry points of the country and its headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

Azmi said six immigration officers were detained under the ISA this year and had been sent to the Kamunting detention camp for two years for alleged falsification of travel documents.

The six were arrested under Section 73(1) of the ISA which allows police to detain any person for investigation into activities prejudicial to national security without trial.

They can also be banished under the Restricted Residence Act for forging Malaysian identity cards and work permits.

"The demand for Malaysian passports and identity cards is high and illegal immigrants are

prepared to pay a high price for them.

Fake identity cards are obtained for between RM200 and RM500 each while passports can be obtained for as high as RM50,000."

The Ministry, he said, suspected that the officers were involved with syndicates based in neighbouring countries.

Azmi said the syndicates focused their activities on Sabah because of the high demand for such documents as Sabah has the biggest number of illegal immigrants in the country. Most of them are from the Philippines.

The Government, he said, would not tolerate

such acts of betrayal by Malaysians as it invite national security.

"The authorities view this seriously as a large number of foreign workers, such a breach security would be a threat to the country.

"We believe that we have busted their act which have been going on for so many years. The arrest of these people, we hope that there be no more syndicates falsifying identity card travel documents on a large scale," he said.

Azmi said the department would be able to detect forged identity cards if the holders apply for the new high security cards.

49 civil servants arrested under ISA 1996 – 1999

17 of them formally attached to the Sabah

Registration Department (JPN)



Mary (left) and a family member pointing to the house which was allegedly burnt down.

House allegedly burnt down

Uhim Wong Daily Express: 7th Nov, 2007

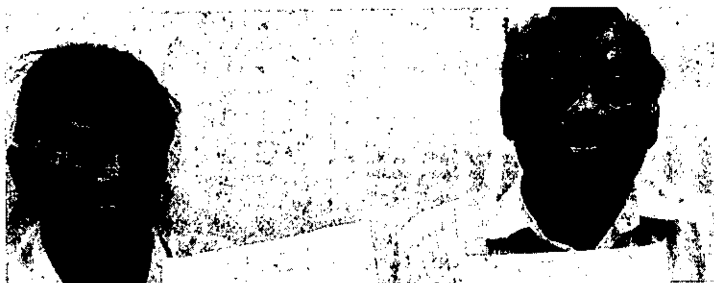
KENINGAU: A 36-year-old house on Native Title land in Kg Tuarid Taud, Liawan, about half kilometre from town -- that was the subject of a dispute -- was burnt down last Thursday, allegedly by someone involved in the dispute.

The 9.30am incident was allegedly committed by

a man who claimed to have applied for the land and had it approved by the Lands and Surveys Department office here several years ago.

He allegedly did it with the help of a contractor, according to Mary Magdalena Nicholas, the daughter of Ikch Lantai, who supposedly enjoys recognition of permanent heritable and transferable right of use and occupancy of the said land by the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak.

Ikch is said to have obtained the land via native customary rights and according to a letter issued by the former village head, late KK Rumpau Duamin, dated 10th November 1986, the house was built in 1971 through gotong-royong which he himself participated. Mary lodged a report here, District Police Chief, DSP Zahari Mohamed confirmed the case but declined to comment.



Fighting for land with two 'outsiders'

Daily Express: 25th April, 2008

Larry Ralon

KOTA KINABALU: No words could describe how happy Noorninah Haji Sahih was in 1996 when her application for 7.02 acres at Kg Rantau Abang in Kinabatangan was approved for the Kinabatangan Smallholder Scheme. She and her husband drew up plans to cultivate the land with oil palm ahead of her husband's retirement from the State Education Department.

But little did she know that until today, about 12 years later, she would still be fighting over the land with two "outsiders" who also claimed equal rights to the land by claiming they were born in Kinabatangan.

Noorninah, who is of Sungai ethnic descent, is also facing the possibility of having to divide the said land with two other men, where she will keep three acres while

said land lot with her name stated as the applicant (I/C no: H 0404683) and her husband's name as the applicant's spouse (I/C no: 0343069) on Aug 21, 1993.

It was also stated in the land application that she applied for the land for agriculture activity, to be held under a Native Title (N.T). The said land application document was approved by the district ACLR on Nov 12, 1996.

In her land application, she put the letter A in the employment/industry code status which stands for 'house worker' or 'housewife'.

Noorninah also showed what she claimed was a photocopy of a land application made by one of the rival applicants (using I/C no: H 04818346) and his spouse Hajah Mainah Laba (H 8032158), for a 7 1/2 acre land lot to the district's ACLR office in 1993, under a Country

Murder, attempted murder and two counts of assault

Tingkayu duo charged

Daily Express: 27th Feb, 2009

Lagatah Toyos

TAWAU: Two men were charged in court here Thursday with murder, attempted murder and another two counts of assaulting other people, including a lawyer, in Tingkayu, Kunak two weeks ago.

Alimuddin Mohd Ajay, 41, and Sabaruddin Abdul Baik, 42, both local Bugis, were first brought to the Magistrate's Court for the murder charge.

They were jointly accused of killing one Seipon Kayabo, 46, at about 2pm on Feb 12 this year at the land of Syarikat Kerjasama Perkembangan Tanah Tingkayu Berhad, in Tingkayu, Kunak.

They allegedly committed the offence along with a group of people who are still at large. The charge, framed under Section 302 of the Penal Code, carries a mandatory death sentence on conviction.

However, no plea was recorded from the duo after the charge was read to them before Lower Court Registrar Rita Kunsoi.

Rita fixed March 27 for mention of the case. After the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court, Alimuddin and Sabaruddin were brought to the Sessions Court for another two criminal charges.

They pleaded not guilty before Judge Egusra Mohd Ali to attempting to murder one Ahmad Mardisa at the same place and time.

The charge, under Section 307 of the Penal Code, carries imprisonment of up to 20 years on conviction.

The duo also claimed trial to causing hurt to Kamarsudirman Ober, 38, and lawyer Valentino James Tanggar, 28, also at the same place and time.

The charge, framed under Section 324 of the Penal Code, provides for a jail term of up to three years or with fine or with whipping, or any two of such punishment.

Alimuddin and Sabaruddin allegedly committed the offences along with a group of people who are still in large. Egusra set April 23 this year for mention of the cases to fix the hearing dates.

Assistant Public Prosecutor Mohd Tanafi Basri appeared for the prosecution, while Alimuddin and Sabaruddin was represented by counsel Hamid Hamzah Mydin.



Valentino showing his bandaged index finger (inset).

Lawyer among five injured in assault

Daily Express: 9th Jan, 2007

Introducing their culture to Sabah



THESE Kampung street children don't seem ashamed in making in public non-Edu Tun Razak in front of the bridge along Jalan Tunjoh Belas as well as the pedestrian walkway in front of Cultural Post Office near Segama while aggressively begging for money from pedestrians.

With the authorities helpless in dealing with the problem, tourists visiting Sabah in this Visit Malaysia Year may have a lot of unpleasant memories to relate to their friends back home.

Street children also commonly seen in the Kampong Air

The kids were seen around the area while their mother was nonchalantly selling cigarettes along the five-foot-way.

Street children are also commonly seen in the Kampong Air

'Act fast on street kids' call

By HAYATI DZULKIFLI
and KASSIM SANGI

KOTA KINABALU: The State Government needs to take drastic action to stop foreign street children from harassing the public for money, as the situation had reached an alarming stage.

This was the view of customers interviewed outside Automatic Teller Machines of banks Friday. They also hoped the new Mayor Datuk Ilyas Ibrahim would honour the promise he made following his appointment last week, to rid the city's streets of these kids.

They noted that none of the other cities in Malaysia is faced with this problem.

Some women said they were even afraid of going to the banks alone because that is where these children were now fond of converging and hoped banks would consider stationing their guards outside rather than inside the premises from now on.

"If the authorities do not act fast, police may end up having to deal with well organised syndicates using these children as pickpockets as well as these children turning into gangsters and extortionists when they grow up," said one bank customer, Ooi.

No less than five foreign children were seen harassing and disturbing the public

while they trying to withdraw money from the ATM of a bank along the Jalan Pantai, Friday.

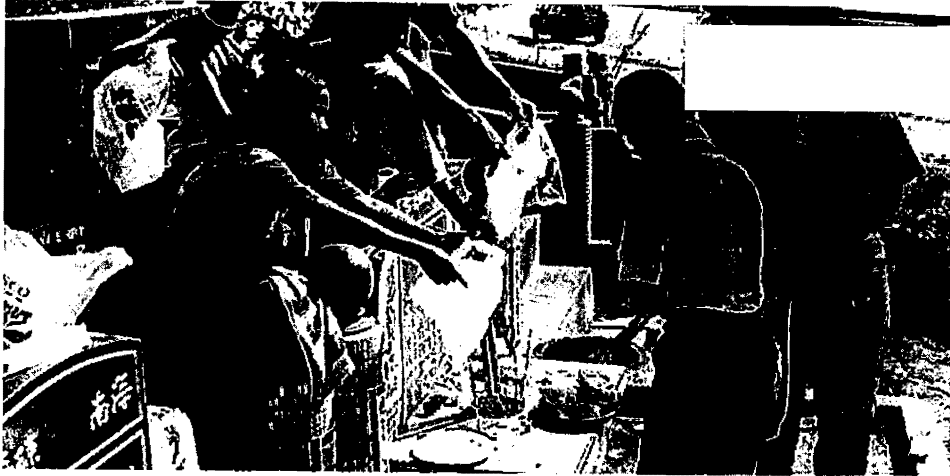
It was noted that some of these children become very aggressive when their demands for money were ignored and were even bold as to push people who refused to entertain them.

The children, aged between four and eight, were also noted to operate in groups - suggesting that they were coached as

Daily Express: 12th Feb, 2005



One of the kids harassing bank customers for money and fleeing upon realising they were being photographed.



The Illegal immigrants demanding for food at the cemetery at Mile 5 1/5 Tuaran Road in Kota Kinabalu yesterday.

Borneo Post: 3rd April, 1999

Illegals spoil Ching Ming

By BENNETH BUNYAU BUDA

KOTA KINABALU, Fri.- Ching Ming to the Chinese or Good Friday to the Christians was a day to remember the dead, but to the illegal immigrants here, especially the children, it was a day of free food.

With plastic bags in their hands, these foreigners roamed around the cemetery at Mile 5 1/2 Tuaran Road here today, demanding for food, drinks and fruits used as offerings for the dead from them.

Many of these shaggily dressed children, aged between seven and 14 years old, even fought for the leftovers which apparently angered the locals.

They came to the cemetery very early this morning and roamed around the place in groups, with some even uttering rude words

when they were denied what they had demanded.

A young undernourished boy, about seven years old, even picked up a lump of rice scattered as offering for the dead and immediately ate it away happily.

A fight broke out between two small boys over some rice found in the bush, while another two were seen sharing a bottle of mineral water and a piece of cake.

After the locals had finished their prayers and offerings, a group of more than ten children came rushing and pushing each other for the food and fruits left at the place, with the bigger ones emerging as the winners.

Then they moved to another location collecting as much food and fruits they could carry.

Today was solemnly observed by the Christians to commemorate Christ's death on the cross, and the Chinese who cleaned up the cemeteries, held prayers there and gave ritual offerings of

food, beverages and other basic needs to the spirits of the dead for their use.

A Chinese man at the cemetery in Tuaran this morning who wished to remain anonymous, said the occasion had nothing to do with religions.

He said it was a culture handed down from one generation to another even before the advent of Buddhism to China many thousand of years ago.

In this context, he said all the Chinese communities irrespective of their religions today celebrated the annual event, citing example of the Chinese Christians who also came to the cemetery with their prayer books and candles to pray instead of using the traditional Chinese incense, joss-sticks and offerings of food and beverages.

When asked to explain the purpose of the offerings and the burning of paper money, he said the spirits of the dead also needed them like we do in this world.

He said without giving them all the basic needs required, they might not have enough for their use and later suffered.

They would curse their relatives who deliberately did not give them all these items, he added.

On this day, he said all the spirits of the dead opened their doors to this world to receive all the gifts sent to them by their relatives.

To a question how the dead could communicate with their living relatives, the man said first of all they would write their particulars, including their names, addresses, telephone numbers and even the ATM and bank book account numbers on a piece of paper which would be burnt later.

The smell of the incense and joss-sticks that were burning at the altar would send the message to the dead who would later receive the gifts sent to them at their doorsteps. -BP



One of the Illegal immigrants taking away a fruit which is meant for the dead.



New Strait Times: 7th Oct, 2007

▀ We do not want to pretend and say that everything is okay. We do not want to be in a state of denial. Tell the truth, even if it is painful.

— Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi

Kabinet arah MKN tangani dengan lebih berkesan: Najib

Kedadaan PTI 'serius'

Daily Express: 11th April, 2000

KOTA KINABALU: Kabinet, yang bimbang dengan masalah kemasukan pendatang tanpa izin, telah mengarahkan Majlis Keselamatan Negara (MKN) mengemukakan cadangan untuk menangani masalah itu dengan lebih berkesan.

Menteri Pertahanan Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak berkata arahan kabinet itu diterima dua minggu lepas kerana kerajaan menganggap keadaan itu sebagai "serius", terutama di Sabah.

Kabinet telah meminta MKN meneliti masalah itu dengan lebih menyeluruh dan bersama-sama dengan agensi lain dan kerajaan negeri yang terbabit, katanya.

"Majlis itu perlu melihat masalah itu daripada aspek keselamatan, perundangan selain penguatkuasaan," kata Najib kepada pemberita selepas menyampaikan ucapan pada satu seminar mengenai "Globalisasi dan Pembangunan Negara" di sini kelmarin.

Walaupun cadangan majlis itu disas-

arkan untuk Sabah, ia juga akan diterima pakai bagi negeri-negeri lain, katanya.

Beliau menggambarkan bagaimana koloni setinggai pendatang tanpa izin di Teluk Sepangar di Sabah menimbulkan masalah kepada cadangan pembangunan sebuah pangkalan tentera laut di sana.

Najib berkata walaupun negara masih memerlukan buruh asing, khidmat mereka harus berada pada "tahap yang boleh dikawal".

Terdahulu dalam ucapannya, Najib berkata kerajaan sedar mengenai masalah yang dibawa oleh kemasukan pekerja asing ke Malaysia, terutama di sebab, disebabkan oleh globalisasi perdagangan.

Di dalam menghadapi cabaran globalisasi, Sabah harus membangunkan satu pangkalan yang kukuh di dalam infrastruktur, teknologi maklumat dan pembangunan sumber manusia, katanya.

Najib juga berkata globalisasi tidak harusnya menjejaskan usaha pembentukan negara Malaysia.



Cabinet Committee on Illegal Immigrants formed, says Dompok

Gov't realise seriousness

Daily Express: 13th Nov, 2000

TAWAU: The Federal Government has set up a Cabinet Committee to resolve the problem of illegal immigrants in the country, particularly in Sabah, Minister in the Prime Minister's Department Tan Sri Bernard Dompok said.

The Cabinet Committee on Illegal Immigrants is chaired by Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, he said, when launching the Tawau United Pasok-momogun Kadazandusun Organisation (Upko) division here.

Dompok, who is also Upko President, pointed out that 600,000 of the 2.45 million population in Sabah had been categorised as illegal immigrants who had been causing numerous social, economic and security implications.

He said the large presence of the transient population had deprived locals of business opportunities and caused congestion in schools and government hospitals that had been allocated to Malaysians.

He said the recent abductions of Malaysians and foreign visitors on the Sipadan and Pandanan resort islands had shown that they not only showed blatant disrespect for the laws of the country but also posed security threats.

The incidents had made the Government realise the seriousness of the situation, to become the main agenda of the Federal Cabinet, he added.

Dompok said the floodgates allowing



Dompok

the entry of illegal immigrations were thrown open when Sabah at one time was in a situation of uncertainty due to internal political upheavels that saw the rise and fall of ruling parties.

Furthermore, the strained relations then between the State and Federal governments also hampered efforts to resolve the problems faced by Sabah, especially the increasing influx of illegal immigrants.

He said the decision by the Federal Cabinet to set up the committee reflected the responsibility and obligation of the Barisan Nasional government in safeguarding national sovereignty to ensure that the people would continue to live in peace and comfort.

Isu IMM13, PTI di Sabah

Pusat pandang serius

Daily Express: 6th March, 2005

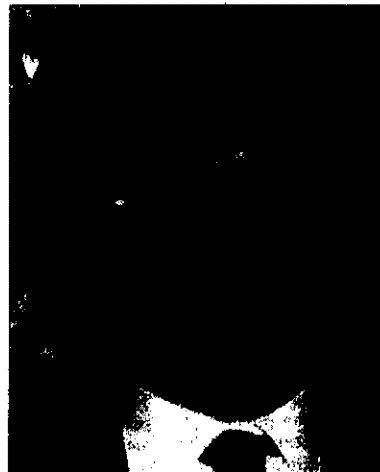
Oleh CHRIS MASKILONE

KOTA KINABALU: Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak berkata, Kerajaan Persekutuan memberi perhatian serius terhadap isu pemegang IMM13 berstatus pelarian dan pendatang tanpa izin (PTI) di Sabah.

"Masalah pendatang tanpa izin di Sabah sudah lama, ia masalah yang kompleks dan begitu dekat dengan masyarakat setempat, bukan kes yang mudah. Bagaimanapun, kita perlu bertindak kerana jika tidak, bilangan mereka akan terus meningkat," katanya.

Ditemui selepas merasmikan Permukiman Kelab Anggota Parlimen Barisan Nasional (BNBBC) di Nexus Resort, Karambunai, dekat sini, pada Sabtu, beliau berkata, Kuala Lumpur sedang berbin-cang dengan Manila bagi mewujudkan sebuah pusat di selatan Filipina bagi menjalankan proses dokumentasi warga Filipina yang dihantar pulang dari Sabah.

"Kita sedang menelitinya tetapi berilah kami sedikit masa," katanya.



NAJIB...beri kami sedikit masa

DPM heads Cabinet panel on solving Sabah's illegals woe

It's a big problem: Najib

SANDAKAN: Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mohd Najib Tun Razak has been appointed to head a committee to resolve the entry of illegal immigrants and stateless people, especially in Sabah.

He said the decision was made as the Federal Government realised Sabah had been saddled with the problem for a long time.

Speaking to reporters after officiating the Youth Week at the national level here Thursday, Najib said he would call for a meeting to discuss the issue soon.

"In Sabah, the problem is rather complex. Some of these immigrants, when they come into our country, they destroy all their documents. Hence, they do not have any documents, but when we want to send them back, their country of origin would not accept them, but we know they should be returned to their own country. So this is a big problem," he said.

When asked whether he believed the problem could be settled, Najib said: "We will do our best but it is not going to be easy because they are intertwined with the local community."

Daily Express: 5th May, 2006

Issue in Sabah critical: Radzi

KOTA BARU: Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak will chair a Cabinet Committee meeting in Sabah on May 26 to discuss ways to tackle the problems on illegal immigrants in the State.

Home Affairs Minister Datuk Seri Radzi Sheikh Ahmad said the meeting would also be attended by representatives from the police and the defence forces. He said the Government was serious in wanting to solve the problem.

"The issue in Sabah is critical. Last month, I visited the immigration detention depot there. The place is not suitable but give us

time to discuss and find the best solution to address the problem," he added.

Radzi said there were various factors which contributed to the influx of illegal immigrants to Sabah adding that one of them was the State being considered part of the Philippines.

In 1992, the Federal government formed the Federal Special Force Team under the National Security Division of the Prime Minister's Department to tackle the problem.

The problem continues with more illegal immigrants, especially from the Philippines and Indonesia, entering Sabah. – Bernama

Kehadiran pelarian di Sabah

'Mereka bukan masalah'

Pelarian turut nikmati segala kemudahan

Doleh Larry Ralon

KUALA LUMPUR: Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Mohd Nazri Abdul Aziz berkata, kewujudan enam buah skim penempatan pelarian Filipina, di Sabah dan kehadiran pelarian Islam Filipina yang tinggal di situ tidak akan membawa atau menjadi punca kepada masalah sosial, ekonomi dan politik di negeri itu.

Ketika menjawab soalan Datuk Wilfred Madius Tangau [Barisan Nasional (BN)-Tuaran] pada persidangan Dewan Rakyat, di sini, minggu ini, Mohd Nazri berkata, enam buah skim penempatan pelarian Filipina di Sabah dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan itu diwujudkan atas inisiatif UNHCR yang bertanggungjawab membantu kumpulan rakyat Filipina yang melarikan diri daripada medan peperangan di selatan Filipina.

UNHCR kemudian menyerahkan enam buah pusat itu kepada pentadbiran Kerajaan Negeri Sabah, tambahnya, dan selepas menyedari yang masalah pelarian di Sabah itu bukan sahaja melibatkan isu sosial, tetapi juga keselamatan negara, maka Kerajaan Pusat melalui Pasukan Petugas Khass Persekutuan (PPKP) mengambil alih tanggungjawab untuk memantau enam buah pusat penempatan tersebut.

Madius sebelum itu berkata, masa depan 61,000 pemegang dokumen IMM13 dan kewujudan enam buah skim penempatan pelarian di Sabah dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan itu perlu diselesaikan segera kerana ia telah menjadi punca kepada pelbagai masalah sosial, ekonomi dan politik di Sabah sejak 30 tahun lalu.

Tetapi sehingga sekarang belum ada langkah positif diambil kerajaan, katanya, sambil menambah, selain itu, kes di Sabah adalah amat sukar kerana terdapat ramai pendatang tanpa izin (PTI) serta sejumlah besar kanak-kanak tanpa kewarganegaraan (atau kanak-kanak tanpa negara).

Madius berkata, pelarian ini ditempatkan di bawah pengawasan UNHCR sehingga 1986 dan selepas itu mereka diberi pengecualian dan tertakluk kepada Akta Pasport 1966 dan diberi dokumen IMM13 yang perlu diperbaharui setiap tahun dengan bayaran RM90 scorage.

● Lihat Muka 2

■ Dari Muka Depan

Para pelarian ini juga bekerja, bersekolah dan juga menikmati setiap kemudahan asas sosial dan kesihatan, katanya, sambil menambah, bagaimanapun kemudahan di skim penempatan mereka amat buruk.

Madius berkata, kerajaan sering memberi jawapan yang sama bahawa pelarian ini akan terus berada di Sabah selagi perjanjian damai masih belum tercapai di selatan Filipina.

"Rakyat sebenarnya mula mempersoalkan jawapan daripada kerajaan ini... ini kerana, pentadbiran Manila telah menandatangani perjanjian damai di Mindanao dan perang saudara di Filipina sudah lama berakhir," katanya.

Penandatanganan perjanjian damai antara Kerajaan Filipina dan MILF bermakna keadaan di selatan Filipina telah selamat, tambahnya.

"Satu lagi isu yang menyukarkan adalah jumlah sebenar mereka yang memegang IMM13, dalam mana kadang kala jumlah itu dikatakan 57,000 dan kemudian menjadi 61,000, sementara ada juga yang menyatakan hanya terdapat sekitar 18,000 pemegang IMM13," kata Anggota Parlimen Tuaran itu.

Langkah yang diambil kerajaan sehingga kini gagal menunjukkan keberkesanan yang diharapkan, kata Madius, sambil menyuarakan kebimbangannya yang Malaysia akan menghadapi masalah besar jika perkara ini tidak ditangani secara sistematik kerana negara akan menjadi lumpuan utama pendatang tanpa izin dari negara jiran itu.

"Jika kita tidak berhati-hati, Sabah mungkin akan menjadi tempat perbalahan kaum. Kehadiran masyarakat pelarian itu yang bergerak secara bebas menggunakan dokumen IMM13 ditambah pula dengan kehadiran ramai pendatang tanpa izin mungkin boleh menjadi pencetus kepada rusuhan kaum," kata Madius.

Masalah itu menjadi bertambah rumit dengan kehadiran sindiket yang terlibat dalam pemalsuan kad pengenalan Malaysia atau kad IMM13 yang juga sukar untuk ditangani, katanya.

"Bayangkan sahaja jika keadaan itu dieksploitasi kumpulan militan seperti Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) dan Abu Sayyaf untuk mendapatkan kewarganegaraan Malaysia?"

"Kerajaan masih berdegil dalam membela IMM13 itu yang mudah dipalsukan walaupun telah beberapa kali diberi amaran di Dewan Rakyat ini," kata Madius.

Beliau juga menimbulkan perkara tentang keketiruan dalam dasar kerajaan mengenai pengendalian pelarian di negara ini, dan berkata, sambil kerajaan mula memberi IMM13 kepada pelarian Filipina, pelarian Vietnam pula dipagar dan dikurung di Pulau Bidong sebelum dihantar ke negara ketiga.

"Sekarang pelarian dari Myanmar dan Aceh tidak diberi dokumen IMM13. Apakah kriteria bagi pengeluaran dokumen IMM13 dan kenapa masyarakat pelarian seperti Rohingya dan Aceh di Semenanjung tidak diberi layanan seperti pelarian Filipina di Sabah?"

"Dengan tidak menandatangani perjanjian dengan Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) mengenai pelarian, kerajaan mempunyai dasar yang jelas dalam perkara ini, iaitu tidak menerima mana-mana pelarian di negara ini."

"Dengan pendirian ini, atas dasar apakah warga Filipina dari Mindanao masih diberi status pelarian selepas 30 tahun tinggal di Malaysia? Apakah ada sebarang perbezaan antara dasar Inmigrasi di Semenanjung dan Sabah? Kenapa perbezaan yang amat ketara ini wujud?," tanya Madius.

Katanya, satu lagi perkara yang dianggap tidak logik adalah

wang rakyat yang sepatutnya untuk pembangunan negeri digunakan untuk mengurus para pelarian di Sabah ini.

Sehingga 1986, UNHCR telah membelanjakan sehingga kira-kira RM12 juta untuk mengurus pelarian Filipina di Sabah.

Selapas UNHCR berhenti daripada memantau pelarian ini Madius berkata, pembayar cukai pula dipaksa menanggung perbelanjaan yang amat besar termasuk kos pentadbiran, kos pendakwaan dan kos tadbir mahkamah bagi mengendalikan kes jenayah serta kos mengawal dan memantau keselamatan di Sabah.

Ini belum termasuk kos rawatan yang tinggi di hospital di seluruh negeri, tambahnya.

"Semua orang tahu bahawa pemegang dokumen IMM13 telah keluar-masuk dari Sabah ke Filipina," katanya.

Madius menggesa kerajaan menyelesaikan masalah pelarian Filipina di Sabah dengan meminta Kerajaan Filipina mengeluarkan pasport antarabangsa kepada 61,000 pelarian Filipina dan dengan itu Kerajaan Malaysia tidak lagi perlu mengeluarkan dokumen IMM13;

o supaya menutup penempatan pelarian Filipina sebagai langkah untuk menghapuskan sama sekali reputasinya sebagai pusat pengedaran syabu;

o supaya sementara menunggu perundingan dengan Filipina, kerajaan menggantikan dokumen IMM13 sedia ada dengan kad baru lengkap, dengan ciri-ciri keselamatan membuatnya sukar dipalsukan; dan

o mengenakan peraturan permit kerja ke atas pelarian Filipina sama seperti pekerja asing lain supaya mereka tidak akan bekerja di negeri lain di negara ini yang memerlukan pekerja asing.

"Kerajaan tidak lagi boleh memandang ringan perkara ini dan berharap masalah pelarian Filipina di Sabah akan diatasi dengan sendirinya," kata Madius.



MOHD NAZRI...PPKP pantau enam buah pusat penempatan itu.

Demolish all squatter colonies and deport every illegal: Bakri

Mother of all Sabah's

woes

Daily Express: 3rd Nov, 2006

By Kassim Sangi

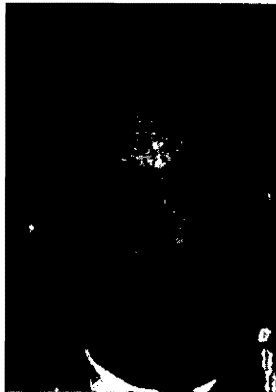
KOTA KINABALU: The State's mushrooming squatter colonies are the root of all social ills and crimes in Sabah, particularly drugs.

And police cannot be blamed for being unable to deal effectively with the host of accompanying problems if these colonies are allowed to continue as well as expand.

"Don't wait another 10 or 20 years until more squatter houses are built as by then it will be too late to act," warned Acting Commissioner of Police Datuk Bakri Mohd Zinin.

He was speaking exclusively to *Daily Express* prior to taking up his new post in police headquarters in Bukit Aman as Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Deputy Director (Intelligence Operations on Drugs).

He said police personnel in the State are largely a dedicated lot but face an uphill task because the local authorities don't seem to be moving on these squatters that are resided mostly by illegal immigrants or those who have somehow acquired Malaysian documents like Mykads.



Bakri Zinin

In this, he shared the assessment on the State's crime situation with former Sabah Police Commissioner Datuk Ramli, who together with the army chief under the tenure of then Chief Minister Tan Sri Chong Kah Kiat, managed to pull down many squatter homes throughout the State and deported thousands.

That action in 2003 significantly reduced the State's crime rate but was stopped due to political interference. Sabah is now the Malaysian State having the most squatters.

"If this is not done, the public will blame police for not doing enough to stop crimes," Bakri said, adding that drugs have already become a major problem not only to police but every peace loving citizen in Sabah.

The problem can be considered as still under control at this stage, but without a comprehensive system to address the root of the problem (i.e. squatters) Sabah would soon be the worst drug State.

As for the mode of entry of these drugs into Sabah, he said they are from a neighbouring country through all kinds of means, including barter trade and the regular ferry services.

In turn, Sabah is becoming a transit point for these drugs enroute to other parts of Malaysia. "So long as we have squatter colonies and growing, drugs will be difficult to be control," said Bakri.

He blamed the situation also on lack of enforcement on the part of the local authorities. "Being uncontrolled in number, they (squatters) are also largely not properly supervised, making them ideal for infestation by all types of illegals and their illegal activities."

Therefore, in this sense, he said it would be correct to say that "squatters inhabited by illegals is the mother of problems in Sabah."

Bakri said these illegals have introduced to Sabah their bad culture and aggressive behaviour.

"And what is most pathetic is that such culture is rubbing off on our society, particularly our youths."

Bakri cited the five UNHCR Filipino resettlement centres in the State, particularly Kinarut, where people are being arrested for drug almost daily. "It is difficult for police to tackle the problem in these areas without input by others like the local authorities," he said.

"The local authorities who can directly supervise and regulate the numbers of people in these areas should start now," Bakri warned.

See Page 2, Col. 3

Culprits mostly Filipinos, are getting smarter

Don't blame cops

By Alex Ong

KOTA KINABALU: Police are taking the drug problem in Sabah seriously where 90 per cent of the drugs are from the Philippines with the other 10 per cent from other countries brought in through airports, courier services, ports, etc.

To plug the sources of supply, therefore, would require police personnel going to the Philippines to catch the culprits, said Commissioner of Police Datuk Mangsor Ismail, Thursday.

He also said that in many cases it was the courts that were seen to be lenient to drugs suspects by not handing the death penalty even though the evidence was overwhelming.

He was responding to remarks made by High Court Judge Datuk Ian HC Chin that the drug menace would continue to haunt Sabah "as long as police fail in their duty to plug the sources of supply."

where this chap walked into the drugs strapped all over his body. charged by the High Court and sentenced. However the Appeal Court acquitted him, ruling that he had not the drugs.

"Closer home in Sabah, a woman charged with drug trafficking and

low was also acquitted charged a few months back by the High Court with the same ruling that she had no knowledge of what she was bringing in," said Mangsor.

He said was not fair to suggest that police are not concerned about the drug menace in the State.

"I want to put the record straight and the facts right on the impression that police are not doing enough. We are more concerned than anyone for that matter," he said.

Coupled with the fact that Sabah has a porous border, police are doing its best to cut the supply.

and given light sentences: CP

for the drugs

Daily Express: 21st July, 2006



Mangsor

Sabah hospitals seeing the most foreigners, says Chua

By Yuzam Yusa

KOTA KINABALU: Sabah hospitals have the highest number of foreign patients in the country and Health Minister Dato' Dr Chua Soi Lek said it cannot be denied that they are also responsible for bringing contagious diseases to Sabah.

According to him, in some hospitals like Lahad Datu, nearly 30 per cent of patients are foreigners. Some of them used forged identity cards to gain admission to the hospitals and left without paying their bills.

"Most of the foreign patients come to the hospital with contagious diseases and pregnancy complications, the latter because they did not get antenatal treatment.

"They only come to the hospital a few days before delivery while usually people regularly come to the hospital for check-ups," he said after a briefing on the implementation of health programmes and projects under the Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP) for Sabah and Labuan at Hospital Mesra Bukit Padang, Saturday.

Chua said the Sabah Health Department has been allocated RM746million under the Ninth Malaysia Plan to carry out 126 projects in the State.

Of the number, 39 are projects carried forward from the Eighth Malaysia Plan (8MP) while 87 are new projects under the 9MP.

According to Chua, under the 8MP, the

Daily Express: 9th July, 2006

Government built seven new hospitals, bringing the total number of Sabah hospitals to 21, which is adequate.

Considering Sabah's local population of 2.9m, this translates into an average of 120,000 people per hospital, again a reasonable ratio, said Chua.

However, the Government is planning to build more health and rural clinics and upgrade the existing facilities and equipment in the hospitals.

"For example, we now have the expensive MRI machines at the Queen Elizabeth Hospital, so patients need not go to Kuala Lumpur, Cat Scan at the Sandakan Hospital, so patients don't have to go to KK, echograms and ultrasound machines," he said.

The Government is also planning to build a new nursing college near the Bukit Padang area cost RM80m in its effort to give priority to training. Attention will also be given to curbing contagious diseases such as malaria, HIV, TB, dengue, cholera and typhoid, which are still considered common in Sabah.

"Last year, we had 3,267 cases of malaria, 3,394 TB cases and from 1991 to 2005, 561 reported HIV cases. The HIV figure could be higher as there could be unregistered cases," he said.

Present during the press conference were Assistant Minister to the Chief Minister Datuk Edward Khoo and Sabah Health Director Datin Dr Rahimah Mohd Said.

ILLEGALS a health threat as authorities battle communicable diseases

Daily Express: 3rd Nov, 2007

Migrants occupy 80pc Likas Hospital beds

Mary Chin

PERTINENT issues relating to migrant workers and illegal immigrants dominated The discussions at the just-concluded Workshop on *Preparation of a 10-Year Master Plan for Sabah Women Development*.

It was organised by the Sabah Women's Advisory Council (MPWS) in collaboration with the Institute for Development Studies (Sabah) at the Beringgis Beach Resort in Papar.

Sabah Women's Advisory Council (MPWS) Social Committee Chairman, Datuk Dr Chua Kim Hing said one social issue plaguing Sabah is the uncontrolled birth rate of *Pendatang Tanpa Izin* (PTI or illegal immigrant) children.

Speaking on behalf of the Social Discussion Group (chaired by him), he said one strategy to curb this undesirable trend is to propose new legislation and intensify enforcement of existing laws relating to illegal immigrants.

"Without family planning, the illegal immigrants are breeding like rabbits. This is causing a major strain on the State's social and economic resources," he pointed out.

A member of the Health Discussion Group drew attention to the fact that 80 per cent of the beds at Likas Hospital are occupied by PTIs.

At this juncture, a member of the Media Discussion Group suggested that the State Government adopt the stand of the Sarawak State Government in not allowing the families of migrant workers to come into their State.

In her presentation, KPD Training Officer, Nemy Ontol, who represented the Economy Discussion Group lamented that to a certain extent, the PTIs are robbing locals of economic opportunities.

She also expressed concern over the participation of women in government mega development projects such as Palm Oil Industrial Cluster (POIC), Sandakan Education Hub, Oil & Gas Industry in Kimanis, and Agropolitan Development by Felcra on Banggi Island.

"Do women benefit from these development projects? We must ensure 30 per cent women's participation. We hope this will be incorporated into the 10-Year Women Development Master Plan."

The workshop also heard that the resurgence of tuberculosis (TB), a communicable disease, in Sabah is attributed to the influx of migrant



**Dr Chua: Illegals don't
do family planning.**

workers and illegal immigrants, among other factors.

The Health Discussion Group shed light on the incidence of Indonesian maids being passed off as healthy workers when in fact, they were suffering from TB.

"The Foreign Workers Medical Examination Agency was apparently not transparent in its job. We were informed that documents certifying these maids as having a clean bill of health were forged as no X-ray was done on them and neither was any blood test taken. This is how the disease is spreading in Sabah," the Group's representative said in her presentation.

The second contributory factor, she said, is linked to the increasing incidence of HIV/AIDS.

"There is a correlation between HIV/AIDS and TB. Victims of HIV/AIDS are susceptible to TB infection as the deadly disease suppresses one's immunity."

Earlier, in her paper on Health, IDS Associate Researcher Juliana Ringginton said based on 2006 statistics from the Ministry of Health, there were 48 AIDS sufferers while 116 others were infected with HIV in Sabah. Statistics also show that in the same year, Sabah had 3,395 TB patients while those who had died numbered 146.

Figures from the National Population and Family Development Board Malaysia (LPPKN) indicated that in 2000, Sabah had the highest number of maternal deaths at 67 which is 40 per cent of the total maternal deaths reported in the country that year.

"Thus Sabah registered the highest maternal mortality rate (MMR) at 1.4 in 2000."

And last year, Sabah recorded a total of 269 perinatal deaths in the State's government hospitals, the workshop was told.

The figures were provided by the Ministry of Health.

"In fact, it was the fifth highest main cause of death. However, we will verify whether the babies who died were delivered by Malaysian or foreign mothers or both."

Responding to a claim that there is a high percentage of school drop-outs in Sabah, a member of the Political Discussion Group said these were mainly children from the transient population but had obtained Malaysian identification papers.

More jailed this year; 75 per cent foreigners

Daily Express: 3rd Oct, 2003

At end of
September
2003 – 15%
more than
12 months
in 2002

By YUZAM YUSA

KOTA KINABALU: More people have wound up in prison this year but about 75 per cent of those behind bars are foreigners.

As of the end of September, there were 4,037 prisoners doing time in prisons across the State, accounting for a 15 per cent increase from the whole of last year.

There are now 1,800 prisoners in the Central Prison in Kepyau here, about 200 in the Women's Prison, 1,400 in Tawau, 517 in Sandakan and 120 at the Henry Gurney Rehabilitation Centre.

State Prisons Director, Jamaludin Saad, on Thursday said this could be due to the increased enforcement by the relevant agencies in eradicating the problem of illegal immigrants and misuse of drugs in the State.

Towards this end, he said there was a shortage of staff but not a serious one.

"This is because with multi-skilling, personnel now can still carry out their duties in ensuring not only the control of inmates but also in rehabilitating them," he added.

Jamaludin was speaking to reporters after launching the Prison Department Day at the Prison Complex Multi-Purpose Hall in Kepyau.

He expressed confidence that rehabilitation of prisoners

can now be better achieved with the implementation of a programme that incorporates a focus on spiritual beliefs or religion.

"A four-stage programme is currently being done, which includes physical orientation, spiritual uplifting, vocational skills training and the pre-release phase.

"The last phase is where a detainee will be able to work outside the confinements of prison with relaxed supervision, so that he can gradually re-integrate with society.

"This programme has proven to be effective and well received by the inmates," Jamaludin said.

He also said the RM18 million staff quarters in Matambai would be completed late this year.

The 132-unit quarters will complement the first phase of the project, completed in 1997 with 216 units, he said, adding that this would be sufficient for all staff.

Earlier, in delivering Deputy Home Minister Datuk Chor Chee Heung's address, Jamaludin said staff should strive to display high professionalism in their duties, through the emphasis on quality.

Forty-one staff of the department received various awards and certificates at the ceremony, in appreciation of their performance and commitment.

Daily Express: 22nd April, 2006

366 Kuraman illegals to be relocated

Sohan Das

LABUAN: All the 366 illegal immigrants from 66 families residing in squatter houses at the idyllic Pulau Kuraman on the southern tip of Labuan will be relocated to the Immigration Estate at Kiamsam in a matter of months.

Minister in the Prime Minister's Department, Datuk Seri Mohamed Nazri Abdul Aziz, said this after visiting the island.

He said last year, following a report made by the then MP Datuk Suhaili Abdul Rahman, he (Nazri) had submitted a memorandum to the Cabinet and a decision had been made to shift the immigrants to the temporary site at Kiamsam.

"IMM 13 documents would be issued to the immigrants since they have been here prior to 1985 and it is the social responsibility of the Government to provide them with education and health facilities so that they could be employed," he added.

On future plans for Pulau Kuraman, Nazri said it was a private-owned property as such its development would be private sector-driven.

The island at present has some chalets and is quite a popular spot for picnickers and those with

fishing and adventure instincts.

On weekends, in particular, due to its proximity to Brunei, many from the neighbouring state also bask in the sunshine of the island.

The Immigration Estate was built in 2002 following a major fire at the Kampung Baru squatter colony.

The plywood structures comprise longhouses with 32 blocks capable of accommodating some 2,000. It is located about 18km from town and now largely unused.

Nazri said the immigrants, after having been issued documents, would have a choice of going to the peninsula.



Nazri

Labuan Corporation (LC) Chief Executive Officer, Datuk Suhaili Abdul Rahman, said the plan for Pulau Kuraman was to have a water park.

He said LC would provide the basic facilities to the island such as sewerage system, fresh water supply and "we expect the private sector to undertake tourism-related projects."

He said the development of Kuraman would ensure tourism was not all concentrated in Labuan.

"Visitors would have a choice of staying overnight at a neighbouring island."

PENDUDUK BANTAH

New Strait Times: 11th June, 2001

Cadangan penempatan semula penduduk Pulau Gaya ke kawasan Telipok

OLEH MICHAEL TEH

TELIPOK: Para penduduk di sini—sama ada yang tinggal di pekan mahu pun kampung-kampung berdekatan membantah cadangan penempatan setingan dari Pulau Gaya ke daerah itu oleh pihak berkuasa tempatan.

Kira-kira 300 orang, tua dan muda dari pelbagai kaum, datang ke tapak penempatan yang dicadangkan di

Kg Borenuon, kira-kira 2 km dari pekan Telipok, untuk mengadakan demonstrasi aman untuk membantah cadangan itu.

Tapak yang dicadangkan itu di keluasan 40 ekar milik tanah simpan kerajaan, yang buat masa ini terbiar.

Orang ramai mula berkumpul di kawasan itu seawal jam 8 pagi dan sesetengah mereka datang menaiki kenderaan, bermotosikal dan lain yang berjalan kaki meredah hutan yang lumpur.

Di bawah penyelarasan Pengerusi Jawatankuasa Bertindak Telipok, Rusli Manap, mereka berkumpul dan menyediakan kain rentang yang berbunyi "Kami penduduk sekitar Pekan Telipok membantah cadangan penempatan semula penduduk Pulau Gaya ke kawasan Telipok yang dirancang oleh DBKK".

Ketika ditemui kemudian, Rusli berkata majoriti penduduk yang tinggal sama ada di pekan atau perkampungan di Telipok membantah cadangan ini, kerana mereka percaya cadangan penempatan semula itu boleh menimbulkan ancaman besar kepada keselamatan dan ekonomi penduduk tempatan pada masa akan datang.

Beliau berkata sudah menjadi pengetahuan umum kehadiran setingan, terutama sekali majoritinya pendatang tanpa izin, sering menimbulkan masalah sosial.

"Kami yakin adalah lebih baik untuk pihak berkuasa menggunakan tanah milik kerajaan ini untuk membina rumah bagi setingan tempatan di Telipok, dari memberikan mereka yang tinggal dari kawasan luar.

"Saya boleh membuktikan kepada anda bahawa terdapat setingan tempatan di kawasan ini yang perlukan tempat tinggal yang lebih selesa," tegasnya.



BANTAH.... Lebih 300 penduduk Telipok membantah cadangan penempatan setingan luar.

Wakil Rakyat Inanam, Johnny Goh.

"Kami juga merancang menghantar memorandum ini kepada timbalan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Sri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi selepas ini," tambah Rusli.

Pada 5 Jun, Mayor Datuk Abdul Ghani Rashid berkata terdapat 4,000 setingan di Pulau Gaya akan dipindahkan ke tempat baru apabila tapak itu selesai.

Bagaimanapun dalam kenyataan bersama, Ahli Parlimen Gaya, Datuk Yong Teck Lee dan Johnny mendedahkan bahawa Jawatankuasa Penyelaras BN kawasan Gaya, menolak langkah itu dalam mesyuarat pada April lepas.

Ahli Parlimen Tuaran, Wilfred ed Mathias Tangau juga mem-

inta dewan Bandaraya untuk memeriksa ketulenan pendud Pulau Gaya itu, sebelum menempatkan mereka, untuk memas hanya rakyat Malaysia yang benar-benar tulen menikmati k dahan itu.

"Sebarang kecuaiian dalam mengesahkan dokumen m akan menimbulkan risiko kepada penduduk, kerajaan dan neq tegasnya.

"Ini kerana, kita tahu majoriti rakyat asing, termasuk datang tanpa izin di Sabah memiliki kad pengenalan biru yang dipercayai adalah palsu," katanya.

Tangau juga meminta Dewan Bandaraya Kota Kinabalu agar menimbangakan semula langkah itu.

New Strait Times: 24th June, 2001

JUNE 24, 2001



FATE SEALED ... The squatter settlement on Pulau Gaya will soon be demolished and its residents moved to Telipok. — Picture by Edmund Samunting

State firm on relocating squatters to Telipok

KOTA KINABALU, Sat. — The State Government today stood firm on its decision to relocate squatters from Pulau Gaya, about 10 minutes by speed boat from here, to a 40ha site in Telipok despite protests from Telipok residents.

Chief Minister Datuk Chong Kah

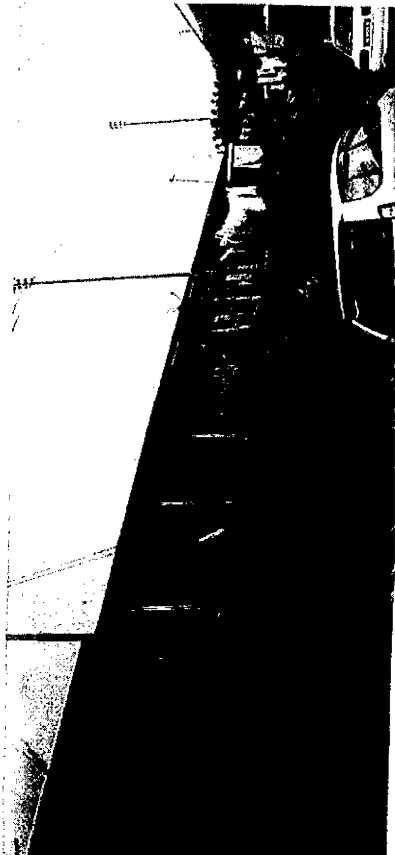
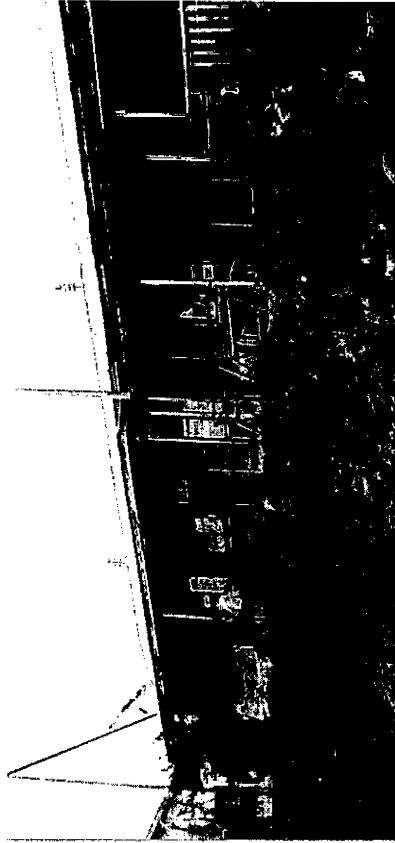
Kiat said it was State land and the decision had been made more than a year ago. "When a job has to be done, it has to be done. We cannot satisfy everyone," he said after opening the Sidang Injil Borneo church in Likas.

Telipok residents had objected to

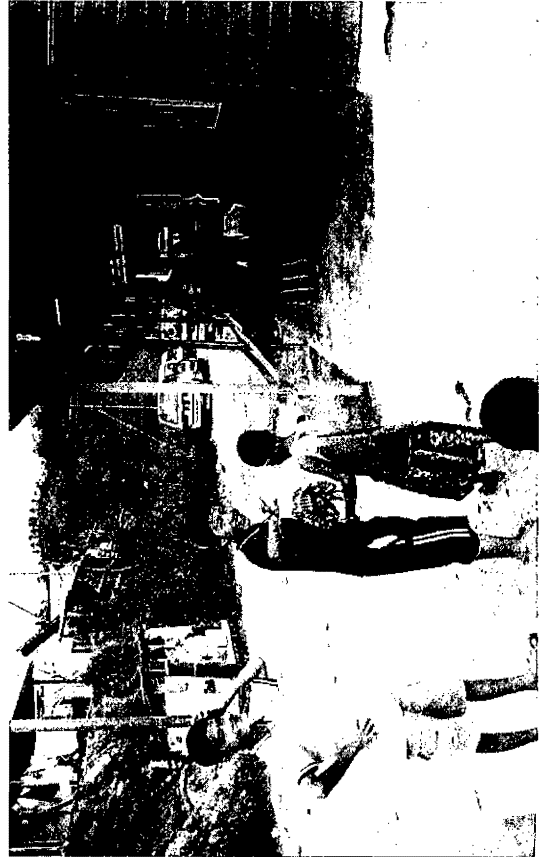
the resettlement because they claimed that the squatters were foreigners, but Mayor Datuk Abdul Ghani Rashid clarified recently that they were Malaysians.

Chong gave his assurance that only Malaysians would be resettled in Telipok, 30km from here.

Above pictures is Kg. Pondo



Penempatan semula di Kg. Boronuon di Telipok untuk setingan
dari Kg. Pondo di Pulau Gaya - lihat parit dari perumahan





Refugees Resettlement Scheme in Telipok -
above and its entrance as shown below



Parit dari perumahan
penempatan semula

Mushrooming colony

Borneo Post: 5th Dec, 2006

From a few houses to hundreds and more being built at Telipok UNHCR scheme

By Sunar Tumiran

KOTA KINABALU: Houses at the Telipok UNHCR Settlement Scheme, created for Filipinos fleeing the civil war in Southern Philippines in the 1970s, are mushrooming and many more structures are seen coming up.

Already, there are more than 1,000 houses at the area as of yesterday and unbelievably, many are new ones including few double-storey structures.

"There are illegal immigrants and people holding Malaysian Identity Cards building houses at the area," a resident who declined to be named said.

He said there were few houses left after the Government raided the area during the 2002 Ops Nyah but houses have been mushrooming again.

According to him, the area is now becoming a big squatter colony because people holding Malaysian ICs are also building squatter houses.

The area was meant to shelter refugees who fled the civil war in Southern Philippines.

A *Borneo Post* survey also found that many houses are also being erected on beautiful foothill locations and some have paid television channel (ASTRO) receiver discs.

Recently, Kawang Assemblyman Datuk Ghulam Haidar Khan Bahadar suggested that the UNHCR Settlement Scheme in Kinarut be closed down.

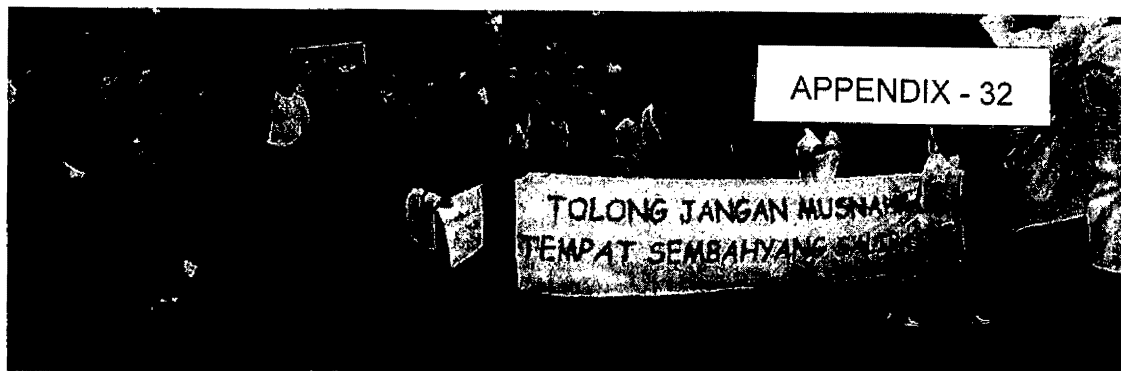
Ghulam said the area sheltering refugees from The Philippines is also a hotbed for crimes like drugs and other social ills.

He said the reason why the scheme is still in existence is that the agreement signed between Malaysia and UNHCR has not stated the duration for the scheme.

There are another three similar settlement schemes in the State located in the East Coast.



MUSHROOMING ... Some of the houses at Telipok UNHCR settlement scheme. - Photo by Rayner Majantim.



The protestors drawing attention to a sacred site on a hill that is near the planned relocation area.

Daily Express: 19th March, 2006

5,000 at protest rally

By Chris Maskilone and Durie Rainer Fong

PENAMPANG: No compromise appears to be the message sent by some 5,000 people, mainly from the Kadazandusun community, to the State Government on the proposed relocation of more than 1,000 people from the Sri Tanjung squatter colony, in Petagas, to the Maang area.

Speaking to reporters at the peaceful protest rally at Kampung Maang, near here, Saturday, two Barisan Nasional elected representatives said "there are no two ways about it", while pointing out that the proposed relocation of the squatters should not proceed.

Penampang MP Donald Mojuntin and Moyog Assemblyman Philip Lasimbang described the issue as too big for the Maang residents to handle, considering the dubious identity of the Sri Tanjung squatters, some of whom were alleged to have come from other parts of the State.

"I hope the Internal Affairs Ministry under the Prime Minister will take the necessary action soon because we are sitting on a time bomb that is waiting to explode," Mojuntin said.

"For all these reasons, there is no compromise," asserted Lasimbang. Met at the rally in Tobihung, Kampung Maang, the elected representatives said they fully understood the emotions of the people, especially in Kampung Maang itself, in raising their objection against the State Government's decision.

"They have the right idea, they are doing it properly (in organising the rally) and the fantastic thing is that all the people from other districts also made their presence felt as a show of support," said Mojuntin.

The protest rally was to appeal to the State Government to reconsider the decision to move even half of the squatters from Sri Tanjung to the vicinity of their village.

On Wednesday, Chief Minister Datuk Musa Haji Aman assured that the State Cabinet unanimously approved the relocation of half the Sri Tanjung squatters, but remained adamant that the Maang area had already been identified to accommodate them.

Musa is probably the first Sabah CM to face open public protest over what is seen as an "unpopular" government decision by some quarters. Former Chief Minister Datuk Harris Mohd Salleh's announcement of the federalisation of Labuan in 1984 was also opposed but there was no open protest.

The Berjaya Government's abrogation of Tambunan district in the early 1985 was also met with silence, but the people retaliated by defeating the Berjaya candidate in a by-election and the Berjaya administration fell within a year. In Saturday's rally, the KDM community came from as far as Kuala Penyu, Keningau, Tawau and Sandakan to lend support for the Maang residents. See Page 2, Col. 5

Daily Express: 19th March, 2006

Banners, placards and speeches

From Page One

The three-hour rally also featured banners and placards, as well as speeches by local community leaders against the relocation exercise.

The politicians attending the gathering included Penampang Upko leaders, PBS Supreme Council members Dr Chong Eng Leong and Johnny Mositun, Sabah Keadilan deputy chief Christina Liew and DAP Kota Kinabalu chief Dr Hiew King Cheu.

A group from the former Kampung Matabian squatter colony were also invited to the gathering.

Police also turned up in full force, including three truckloads of Federal Reserve Unit personnel who were on stand-by to maintain public order. Vehicles lined up both sides of the Penampang-Lok Kawi road for nearly two kilometres.

A roadblock was also set up at Kampung Ramayah where many motorists travelling to Lok Kawi were told to take an alternative route.

Addressing the rally, organising committee chairman Frederick Mosoom said the event was not being used to vent their anger against the Government's decision, but more as an appeal for reconsideration to shift the Sri Tanjung squatters elsewhere.

According to him, signatures collected during the rally would be submitted to the Prime Minister for his consideration should the State Government remain in a non-compromising mood.

"The leaders often stated that ketua kampung should act as the eyes and ears of the Government, but when we told them (leaders) about our apprehension, we were ignored. And when we air out our grouses in the newspapers, they get angry," he said.

"We are not asking for a billion ringgit projects, but to listen to our plight," he said. "It was puzzling that the people, even the elected representatives, were not duly informed on the proposal."

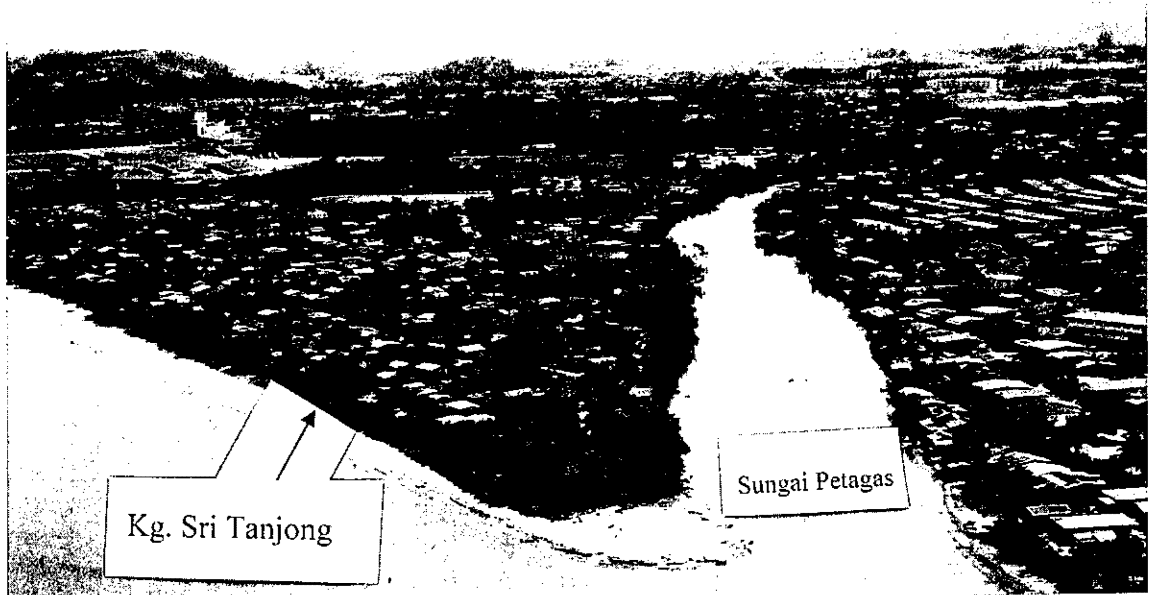
Later, Mosoom told reporters that they wanted to convey the message to the Government pertaining to their stand and to consider the plight of landless locals.

"Our main contention here is that the government must prioritise the landless people," he said.

One of the organising committee members, who requested anonymity, recalled a recent visit to Kampung Maang by Deputy Chief Minister and PBS president Datuk Joseph Pairin Kitingan who reminded a recent statement by Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Haji Ahmad Badawi that the Government would listen to the views of the people before taking action.

The rally broke up peacefully at 3pm, in compliance with a three-hour police permit issued earlier.

After the gathering, KDM hip hop artiste Atama, together with a group of youths from Kampung Maang, also took the opportunity to perform in support of the people there.



Cadangan Pembinaan 6 Blok
Lima Tingkat Rumah Pangsa
di Kinarut secara "Design & Build"
untuk Penempatan Semula
Setinggalan Lapangan Terbang KKIA



80% of squatters dubious M'sians

Only 499 residing at Sri Tanjung, Kg Kuari genuine M'sians

Borneo Post: 10th Jan, 2007

KOTA KINABALU: More than 80 per cent of Sri Tanjung and Kampung Kuari squatters affected by the Kota Kinabalu International Airport (KKIA) expansion project are dubious Malaysians and foreigners.

Initial screening revealed only 499 out of the 2,698 squatters are genuine Malaysians, said Deputy Chief Minister Datuk Seri Joseph Pairin Kitingan.

"Some 413 adults possessed dubious Malaysian identity cards whose serial numbers appeared in the electoral rolls," said Pairin who is also the Sri Tanjung Screening Committee chairman.

According to him, 821 children and another 184 people residing there are related to the 413 adults.

He said there are 536 foreigners without document or holding IMM13, work passes and other documents residing there.

"However, only the National Registration Department (NRD) has the final say who are Malaysians or otherwise," Pairin, who is also the Minister of Rural Development, told reporters at his Sembulan office here yesterday.

Sri Tanjung and Kampung Kuari squatters made headlines when the Government proposed to resettle them to nearby Kampung Maang but it was heavily objected.

Kampung Maang folks' argument was that most of the Sri Tanjung and Kampung Kuari squatters are foreigners holding fake Malaysian identity cards.

The State Government then decided that only genuine Malaysians are to be relocated at the People's Housing Project (PPR) in Kinarut instead of Kampung Maang.

Pairin said the NRD would determine whether the names and particulars of the squatters supplied by the Kota Kinabalu City Hall and Land and Survey Department are genuine Malaysians or otherwise.

Full screening is expected to be completed by February and findings will be handed over to the State Cabinet for decision, he said.

He added that only genuine Malaysians are to be relocated to Kinarut while non Malaysians will be referred to the Immigration Department for further action.

Another case of a convicted deportee who returned to haunt Sabah

Prime suspect caught fleeing

Daily Express: 14th Feb, 2004



By JOE SIPALAN

KOTA KINABALU: A hotel waiter was arrested as the prime suspect in Wednesday's murder of Rural and Entrepreneurial Development Assistant Minister Datuk Norjan Khan Bahadar, in a hotel room at Bandaran Berjaya, here.

Shamsudin Bistami, a Bugis illegal immigrant going by the false identity of Azman Bakar @ Loying, was arrested at a kampung house along Mile 2, off Jalan Apas in Tawau, Thursday night.

He is an ex-convict, having served a four-year jail term here after being found guilty in 1999 for second-degree murder Section 304 of the Penal Code. He was deported to Indonesia after serving sentence, but managed to secure a Malaysian Identity Card and returned to Sabah last year, working as a waiter at the hotel's coffee house for eight months prior to the incident.

State Police Commissioner Datuk Ilyas Ibrahim announced Friday that they considered the case closed following the arrest of the suspect, who was said to have admitted committing the crime by using an ice pick.

Police also recovered some valuables, a wrist watch, RM1,450 and two mobile phones, of which one was believed belonged to Norjan, from the 27-year-old.

"The case has been reclassified as robbery-cum-murder. He (Shamsudin) is the sole suspect in the case and it is neither politically motivated nor involving elements of jealousy or revenge.

"The other three suspects were remanded only for questioning on what they actually saw. There are some conflicting statements we need to sort out but we expect to release them (the three suspects) soon," he told a press conference at the State Police headquarters in Kepyayan, Friday.

Asked on the initial investigations which ruled out Norjan's valuables were apparently intact, Ilyas said, "We didn't know (the motive) because we didn't examine it. We have to wait for the forensic team to arrive," he said.

The Tawau Magistrate's Court granted a police application to remand the suspect until Feb 19. He has been flown to Kota Kinabalu from Tawau for follow-up action. Shamsudin was picked up at a relative's house in Tawau by a police party led by State CID chief SAC II Mohd Bakri Zinin, at about 11.30pm Thursday night.

They also found an IC in his possession, bearing the name Azman Bakar @ Loying, which was later confirmed to be fake.

because first we e room.

Daily Express: 14th Feb, 2004

THE SIPADAN HOSTAGE SAGA

Inside help by locals

IPOH: Police believe some locals in Sabah helped the armed men to kidnap 21 people from the Pulau Sipadan dive resort in April.

Internal Security and Public Order Director Datuk Abdul Hamid Mustapha said police are confident of arresting the culprits soon.

He said the locals are believed to have family ties with the kidnappers.

"Some members of the public are involved in the kidnap drama and they are locals living in the village," he said after witnessing the handing over of duties of the Special Operations Force commander at the Hulu Kinta camp, near here, Monday.

He, however, declined to say how many were involved.

On April 23, an armed group abducted nine Malaysians and 12 foreigners from Pulau Sipadan and took them to Jolo Island in southern Philippines.

Till Friday, all nine Malaysian hostages, a Filipino national and a German woman had been freed by the gunmen.

On patrolling in Sabah waters, Hamid said police have taken several steps to beef up security along the territorial waters to prevent a repeat of the kidnap saga.

He said the Police Air Wing was conducting aerial surveillance while the Royal Malaysian Navy and Marine police have stepped up sea patrol which are being coordinated by the Fisheries Department and the Royal Customs and Excise Department.

Hamid also said police planned to recruit 20 per cent additional personnel for the Special Operations Force to strengthen the force.

He said the Government was also looking for a suitable site to build another training centre for the force.

At the function, Acting SAC II Mohd Anuar Mohd Zain took over from Dafuk Meor Chek Hussein Mahayuddin as the commander of the Hulu Kinta Special Operations Force. Meor has been promoted as the Kuala Lumpur police deputy chief while Mohd Anuar was the former commandant of the Sarawak police training centre.— Bernama

Bulk of Filipinos in M'sia illegals

PENANG: Most of the 650,000 Filipinos in Malaysia are illegal immigrants, its Ambassador Jose S. Brillantes said yesterday.

He said more than 500,000 of them were residing in Sabah but "there could be more as they were always entering and leaving the country."

"The large number (of illegal immigrants) is due to the fact that some Filipino islands are close to Malaysia.

"The immigrants usually enter this country by boat," he said.

Brillantes said both countries were working closely by increasing patrols along the Sabah coast.

M'sia not paying rent for Sabah

PETALING JAYA: The Foreign Ministry denied that Malaysia was paying money to the Sultan of Sulu as rental for Sabah.

The RM5,300 paid annually is actually a cession payment that has been made annually to the Sultan after he handed Sabah over to the Malaysian Government, Wisma Putra official Ambassador Kamal Ismaun said.

He added that the agreement on this payment was made between the Sultan and Kuala Lumpur.

"However, this issue has been widely

politicised by certain quarters in relation to the claim made by the Philippines on Sabah," he said.

Newspapers in Philippines reported the Sultan's claims that he had received rental payment from the Malaysian Government.

He was also quoted as saying that the Philippines government should initiate talks with Malaysia about the Sabah issue.

The latest mention of the "ownership" of Sabah came up when the Abu Sayyaf group, which abducted 21 hostages from Sipadan, demanded the return of this territory.

Daily Express: 15th June, 2000

Ghapur gets leave to appeal

Election to go on

KOTA KINABALU, Mon. — The High Court today threw out an application for an injunction to restrain the Election Commission from conducting a fresh election for Sabah.

Daily Express: 18th March, 1986

Justice Datuk Haji Abu Mansor Ali, in dismissing the application with costs said the Court had no jurisdiction in any event to grant an injunction against the Election Commission.

The Commission, he ruled, also had the constitutional duty to conduct the election and could not be prevented by an injunction to hold the polls.

He however, allowed leave for former Merotai Assemblyman Haji Ghapur Haji Salleh who made the application, to appeal against the decision in the Supreme Court. Justice Datuk Abu Mansor indicated that this should be done as soon as possible.

Today's ruling means the Election Commission will have to proceed to hold a fresh election following the dissolution of the 10-month-old State Legislative Assembly.

The Yang diPertua Negri signed the dissolution proclamation on February 24 and although the ruling Parti Bersatu Sabah said it took effect on February 26, the Election Commission consider the dissolution effective on February 28. Fresh elections must be held within 90 days of the dissolution.



The crowd that gathered in the High Court compound around 10am yesterday.



KAWAL... Polis turut berarak bersama penunjuk perasaan seolah-olah ada agenda yang tersirat. Siapa yang bagi Permit?

Mutalib: Apakah insiden yang tidak dapat saudara lupakan dalam Rusuhan 1986?

HASSNAR: Gerakan haram untuk mencetuskan rusuhan tidak mencapai kejayaan kerana beberapa halangan sehingga desakan agar Kerajaan Persekutuan mengistiharkan Darurat seperti Peristiwa 13 Mei 1969 tidak kecapaian, walaupun perintah berkurung dikuatkuasakan beberapa hari.



Maulana (kiri) berjubahkan polis untuk menaja keganasan...

Saya terkejut ketika Pesuruhjaya Polis Sabah, Maulana Babjee memanggil saya dan mengarahkan saya membunuh beberapa orang Kadazan dan Cina untuk mencetuskan rusuhan kaum. Saya tergamam.

'Projek IC' babitkan surat akuan palsu: Radin

Borneo Post: 26th June, 2006

Project IC linked to false statutory declaration, says PBS secretary general

KOTA KINABALU: Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) secretary general Datuk Radin Malleh believes that the "Project IC" issue involving thousands of foreigners in Sabah could be linked to the issuance of false statutory declarations, allegedly backdated before 1987.

He said these foreigners took advantage of the relaxed law then to obtain Malaysian identity card (IC) by using statutory declarations which contained false information.

"Most of the contents of the

statutory declarations are false ... these foreigners claimed that they are locals and were born in Sabah.

"I know those statutory declarations were backdated to 1987 because such document is accepted for the purpose of applying Malaysian IC at that time. After 1987, applicants must have original certificates to support their applications for IC ... these were actually their modus operandi,"



Radin

he told Bernama, here yesterday.

Radin was asked to comment on the statement by Deputy Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Musa Hassan here on Saturday that a team made up of Bukit Aman and local police had been formed to investigate an alleged scheme dubbed "Project IC" to issue genuine Malaysian ICs to thousands of foreigners in the State.

Musa said investigations, which also involved the National Registration Department (NRD), were under way following a report lodged by the Consumer Association of Sabah and Labuan (Cash) recently.

Cash president Datuk Patrick Sindu, acting secretary general Joshua Kong Yun Chee and Wanita Bureau Chief Hashima Abdullah, who made their joint police report at the Karamunsing police station last Wednesday, also submitted copies of newspaper cuttings, photostat

copies of the cover and contents of a book entitled "IC Palsu" (Forged IC) by Mutalib M.D.

Radin, who is also Assistant Minister in the Chief Minister's Department, said that the investigation on the matter showed the seriousness of the police in resolving the perennial problem which some people had linked to the "extraordinary" increase in Sabah's population.

■ Continued in Page 2

PBS believes most of ICs issued illegally to foreigners.

■ From Page One

"Of course the people of Sabah welcome the police investigation and hoped the police will go to the root of the problem," he said.

In this respect, Radin said the PBS fully supported the police move as "we have reasons to believe that most of the ICs were issued illegally to these foreigners".

"I still remember that I had lodged police reports on the matter not less than 10 times, especially in the late 1990s ... I have given IC

numbers and names of the people involved, so we hope the police can solve this problem once and for all.

"Even though these people (foreigners) might have been in possession or holding Malaysian IC, that IC is not their right because they had obtained it using false statutory declarations." he said.

In December last year, the then Suhakam Commissioner Prof Datuk Mohd Hamdan Adnan said the latest statistics showed the

population in Sabah mysteriously increased more than four-fold from about 697,000 in 1970 to almost three million in 2004.

In comparison, neighbouring Sarawak's total population grew only from around one million to 2.3 million over the same period.

He described the situation as puzzling and that Sabahans had the right to know the contributing factors for this extraordinary increase. -Bernama



BUTIR KILANGAN
CHONG ENG LEONG
 I. TEMPAT
 @ **CHONG ENG LEONG**
 I. TARIKH
 2. NO DKT 1942
 2. NO
 I. NO. GASTARAN
 2. NO
 I. TEMPAT GASTARAN
 KOTA KINABALU
 I. NO. HUK
 KIP LAMAR 442744
 I. NO. KILAS KAD
 (P.S. NO. 982,
 K. KINABALU)
 2. NO. 3. 74.
 [Signature]



NAMA: **IR. VALENS** BUTIR KELAHIRAN: **1093 RIVABAKU**
 JENIS: **PEREMPUAN** 12. TARIKH: **6.5.1965**
 WARGA NEGARA: **MALAYSIA** 3. BIL. DAS. TARAN: **1093 RIVABAKU**
 KEMAMPUAN: **BAHU K** 4. TEMPAT DAS. TARAN: **1093 RIVABAKU**
 JEN. TENGAH NIPAH: **1093 RIVABAKU**
 KEMAMPUAN: **BAHU K**
 TARIKH KELUAR KAD: **12.4.87**
 A **0377248** H
 TANGGAL: **1093 RIVABAKU**
 TANGGAL: **1093 RIVABAKU**

Appendix 44

FATIMAH BTE. TAJA
KOTA BELUD
PEREMPUAN
8.7.1965
G. BATU SAPI,
SANDAKAN
SIJIL AKAH
6.87
0373068

H 0550326
APPENDIX - 44

SANDAKAN DISTRICT OFFICE

BATTAR BIN. HAJIR
BERHALA DARAT
SANDAKAN
21-4-1975
AKA. BIM BIM
SANDAKAN
SIJIL AKAH
3-87
0373049

H 0515449

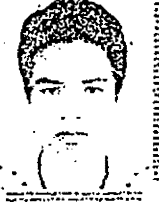
SANDAKAN DISTRICT OFFICE

AMIR BIN. KARIM
BERHALA DARAT
SANDAKAN
4-7-1968
AKA. BIM BIM
SANDAKAN
SIJIL AKAH
7-87
0373038

H 0562006

SANDAKAN DISTRICT OFFICE

ADIN BIN. BAHARUDDIN
AKA. SIM SIM S'KAT
6-8-1969
BATU JALAN
LABUK
SANDAKAN
SIJIL AKAH
8-87
0373072

H 0537838

SANDAKAN DISTRICT OFFICE



IBU PEJABAT,
JABATAN PENDAFTARAN NEGARA, MALAYSIA,
BAHAGIAN KAD PENGENALAN,
ARAS 2, NO. 20, PERSIARAN PERDANA, PRESINT 2,
62551 PUTRAJAYA.

APPENDIX - 45



Tel : 03-88807000
Faks : 03-88808084 / 8045
email : admin_bkp@jpn.gov.my

Bil(28)JPN.KP(Pendua)
163/792/5 Klt: 912007

06 AUG 2007

Tuan / Puan,

Cabutan Butir-Butir Dari
Daftar Kad Pengenalan No: H0481818 - Biru

Merujuk kepada permohonan tuan / puan bertarikh 25.06.2007 mengenai perkara diatas, sukacita diperturunkan cabutan butir-butir dari daftar kad pengenalan tersebut seperti berikut:-

- (a) Nama : JULIYANA BTE DIN
- (b) Lain-lain nama : -
- (c) Bangsa : -
- (d) Jantina : Perempuan
- (e) Warganegara : Malaysia
- (f) Alamat : Kg. Gas, Sandakan, Sabah
- (g) Tempat Lahir : Sandakan, Sabah
- (h) Tarikh Lahir : 07.09.1958
- (i) Bil Daftar : -
- (j) Tempat Daftaran : -
- (k) Lain-lain Hal : Sijil Akuan
- (l) Tarikh Keluar Kad : 02.05.1987
- (m) Tempat Keluar Kad : -
- (n) Catatan : -

2. Bersama-sama ini disertakan resit bayaran No: G07-008421 bernilai RM 5.00

Sekian, terima kasih.

"BERKHIDMAT UNTUK NEGARA"

Saya yang menurut perintah,

Cop Rasmi:



Nasir Haya
(NOOR HAYATI BINTI WAN NOOH)
b.p.: Ketua Pengarah Pendaftaran Negara,
Malaysia.

Nwanda07

Dari Bukit Istana (1948)



Foreigners who benefited from 'Project IC' say let bygones be bygones

'Express reports true'

Daily Express: 20th Jan, 2007

'Take me to court...'

Our front page report on Jan. 7, 2007

Says ICs not involved and time to move on as 'fake ICs the bigger threat now'

Another ex-ISA man owns up

Our front page report Jan. 11, 2007

KOTA KINABALU: Findings by the national news agency *Bernama* back recent *Daily Express* disclosures by two ex-ISA detainees about a clandestine operation to supply illegal immigrants in Sabah with Malaysian Identity Cards the past three decades, now infamously known as "Project IC".

Several holders admitted they were from the Philippines and had secured ICs through the said project.

"True, Project IC exists. I secured my IC from the project in the early 1980s," said Fuad Arif from Pulau Tawi-Tawi, Philippines, who now resides in Kampung Sabang in Menggatal near here with his family.

According to him, he came to Sabah in the mid 1970s with his parents and they had stayed at Pulau Mantanani before moving to the village.

"After living here for several years, I finally received my Malaysian IC in 1984. At that time, a middleman came to our village to distribute the cards.

"I still remember the middleman coming to every house in the village to fill up forms for the IC and collect fees of about RM10 for stamp duty. One of the documents used to support the IC application was the late birth certificate registration letters," he said.



Tamskle Abdul Said (left) and Fuad Arif with MyKads they acquired through "Project IC".



Legal document: Abdulham, who came to Sabah in 1982, with his MyKad.

MyKad holder

Life in Malaysia has been good for Abdulham Abd Rahman, who arrived in Sabah in 1982 from Mindanao.

Fate has been especially good for him as he has a MyKad, which he happily produces. "I got this in Kuala Lumpur seven years ago. At that time I was working on a road construction project in Sungai Buloh," says the father of nine, who is more than willing to share his story on how he came to possess the identification document.

Soon after arriving in Semporna (on Sabah's east coast district), he says, he made his way to Sandakan where, with the "endorsement" of a "local leader", he was given a Malaysian blue identity card with the serial number starting with H05.

In 1988, he changed this for the high security identity card locally

known as the "bunga raya IC."

And like millions of Malaysians, he switched to the MyKad 12 years later.

Abdulham also claims that in the intervening years he had voted at the remote Batu Putih settlement on the east coast Kinabatangan district.

"We were also supposed to go to Sukau to vote but it was too far and it would have been too late by the time we got there," he adds.

Abdulham has been employed in a series of construction jobs with each offering better wages.

He was able to build a "comfortable" house for his family even though it was within a squatter settlement.

In 2003, he gave up his road construction job in Sungai Buloh and returned to Sabah. It was then that he met with an accident that resulted in the fracture of his right thigh.

"I couldn't work after that because my right leg and hip was constantly sore," he says.

He says he encountered more misfortune when a second house he built some 15km from Kota Kinabalu was again torn down last June.

Abdulham, who opened a small vegetable and fish stall about 100m from a construction site some 15km from the city, says he and his family now live a hand-to-mouth existence.

"But I know my life in Sabah is still better than anywhere else. This is my home now," he says.

Star: 18th Nov, 2007

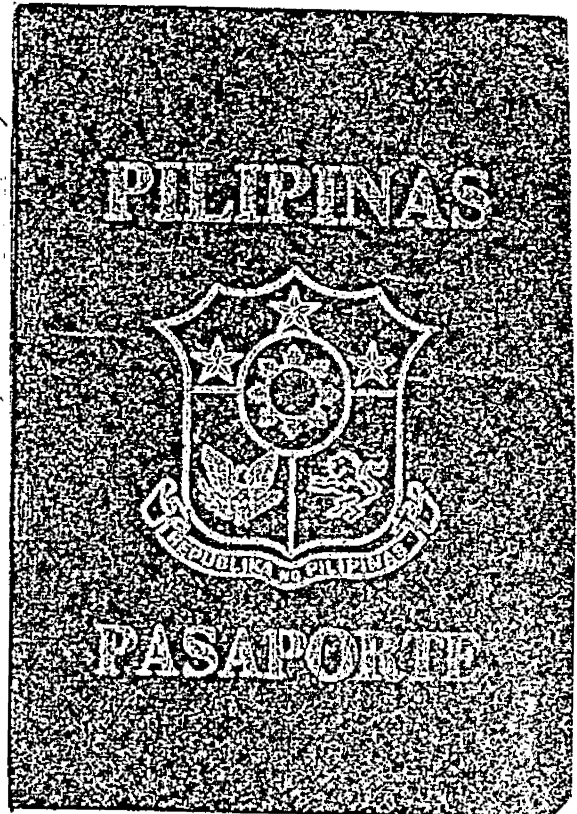

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مكتب الرئيس
OFFICE ON MUSLIM AFFAIRS
BUREAU OF PILGRIMAGE & ENDOWMENT
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PILGRIM
1996 Haj

Issued By
KHARIS B. MIKUNUG
Director IV

NUR-IDSRA ARASAD
NAME
Tandubas, Tawi-Tawi
ADDRESS
822468
PASSPORT NO



New Strait Time: 3rd Oct, 2000



Spread of an alien colony in Sandakan

MUSHROOMING ... The presence of illegals from the Philippines is a phenomenon which seems difficult to be resolved as new settlements and squatter areas are constantly

opened.

The number of Filipinos who had entered the State illegally is estimated to be over 200,000 with the number continuously increasing.

This picture of Kampung BDC in Sandakan, Sabah, shows the spread of such settlements which are health and safety threats and an environmental hazard. — Bernama

Borneo Mail: 28th Sept, 1992

Filipino: I obtained IC from a project

KOTA KINABALU, Fri. — A Filipino youth claimed in the Magistrate's Court today that he obtained an identity card from a project called "Project President Mahathir."

Pirsing Siraji, 22, said this when asked by Magistrate Duncan Sikidol how he obtained the IC which the National Registration Department had confirmed as a fake.

The magistrate smiled on hearing the

reply to his question and without further ado slapped a two-year prison term on the accused.

Pirsing pleaded guilty to possessing the fake document while detained at the Kota Kinabalu police station on May 24, 1992.

The jail term was ordered to begin from the date of arrest.

Two other Filipinos, Mohd bin Indar and

Salleh Paidun, both aged 28, were also given two-year prison terms by the same court after they too pleaded guilty to similar offences.

Salleh was however given an additional ten months in prison when he pleaded guilty to another charge of stealing a bicycle worth \$150 from a house here at Taman Khidmat on Monday.

Insp Mohd Izaan Abdullah prosecuted in all the cases.

Question mark over Sabah's 'new' Bumiputeras

New Strait Time: 24th Aug, 2006

■ By Azura Abas
azura@nst.com.my

KUALA LUMPUR: A population explosion in Sabah over the last three decades has raised the question of who are the new Bumiputeras.

This is because the largest native group, the Kadazan Dusun, is said to have increased by only 236 per cent from 167,993 in 1960 to 564,600 in 2000 whereas the other Bumiputeras rose by 631 per cent from 141,840 (in 1960) to 1.036 million over the last three decades.

The State's population, meanwhile, recorded an increase of 362 per cent from 643,693 in 1970 to 2.6 million in 2000 compared to Sarawak's 135 per cent from 976,269 in 1970 to 2.01 million (in 2000).

Human Rights Commission of Malaysia (Suhakam) Complaints and Inquiries Working Group chairman Datuk Choo Siew Kioh said during a recent trip to Sabah, some participants at a roundtable discussion had alleged that the population explosion was due to the influx of foreigners.

He said the participants had claimed that the foreigners could easily obtain Malaysian identity cards by making false statutory declarations.

"There were further allegations that these non-citizens were assisted by government officials to obtain their ICs.

"This was said to be the main reason for the sudden increase in Sabah's population," Choo said at a Press conference at the Suhakam office yesterday.

Suhakam was also told that



Dr Jayasooria (left) with Choo at the Press conference.

there were approximately 600,000 immigrants in Sabah who possessed genuine ICs which had been obtained with the approval of the authorities.

At least another 750,000 foreigners were said to have genuine ICs without such approval or owned fake or expired documents or did not possess any documents at all.

Choo had visited Sabah with several other Suhakam commissioners, including Datuk Dr Denison Jayasooria, to check on the immigrant problem which was said to have affected the political and economic environment and human rights of the citizens in the State.

He said the surge in population had to be looked into by the relevant authorities.

Dr Jayasooria later said that the Suhakam team also met with an immigrant in Sabah who possessed a genuine MyKad and Malaysian passport. Instead of hiding the two documents, he had brazenly shown them to the Suhakam commissioners.

Suhakam will submit a report on the matter and other findings to the Home Affairs Ministry by next month.

By PHILIP GOLINGAI

Star: 01st June, 2000

JANGAN dua hati. Percaya saya. Saya guarantee kamu punya nyawa boleh balik dan kamu tidak apa apa (Don't doubt me. Trust me. I guarantee that you will get back and will not be harmed)," said the 32-year-old Tausug contact.

The contact claimed he could bring the Bernama three-man news crew — journalist Jackson Sawatan, TV cameraman Roslan Ramli and photographer Md Mudanaron Md Mushaari — and I to where the Abu Sayyaf group were keeping the 21 Sipadan hostages.

My head was spinning. I had to decide — to go or not — as I did not know whether to believe his words. This was Jolo where words can be cheap and life, even cheaper.

"Nyawa orang yang saya bawa ada guarantee. Pasal kalau tidak guarantee, saya pun tidak bawa kamu masuk (I guarantee the lives of the people I bring in. If there is no guarantee, I would not bring you all in)," said the native of Jolo island, the kidnap capital of the Philippines.

"If your life is in danger, I will not bring you in. I am also like a Malaysian because I have lived in Sabah for 17 years where I had five children (in Sabah). That is why I want to help Malaysians," he said, as he placed his Malaysian identity card with the bunga raya marking on the table of Helen's Lodge in Jolo town, where we stayed.

It was noon on a blistering Thursday and I had to calculate the risk of entering the Abu Sayyaf's lair. And I had to calculate fast as the contact's contact had to bring us in before nightfall.

I had to think hard about whether to proceed. Going in had two potential problems:

- The link to the Abu Sayyaf. It was a

Meeting captors and captives



(From left) Abu Sayyaf leader Mujib Susukan, Bernama photographer Md Mudanaron Md Mushaari, Ghali Andang @ Commander Robot, and Jackson Sawatan. Philip Gollingai is the guy with the crew cut, behind Commander Robot.

one I had seen in photographs. But it looked deserted.

We continued walking for two minutes, and later reached a clearing on top of a hill.

"Tidak, bumiputra. Orang Sabah (No, bumiputra. I am a Sabahan)," I replied, in my heart bemoaning the fact that I am a Kadazan who looks like a Chinese.

Then I turned to 31-year-old Wildlife ranger, Basilus Jim, and told him that I was related to his in-laws.

Ken Fong Yin Ken, a 28-year-old dive master, looked quite relaxed but I could see that his ease was constrained.

"Thank you for coming to visit us," he said.

We briefly discussed the negotiation to secure the release of the 21 hostages.

"Ya, we were told that the negotiation was postponed again," he said.

While waiting for Bernama TV to set up the interview with the two Abu Sayyaf leaders, I tried to make small talk with Mujib, a clean-cut man who looked like a decent chap. He was wearing a white T-shirt with the International Ghaddafi Charitable Foundation marking.

"Berapa kau punya umur? (How old are you?)" I asked him.

"Dua puluh lima (Twenty-five)," he said.

"Dari mana? (From where?)"

"Bandang, Talipao (in Jolo island)."

"Commander Robot berapa umur? (How old is Commander Robot?)"

"Tiga puluh dua. (Thirty-two.)"

"Dari mana dia? (Where is he from?)"

"Talipao."

I probed further. "Dari bila lagi kamu ikut Abu Sayyaf? (How long have you been with Abu Sayyaf?)"

He gently pointed at Commander Robot indicating that he should answer the question.

During the interview, Commander Robot and Mujib sat on the wooden steps while I squatted as I scribbled away in my notebook. Commander Robot spoke in his native Tausug tongue. Rolland Ullah @ Rambe 41-year-old Filipino Borneo Divers' co was the translator.

During the interview, Mujib was silent and contemplative. Occasionally, he pushed the microphone Commander Robot was holding closer to his (Commander Robot's) mouth.

<http://malaysia-today.net/blog2006/corridors.php?itemid=3229>

26/03: Stuff Hollywood movie scripts are made of (part 4)

Category: Blogging
Posted by: Raja Petra

THE CORRIDORS OF POWER

Raja Petra Kamarudin

On 10 April 2000, two executive suite rooms were booked on the 11th floor of the Hyatt Kota Kinabalu International Hotel in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah. The rooms were registered under the names of Yussof Hamdan and Sairin Karno, both well known Umno Sabah heavyweights. Yussof and Sairin, however, did not occupy the rooms. The occupants were six Abu Sayyaf Group leaders from Jolo, the Southern Philippines, as follows:

1. Ghalib Andang alias Commander Robot
2. Mujib Susukan
3. Radulan Sujiron
4. Ernest Pacuno
5. Samil Jumaani
6. Unknown

These six, who are key personalities of the Abu Sayyaf Group, checked out of their rooms on the 17th of April.

For seven days, these guests from Jolo were entertained by the local Umno Sabah heavyweights and were seen openly in the Coffee House and The Shenanigans Pub of the Hyatt Kota Kinabalu International Hotel. Sairin Karno, Yussof Hamdan, Nasir Sakaran and even Yong Teck Lee were seen entertaining these Abu Sayyaf leaders.

On 23 April 2000, one week after leaving Kota Kinabalu, this same group of people from the Abu Sayyaf Group conducted a raid on Sipadan and took 21 hostages.

These leaders from the Abu Sayyaf Group were in Kota Kinabalu as guests of Umno Sabah one week before the raid in Sipadan. What were they doing with the Umno heavyweights and the former Chief

3/26/2007

Minister, Yong Teck Lee?

Commander Robot carries a Malaysian blue identity card and once worked as a bodyguard for Yong Teck Lee. He was also a long time resident of Lahad Datu, Sabah.

Mujib Susukan, another Abu Sayyaf heavyweight, also has a Malaysian blue identity card and once worked for the Yong family in the Yong Asia Plantation in Lahad Datu.

On 15 July 2000, Yong Teck Lee, Aziz Samsuddin and Sairin Karno flew into Zamboanga on a Sabah Air flight to meet Aventajado. Yong had in his possession USD3 million in USD100 bank notes. Yong Teck Lee, the 'bag carrier' and chief negotiator with the Abu Sayyaf Group, reported that the USD3 million cash in cash somehow got 'misplaced' at the Zamboanga Airport. The money disappeared and was never seen again since.

Two days later, a Sabah Air flight took off from Kota Kinabalu with another USD3 million in cash, which this time arrived safely and which Yong Teck Lee handed over to the Filipino generals who were negotiating with the Abu Sayyaf Group the release of the 21 Sipadan hostages.

After handing over the money Yong Teck Lee and gang return to Kota Kinabalu on the 18th of July.

(go there to read more) .

No virus found in this incoming message.

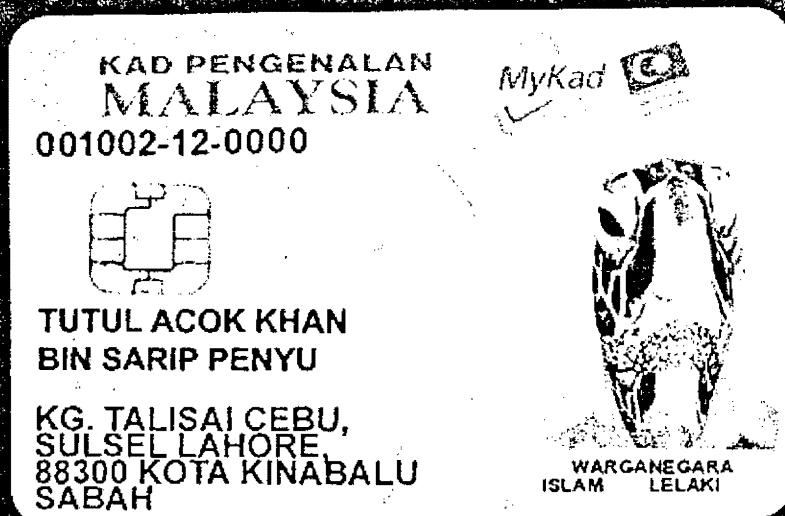
Checked by AVG Free Edition.

Version: 7.5.446 / Virus Database: 268.18.18/733 - Release Date: 3/25/2007 11:07 AM

3/26/2007

IC PROJEK

AGENDA TERSEMBUNYI MAHATHIR?



“...Mereka akan campurtangan dalam bidang politik pula dan mereka akan menentukan siapa yang akan MEMBENTUK KERAJAAN di negara kita. Kita sudah lihat ini berlaku di negara-negara lain dimana mereka menaik dan menjatuhkan kerajaan sesuka hati mereka...”

OPS GEMBELING



PENDEDAHAN PALING BERANI BERHUBUNG PEMBERIAN KERAKYATAN KEPADA WARGA ASING SECARA TIDAK SAH DAN MENGHINA PERLEMBAGAAN NEGARA

MUTALIB M.D

Aktivist Umno dedahkan projek kad pengenalan palsu di Sabah

SETELAH skandal pemberian kad pengenalan Malaysia kepada pendatang tanpa izin (PATI) di Sabah mendapat liputan meluas akhbar-akhbar di negeri itu, Parlimen telah memanggil dua saksi untuk memberi keterangan dalam satu sesi pendengaran awam.

Wartawan penyiasat, Mutalib MD dan bekas Setiausaha Politik Menteri Kerjaya Sabah, Jabar Khan Napi telah memberi keterangan di hadapan Jawatankuasa Pilihan Khas Dewan Rakyat mengenai Integriti yang dipengerusikan Menteri di Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Tan Sri Bernard Giluk Dompok, 26 Februari lalu.

Mutalib MD ialah penulis buku "IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah" dan "IC Projek" yang mendedahkan konspirasi politik Umno dalam menganugerahkan kad pengenalan Malaysia kepada PATI khususnya di Sabah; manakala Jabar Khan pula ialah bekas tahanan Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (ISA) yang ditahan dari 1997 hingga 2002 kerana didakwa terlibat dalam skandal pemberian kad pengenalan kepada PATI.

Jabar Khan juga ialah bekas Pegawai Tugas-Tugas Khas Umno Sabah dan pernah dilantik Setiausaha Jawatankuasa Bertindak Umno Sabah bagi memberi taraf kerakyatan kepada pendatang tanpa izin di negeri itu.

Dalam satu pertemuan eksklusif dengan wartawan Harakah, Ahmad Tajdid di sebuah hotel di ibu negara, Jabar Khan yang masih menganggotai Umno mendedahkan semua perkara berkaitan skandal ini.

Berapakah jumlah PATI yang telah dianugerahkan kad pengenalan sepanjang badan petugas (task force) Umno Sabah itu beroperasi dari 1991 hingga 1994? Apakah jawatan yang disandang Ketua Menteri Sabah, Dato' Musa Aman yang juga Ketua Bahagian Umno Jambangan (pada ketika itu) dalam badan petugas tersebut? Apakah sumbangan PATI yang diberi taraf kerakyatan dalam menumbangkan kerajaan PBS?

Ikuti pendedahan Jabar Khan kepada Harakah.



Jabar Khan (kanan) ketika diwawancara pemberita Harakah di Kuala Lumpur, 27 Februari lalu.

SEMUA bermula apabila Umno bertapak di Sabah pada 1991. Ketika itu, Jabar Khan @ Yasser Arafat bin Napi ialah Pegawai Tugas-Tugas Khas Umno Sabah. Sebagai salah satu usaha untuk berhadapan dengan pengaruh Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) yang memerintah, suatu jawatankuasa bertindak (task force) dibentuk Umno negeri bagi tujuan mendaftarkan pendatang tanpa izin (PATI) yang diberikan taraf kerakyatan sebagai pengundi berdaftar. PATI yang diberikan taraf kewarganegaraan segera ini didaftarkan sebagai pemilih di 30 kawasan Dewan Undangan Negeri (Dun) Sabah yang menjadi kawasan tumpu Umno dan BN.

Jabar Khan bukanlah asing dalam politik Sabah. Dari tahun 1975 hingga 1985 beliau menganggotai parti Berjaya pimpinan Dato' Haris Salleh dan dilantik Setiausaha Politik dalam kerajaan Berjaya. Ekoran krisis dalaman Berjaya, Haji Jabbar, Dato' Joseph Pairin Kitingan, Bernard Dompok dan Joseph Kurup meninggalkan Berjaya dan menubuhkan PBS. Jabbar dilantik Ahli Majlis Tertinggi PBS.

Dalam pilihan raya Dun Sabah 1985, Berjaya yang mengalami krisis kepercayaan rakyat akhirnya tumbang dengan hanya memenangi 6 kerusi berbanding PBS (25 kerusi), Usno (12) dan Pasok (1). Namun begitu, Usno dan Berjaya mengadakan pakatan bagi membentuk kerajaan campuran dan Tun Datu Mustapha Datu Harun kemudiannya mengangkat sumpah sebagai Ketua Menteri walaupun jumlah kerusi yang dimenangi kedua-dua buah parti itu kurang berbanding PBS. Setelah berlaku tunjuk perasaan oleh para penyokong PBS di

pekarangan pintu masuk Istana Negeri dan campurtangan Kuala Lumpur dalam mengakhiri krisis politik itu, Dato' Joseph Pairin Kitingan kemudiannya mengangkat sumpah sebagai Ketua Menteri hanya setelah tiga hari Tun Datu Mustapha berbuat demikian.

Jabar kemudiannya dilantik menjadi Setiausaha Politik Menteri Kerja Raya Sabah, Dato' Chau Tet On.

Rusuhan yang berlaku 10 bulan kemudian dengan tunjuk perasaan yang bermula di Masjid Negeri mendorong Pairin membubarkan Dun Sabah untuk mendapat mandat baru. Haji Jabar mendakwa tunjuk perasaan di Masjid Negeri itu dicetuskan oleh PTI Filipina dengan didalangi Usno. Dalam pilihan raya negeri 1986, Haji Jabar dicalonkan oleh PBS di Dun Usukan, kubu kuat Usno bagi menentang Dato' Abdul Hamid Tun Datu Mustapha (Allahyarham). Haji Jabar tewas dengan majoriti kurang 800 undi, bagaimanapun PBS menang di 32 kerusi Dun dengan penguasaan lebih 2/3 majoriti. Haji Jabar kembali dilantik sebagai Setiausaha Politik Menteri Kerja Raya Sabah.

Dipecat dari PBS

Pada tahun 1989, Dato' Mark Koding (Mendiang) bertindak keluar daripada PBS dan menubuhkan Akar. Undang-undang antilompat yang digubal kerajaan negeri memaksa Mark Koding mengosongkan kerusi Dun Ranau. Dalam pilihan raya kecil itu, Mark Koding tewas ditangan calon PBS, Siringan Gubat.

Ketika pergaduhan berlaku antara penyokong Akar dan PBS,

Jabar bertindak mententeramkan keadaan atas kapasiti beliau sebagai pemimpin suku Iranun. Bagaimanapun, beliau dianggap menyebelahi Mark Koding dan dihadapkan ke jawatankuasa disiplin parti yang dipengerusikan Dato' Young Teck Lee. Jawatankuasa yang dianggotai Dato' Ariah Tengku Ahmad, Dato' Lajim Okim, David Chiah dan Paul Tom Embayang mengambil keputusan menggantung keahlian Jabar dari PBS seminggu kemudian.

Pada pilihan raya umum 1990, Jabar bertanding di kawasan Parlimen Tanjung Aru sebagai calon Bebas menentang calon PBS, Joseph Voon, Dato' Pandikar Amin Mulia (Akar) dan calon DAP. PBS menang dengan lebih 6000 undi manakala Jabar memperoleh lebih 5000 undi. Calon DAP dan Pandikar Amin masing-masing memperoleh sekitar 2000 dan 600 undi.

Konspirasi bermula

Langkah Umno masuk ke Sabah dan pembubaran Usno pada 1991 membuka lembaran baru dalam kerjaya politik Jabar. Selaku pegawai Tugas-tugas Khas Umno Sabah, Jabar diarah menganggotai pasukan petugas Umno untuk menganugerahkan kad pengenalan Malaysia kepada PTI Filipina dan Indonesia. Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Chaffar Baba dan Tun Datu Mustapha masing-masing menyandang Pengerusi dan Timbalan Pengerusi Badan Perhubungan Umno Sabah ketika itu.

Jabar bertindak sebagai Setiausaha Operasi Gerakan Mendaftar PATI sebagai warga Malaysia dan pemilih berdaftar. Pengarah Operasi tersebut ialah Dato' Seri

Musa Khan bin Aman Khan, Ketua Bahagian Umno Jambangan merangkap Bendahari Umno Negeri. Musa Aman kini menjawat Ketua Menteri Sabah.

Lain-lain anggota jawatankuasa task force tersebut ialah Ketua Bahagian Umno Tanjung Aru, Yahya Hussein (Timbalan Pengarah), Pengarah Bilik Gerakan Umno Sabah, Dato' Abdul Malik Chua (Bendahari) dan tujuh orang ahli jawatankuasa.

"Tugas kami adalah mendaftarkan PATI yang telah mendapat taraf kerakyatan sebagai pemilih di 30 buah kawasan Dun di Sabah," jelas Haji Jabar.

Menjelang pilihan raya Dun Sabah pada April 1994, Jabar mendakwa seramai 82,000 orang yang kebanyakannya adalah PATI Filipina dan Indonesia telah dibekalkan dengan kad pengenalan biru oleh Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara dan mendaftar sebagai pemilih di Negeri di Bawah Bayu itu.

Menurut penulis bebas, Mutalib MD yang turut serta dalam pertemuan dengan Harakah, pendaftaran PATI sebagai pemilih berdaftar di Sabah turut dibuat menerusi Resit Kad Pengenalan Sementara, Resit Laporan Kehilangan Kad Pengenalan, dan Resit Laporan Kerosakan Kad Pengenalan.

"Golongan inilah yang dipanggil pengundi hantu," jelas Mutalib yang gigih mendedahkan skandal kad pengenalan palsu di Sabah.

Tidak syak lagi, kejayaan Umno dalam pilihan raya Dun Sabah pada April 1994 banyak dibantu oleh puluhan ribu pengundi yang didaftarkan melalui budi bertindak Umno negeri.

PBS yang memenangi 25 kerusi Dun diselamatkan dengan pe-

nyertaan Tun Datu Mustapha ke dalam parti itu. Tanpa kerusi Dun Banggi, Karamunting dan lain-lain kerusi Dun yang dimenangi Tun Mustapha dan para pengikut setianya, PBS pasti gagal melanjutkan tempoh pemerintahannya di Sabah.

Bagaimanapun, seminggu setelah Dato' Pairin mengangkat sumpah jawatan, hayat pemerintahan PBS sampai ke penghujung apabila Menteri Belia dan Sukan negeri, Dato' Lajim Okim dan Pembantu Menteri Belia dan Sukan negeri, Datuk Rubin Balang melompat menyertai Umno.

Selari kemudian, Adun Iantan kerajaan negeri PBS, Dato' Ahmad Baharom Titingan dan Zaini Isa serta Speaker Dun Sabah, Dato' Hassan Alban Sandukong menyertai Umno.

Undang-undang antilompat Sabah yang diisytiharkan tidak sah oleh Mahkamah mengakhiri tempoh pemerintahan PBS. Dato' Joseph Pairin Kitingan akhirnya menyerahkan tampuk pemerintahan Sabah kepada Tan Sri Sakaran Dandai.

Lajim kemudiannya dilantik Menteri Pertanian dan Perikanan manakala Rubin Balang dilantik sebagai Menteri Belia dan Sukan.

Menjadi kambing hitam

Jabar yang bertanggung jawab menjayakan projek pendaftaran PATI sebagai warga-negara dan pengundi berdaftar dilantik sebagai Pengerusi Lembaga Pemasaran Ikan Sabah, setahun kemudian.

Bagaimanapun nasib tidak selamanya menyebelahi beliau. Setelah dua tahun berkhidmat, Jabar ditahan di bawah Akta Keselamatan Dalam Negeri (ISA) atas dakwaan mengancam keselamatan Malaysia.

Dari 26 Julai 1997 hingga 24 Disember 1999, Jabar ditahan di Kem Tahanan Kamunting, Taiping dan diletakkan di bawah Perintah Tahanan Terhad (RR) di Kota Kinabalu dari Januari 2000 hingga Januari 2002.

Ketika ditanya mengapakah beliau memilih untuk mendedahkan pembabit Umno dalam skandal pemalsuan kad pengenalan dan pengundi berdaftar di Sabah, Jabar yang menganggap dirinya dijadikan 'kambing hitam' oleh kerajaan BN berkata:

"Saya mahu mereka yang terlibat - pemimpin politik dan pegawai kerajaan - dibawa ke muka pengadilan. Terserah kepada Kerajaan Pusat untuk mencari mekanisme terbaik bagi menyelesaikan masalah ini," tegasnya.

Ikuti pula pendedahan wartawan penyiasat, Mutalib MD mengenai projek Kad Pengenalan Palsu dalam keluaran Hara akan datang.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Harris calls on Federal Government to give Sabah more autonomy

THE Federation of Malaysia which was formed 44 years ago is now confronted with political and economic uncertainties over the last few years. This began in the late eighties, and had got worse as the days go by. The Federal Government is less and less transparent, while at the same time it has become more and more autocratic and monopolistic on policies and being carried away. Indeed, it is sadly no more what was envisaged as a democratic country — as propounded by Abraham Lincoln. The Federal Government, however, has become in practice the government of a few people, by a few people and for a few people. The voters at the last general elections showed their sentiments on this. Without any changes in the current leadership of the Federal Government, Malaysia is doomed to be a failed country.

Faced with this real scenario, it is time now for the Federal Government to hold a plebiscite in Sabah for the people in the State to decide whether they wish to remain in Malaysia or want to be out of the federation. The founding fathers also had this in mind and had foreseen that such an eventuality would happen in the future. At that time, Sabah was considered incapable of governing itself due to the lack of qualified and experienced local administrators and political leaders. Now Sabah is ready to stand on its own feet and govern itself, not only because its people have progressed under Malaysia, but also that it has kept pace with the general progress mankind has chalked up worldwide. Sabahans no longer need outsiders to help run the government and the State.

The Federation of Malaysia was formed by encompassing the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah (then British North Borneo) in 1963. It was formed in a hurry because the British Government was under tremendous pressure from the United Nations to grant independence to all its colonies. Singapore was on the verge of a communist takeover and, in order to protect their own interest, the British were keen that the island state joined the Federation of Malaya.

However, Malaysia's founding father, Prime Minister of Malaya, the late Tunku Abdul Rahman, refused the request by the British as it would create a racial imbalance between the Malays and Chinese in favour of the latter. The Tunku agreed to take Singapore in provided the British also included Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah in the proposed Federation.

The people of Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah initially opposed the proposal. The people of Brunei even revolted. Brunei, therefore, was excluded. The agreement to form the Federation of Malaysia was sealed after a hard bargain and promise by the Malayan leaders of a good government, prosperity and security. More importantly, because of the trust they had placed in the Tunku and other Malayan leaders, the people of Sarawak and Sabah accepted the proposal to join the newly-constituted Federation of Malaysia and not the Federation of Malaya.

Malaya was led by leaders that included the Tunku, his deputy, the late Tun Abdul Razak, Tun Tan Siew Sin and Tun Sambathan. Local leaders from Sarawak comprised the late Temenggong Jugah, Tun Abdul Rahman Yaacob and the late Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui. Leaders from Sabah included the late Tun Datu Haji Mustapha Datu Harun, the late Tun Haji Mohd. Fuad Stephens, the late Datuk Khoo Siak Chew and the late Datuk GS Sundang.

The Federal Government under Tunku and Tun Abdul Razak was fully democratic, transparent and practiced good governance. However, after these leaders, this practice gradually was not followed. During the past 20 years, more and more autocratic and monopolistic systems, laws and policies have been introduced and enforced by the Federal Government. The Sabah Government is either being ignored or kept aside. This can be clearly seen from the autocratic bureaucracy which planned and implemented development projects worth billions of ringgit in Sabah such as roads and schools which were not the priority projects in the State.

The extension and rehabilitation of the Kota Kinabalu International Airport will eventually cost around RM2 billion. With that amount of funds, the government could have built a new airport either at Kimanis or between Tuaran and Kota Belud. It is claimed that negotiated contracts cost a lot more compared to what they would have cost if they were tendered out. Even the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi commented publicly that three schools could have been built at the cost of two schools. In addition, it has already been seen that the standard of work of these negotiated contracts are poor. A number of newly built roads have collapsed but regrettably, no action have been taken against those responsible.

In addition, most development projects and programmes introduced by the Federal Government were monopolistic in nature and seem to benefit only the cronies and supporters of



their political leaders. As a result of the Federal Government's rules and policies, Malaysia has become one of the most expensive countries in which to do anything, particularly business. To begin with, there are too many holidays, too many monopolies, too many import restrictions. The Federal Government seems to be proud of the various subsidies that it offers, particularly on fuel and certain food items which in reality give rise instead to many problems such as encouraging smuggling and black markets that have cost the country dearly.

The Federal Government had imposed school and medical fees when it is fully aware that the majority of the people of Sabah could not afford them. The government is also aware that these fees have increased the cost of living for the poor rakyat, who view the development projects being implemented in their areas as meaningless. The people are no longer looking forward to development projects. After all, if anything, Malaysia is already overbuilt with mega projects and infrastructure.

In addition to all these, the Federal Government leaders also do not practice what they preach. Many criminally and civil offences that were committed and reported to the police and Anti Corruption Agency and widely published, were ignored and swept under the carpet.

The people's growing dissatisfaction gradually traversed and permeated to such an extent that their general attitude towards the arrogant style of the Federal Government turned into an anti government protest which they expressed during the last general election. The ruling party lost five states and nearly lost the Federal Government. After seeing what has happened in the peninsular states, it is more than likely that Sarawak and Sabah will follow their lead at the next general elections. It is for this reason that UMNO, the backbone of the ruling coalition, should change its leader now. Many concerned UMNO stalwarts such as Tun Mahathir, Tengku Razaleigh, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin and others have already made similar calls to save UMNO from self-destruction. Muhyiddin has even predicted that if UMNO does not change its leader, the Pakatan Rakyat will form the next Federal Government.

The time is right for the Federal Government to revert to policies and programmes undertaken during the 1960s — enough is enough. The Federal Government should take steps to withdraw all food import permits and abolish all monopolies including the import and marketing of food items such as rice. It should adhere to the principles of free trade and an open market policy by removing all restrictions on economic and business activities. At the same time it should abolish completely all subsidies including those on petrol and diesel, and others.

In return for the withdrawals of subsidies, the Federal Government should introduce a "Hardship Allowance" of RM300 per month for every Malaysian aged 21 years and above as a temporary measure to assist the people during these difficult economic times. According to the Ministry of Finance, the Federal Government spends RM60 billion in various subsidies. The proposed "Hardship Allowance" will cost the government about RM2 billion a month of RM24

billion a year. Through this the Federal Government will save at least RM36 billion a year. RM300 per month would mean a lot to the rural people and those from the lower income groups and will guarantee them a satisfactory livelihood. It would also demonstrate that the government practices an equitable distribution of wealth. This is all the more appropriate for Sabah which in the Year 2000 had an unemployment rate of 5.6 per cent, compared to the national average of 3.1 per cent. It also has the highest poverty level in the whole country. In 2000, this was 16 per cent of 3 times the national average, and this increased to 22 per cent in 2004. This is the result of an inequitable distribution of wealth between Sabah and other States.

Over the last forty years, Sabah just like many countries around the world has matured and grown from the 1960 colonial era into an economically and politically viable State. In the political field, Sabah has produced many seasoned and well qualified politicians to lead and guide the State's path towards development which will continue to improve to keep pace with other South East Asian countries that will also strive to improve their competitiveness.

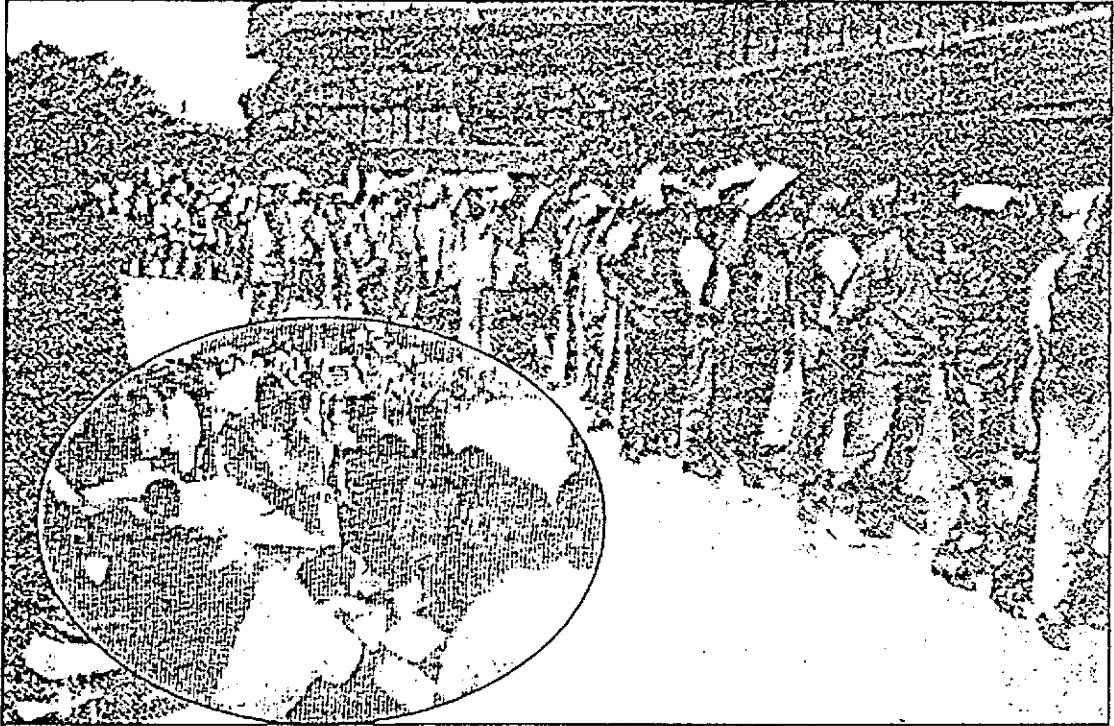
Sabah is fortunate because it can be comfortably self sufficient by relying on its available natural resources and agricultural development. Sabah is also reported to have the capacity to produce a million barrels of oil and natural gas — equivalent to a million barrels of oil. This means that in the next few years Sabah will be producing about 2 million barrels of oil per day. This, together with palm oil from more than a million hectares of oil palm plantations will earn for the State a total revenue of not less than RM12 billion yearly. Sabah will thus have no difficulties to look after itself without outside assistance and to concentrate and focus on efforts and programmes to reduce its unemployment and poverty problems.

In view of these facts that uncertainties have set in as to the future economic and political leadership of Malaysia, and also based on media reports, the leadership instead of making changes still continues to practice and defend the style of autocratic and monopolistic governance and ignore facts and reason. Therefore, as such why should Sabah continue to suffer under a government which is doomed to turn the country into a failure. It is only right and proper for the Federal Government at this point of time to give Sabahans the choice to decide their own fate before it is too late. The founding fathers of Malaysia took this choice and alternative when Singapore was asked to leave. Most recently such states as Timor Leste and Kosovo have chosen to leave their Federated States. The Federal Government has an obligation to be fair and just to Sabahans and should, therefore, take steps to carry out a plebiscite for the people of Sabah to decide whether they wish to continue to remain in Malaysia or have complete rule for themselves. In any case physically too, Sabah has never been a part of Peninsular Malaysia.

Harris Mohd Salleh
KOTA KINABALU

Editor's Note:

The views expressed herein are strictly that of the author only, and, are not necessarily endorsed by the New Sabah Times. However we wish to point out some pertinent points that may have been overlooked by Harris. The Cobbold Commission which carried out an assessment of the people's feelings and thoughts, prior to Sabah joining the Federation of Malaysia, indicated that one third of the people wanted to join up with Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore. A further one third also supported the motion, but with conditions attached, while the remaining one third was undecided. As such, Sabah was never forced to join the Federation, but its leaders then opted to join, due to varied reasons. As far as Sabah pulling out of the Federation at this juncture is not an option as it was part of the 20 points, that there would be no secession. As for Timor Leste (or East Timor as it was then known), it must be noted that it was under Portuguese rule until 1974, when the Portuguese government decolonized East Timor. The Social Democratic Party of East Timor (later changed to Fretilin) or Pro Independence group took control, but on 7th December 1975, Indonesia invaded East Timor and annexed it.



SAKSI...Dunia menyaksikan kezaliman berlaku di Sabah apabila PATI dengan mudah mendapat kad pengenalan dan terus berdaftar sebagai pemilih.

JPN 1/9

ASAL .



No. A 1044888

JABATAN PENDAFTARAN NEGARA MALAYSIA

RESIT PENGENALAN SEMENTARA

AKTA PENDAFTARAN NEGARA, 1959
(Peraturan 5(5), Peraturan-peraturan Pendaftaran Negara, 1990)

SAH LAKU SEHINGGA **DIBERITAHU**

Peringatan:

1. Resit ini hendaklah diserahkan balik apabila anda datang untuk menuntut Kad Pengenalan.
2. Sekiranya resit ini hilang, sila datang ke pejabat ini untuk mendapatkan salinan yang baru.

Nama Penuh:

MOHD BIN ISMAIL

Alamat:

KG. PETAGAS
K. KINABALU

Jenis Permohonan:

KP

Lelaki/Pereempuan

No. K.P.T./K.P./Sijil Kelahiran:

H 0326780

No. Dokumen Lain:

Tarikh Kelahiran:

12-08-1943

Tempat Kelahiran:

K.K

Taraf Warganegara:

MALAYSIA

BAYARAN:

Permohonan:

Rm 10.00

Denda Lewat:

-

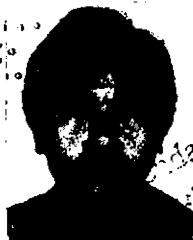
Khas:

-

RAHMAH YUNUS
Pegawai Pendaftaran
Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.
Nama, Tandatangan dan
Cop Jabatan

Tarikh: 05 FEB 1998

C.I.J. Kiri



C.I.J. Kanan



Percetakan Keselamatan Negara

JPN 1/9

ASAL



No. A 1044828

JABATAN PENDAFTARAN NEGARA MALAYSIA

RESIT PENGENALAN SEMENTARA

AKTA PENDAFTARAN NEGARA, 1959
(Peraturan 5(5), Peraturan-peraturan Pendaftaran Negara, 1990)

SAH LAKU SEHINGGA **DIREKTOR****Peringatan:**

1. Resit ini hendaklah diserahkan balik apabila anda datang untuk menuntut Kad Pengenalan.
2. Sekiranya resit ini hilang, sila datang ke pejabat ini untuk mendapatkan salinan yang baru.

Nama Penuh:

ALHAIKAL BIN.
MUHAMMAD

Alamat:

KG INANAM LEMBAGA
PADI K. KINABALU

Jenis Permohonan:

KP

BAYARAN:

Permohonan:

Rm 10.00

Denda Lewat:

-

Khas:

-

Lelaki/Pemampuan

No. K.P.T./K.P./Sijil Kelahiran:

H 0304171

No. Dokumen Lain:

-

Tarikh Kelahiran:

20-10-1941

Tempat Kelahiran:

K.K

Taraf Warganegara:

Malaysia

RAHMAH YUNUS

Pegawai Pendaftaran

Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara

KOTA KINABALU, SABAH

Nama, Tandatangan dan
Cop Jabatan

Tarikh

04 FEB 1998

CIJ Kiri



CIJ Kanan



Pendaftaran Negeri Sabah

Appendix 59

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0526223** (Lama) **671117125681** (Baru)
 Nama: **HERMAN BIN IDRIS**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1501302001** Sabah
 Jantina: **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 13** **LIKAS**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1501302** **GUDON**
 Tarikh Daftar **03/08/94** Lokaliti: **001** **KG TOBOBON**

Kad Pengenalan **H0526223** (Lama)
 Nama **HERMAN B IDRIS**
 Rumah Kod **1501302001** **SABAH**
 Jantina **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir **12/01/50** Negeri **N 13** **LIKAS**
 Tarikh Layak **10/07/94** Daerah **1501302** **GUDON**
 Tarikh Daftar Lokaliti **001** **KG TOBOBON**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0510708** (Lama) **340903125172** (Baru)
 Nama: **TEHERAN BINTI ISMAIL**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1501307001** Sabah
 Jantina: **P** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 13** **LIKAS**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1501307** **PULAU GAYA**
 Tarikh Daftar **18/09/95** Lokaliti: **001** **PULAU GAYA**

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0510708** (Lama)
 Nama **TEHEREN BT ISMAIL**
 No. Rumah Kod **1501307001** **SABAH**
 Jantina **P** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir **12/10/70** Negeri **N 13** **LIKAS**
 Tarikh Layak **23/07/95** Daerah **1501307** **PULAU GAYA**
 Tarikh Daftar Lokaliti **001** **PULAU GAYA**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0510345** (Lama) **650907126133** (Baru)
 Nama: **SAING BIN BEENG**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1501301008** Sabah
 Jantina: **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 13** **LIKAS**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1501301** **KARAMBUNAI**
 Tarikh Daftar **16/09/95** Lokaliti: **008** **TAMAN SEPANGAR**

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0510345** (Lama)
 Nama **SAING B BEENG**
 No. Rumah Kod **1501301008** **SABAH**
 Jantina **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 150** **GAYA**
 Tarikh Lahir **31/03/69** Negeri **N 13** **LIKAS**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0309817** (Lama) **690628125089** (Baru)
 Nama: **ABDUL KADIR BIN RAHMAT**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1603502001** Sabah
 Jantina: **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 160** **LIBARAN**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 35** **SEKONG**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1603502** **NORTH BAY**
 Tarikh Daftar **27/07/87** Lokaliti: **001** **BATU SAPI ROAD**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0501413** (Lama) **720510126048** (Baru)
 Nama: **SITI SAHARA BINTI JALIL**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1562601001** Sabah
 Jantina: **P** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 156** **KINABALU**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 26** **RANAU**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1562601** **RANAU BANDAR**
 Tarikh Daftar **31/03/90** Lokaliti: **001** **KG KIMOLOHING**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0292576** (Lama) **780121125820** (Baru)
 Nama: **SITTIGANDAL BINTI AHMAD**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1613805005** Sabah
 Jantina: **P** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 161** **SANDAKAN**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 38** **KARAMUNTING**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1613805** **KG GELAM**
 Tarikh Daftar **31/03/90** Lokaliti: **005** **KG GELAM**

Registered Electoral

No. Kad Pengenalan **H0487182** (Lama) **750319125351** (Baru)
 Nama: **MAHMUD BIN RAJAB**
 No. Rumah: Kod: **1511502001** Sabah
 Jantina: **L** (Lelaki/Perempuan) Parlimen **P 151** **TANJONG ARU**
 Tarikh Lahir: Negeri: **N 15** **SEMBULAN**
 Tarikh Layak: Daerah: **1511502** **SEMBULAN SELATAN**
 Tarikh Daftar **06/08/94** Lokaliti: **001** **KG SEMBULAN BAHRU**

New Sabah Time: 9th June, 2001

BN 'LOSE' LIKAS

HIGH COURT DECLARES 1999 ELECTION RESULT NULL AND VOID BECAUSE 'PHANTOMS' VOTED

By ROSIE INUS

KOTA KINABALU: The High Court ordered former Chief Minister Datuk Yong Teck Lee to vacate his Likas state assembly seat, ruling that he won it in 1999 with the help of "phantom voters".

Justice Datuk Muhammad Kamil Awang yesterday said that the 1998 Electoral Roll for the constituency is illegal and that the election held in March 1999 in the constituency is null and void.

"The instances of non-citizens and phantom voters in the electoral roll as disclosed at the trial may well be the tip of the iceberg," he said in a 29-page judgement which was delivered by Deputy Registrar Ravinthran Paramaguru.

Muhammad Kamil made the ruling when allowing a petition by Dr Chong Eng Leong, the defeated Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) candidate for the Likas constituency, for a court order to nullify the election results.

This paves the way for a by-election to be held in Likas as under the law, there is no appeal for judgments in cases under the Election Offences Act.

Speaking to reporters after the pronouncement of the verdict, Dr Chong said he was happy with the court's decision.

"This is a victory for the people of Sabah, especially on the issue of phantom voters," he said.

When approached by reporters, Yong said he respected the decision and added: "We will go through it (judgment) before taking further action".

In Kuala Lumpur, Bernama quoted deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi as saying: "The court has made its decision and we accept it. There are no two ways about it."

Please See Page 4, Col. 5



MEETING OF TWO ADVERSARIES... Yong Teck Lee smiles as he greets D Chong outside the High Court in Kota Kinabalu yesterday.



Datuk Ian Chin

HIGH COURT JUDGE
MAKES EXPLOSIVE
ALLEGATIONS IN COURT



Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad

'Dr M threatened judges...'

WHAT I am going to disclose relates to what happened after two of my judgments were handed down. One was the judgment which I handed down on Feb 5,

1997 by which I distinguished M.G.G. Pillai vs Tan Sri Vincent Tan Chee Yioun & Other Appeals (1995) and refused to give what I consider to be an astronomical

award for damage to reputation in libel cases.

The other was the judgment handed down on Feb 13, 1997 in respect to an election petition

(Donald Lawan v Abang Wahed bin Abang & Ors, Sri Aman High Court) by which I set aside the election of Mong Dagang...

Datuk Ian Chin

Appendix 63

Sabah Population by Ethnic Group

	1960	1970	1980	1991	2000	DE 9 Dec 2008 - MHEANS)
Kadazan-Dusun	145,650	184,512		343,407	479,900	551,300
Murut	22,343	31,299		53,880	84,700	104,300
Bajau	61,838	77,271 including Irranun		211,970	343,200	423,100
Malay		18,362		123,810	303,500	
Other B'putra	80,002	125,631		270,473	390,000	
Total B'putra	309,833	437,075	838,141 Pribumi	1,003,540	1,601,300	1,485,800 (not including Malay?)
Indonesian		39,526		142,272		
Filipino		20,367				
Chinese	104,855	139,509	163,996	218,233	262,100	
Others	39,640 (1,807 Whites)		8,896 (5,600 Indian)	34,828 (9,310 Indian)	125,200	
Malaysian				1,398,873	1,988,600	
Non-Malaysian				464,786	614,800	
Total	454,421	648,693	1,013,003	1,808,848	2,603,400	3,131,600

MHEANS = Majlis Hal Ehwal Anak Negeri Sabah

Year	<u>Kadazan-Dusun-Murut</u>	<u>Bajau</u>	<u>Malay</u>	<u>Total Bumiputra</u>
1960	167,993	61,838		309,833
1970	215,811	77,271	18,362	437,075
1980				(Prebumi)838,141
1991	397,287	211,970	123,810	1,003,540
2000	564,600	343,200	303,500	1,601,300
Increase (1970-2000)	162%	344%	1552%	

Dr M told to rebut ICs

Borneo Post: 17th June, 2006

Parliamentary Select Panel on National Integrity member Kit Siang says



Our report yesterday

By Ripin Mintow

KOTA KINABALU: Former Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir Mohamad has been urged to rebut the allegation that the extraordinary population increase in Sabah was caused by the deliberate issuance of Malaysian ICs to foreigners based on falsified Statutory Declaration under Project IC or Project Mahathir.



Lim



Chong

The call was made here yesterday by Opposition Leader and Democratic Action Party (DAP) Advisor Lim Kit Siang, who is also a member of the Parliamentary Select Committee on National Integrity.

He said the allegation made by Parti Bersatu Sabah (PBS) Supreme Council Member Dr Chong Eng Leong at the public integrity hearing at the State Legislative Assembly Building here on Thursday, was a serious one.

Met by reporters here yesterday, Lim noted that those were very serious allegations which Mahathir could not allow to stand in the public domain un-contradicted or un-clarified.

He reckoned that alternatively, Mahathir should ask for an appearance before the Parliamentary Select Committee on Integrity to give his version about the Project Mahathir False ICs as alleged by Dr Chong.

In his submission before the Committee, Dr Chong alleged that the extraordinary population increase in Sabah was caused by the deliberate issuance of Malaysian ICs to foreigners based on false Statutory Declarations.

As a result, there are today around 1.75 million foreigners in Sabah, including those in possession of the Project Mahathir ICs, as compared to 1.5 million genuine locals in Sabah.

■ Continued in Page 2

claim

ICs case is serious

Thousands of false ICs

■ From Page One

The former Senator said he was specifically talking about hundreds of thousands of false ICs already in the hands of foreigners who are proclaiming themselves not only Malaysians but Bumiputras having all the privileges and rights of Customary Native Rights in Sabah.

He disclosed that in the 1999 certified electoral rolls, through the new IC numbers, it was revealed that there were 150,000 Sabah-born registered voters who were born in 1952 through 1960 but according to the Sabah Statistics Department, the State's population in 1951 was 334,141 and in 1960, 454,421, an increase of 120,000.

He estimated that with 80 per cent registered as voters, there

would only be about 100,000 Sabah-born voters for this period – which would mean that about one-third of voters allegedly born in Sabah in 1952-1960 were foreigners with ICs issued fraudulently with the use of falsified Sijil Akuan under the infamous, dubious foreigners registration scheme popularly known as Project Mahathir False I/Cs.

Meanwhile, Lim made a surprise visit at a popular fish noodles shop located along Jalan Bundusan in Penampang before he flew back to Kuala Lumpur yesterday.

He was accompanied by DAPKK Branch Chairman Dr Hiew King Cheu and its Sepangar Branch Chairman Frederick Fung.

林吉祥·馬哈迪須交代

「馬哈迪計劃」下外來人口超越沙人

【本報訊】國會反對黨領袖林吉祥指出，前任首相敦馬哈迪應該公開交待有關沙巴在「馬哈迪計劃」下所造成外來人口超越沙巴居民的嚴重指責。

他說：「前上議員莊永發醫生於前天在州議會大廈向國會廉政遴選委員會所提呈的報告中指本州的人口暴增，是在身份證計劃或馬哈迪計劃下，根據假法定章簽署意發出大馬身份證給外國人所造成。」

他透露，沙巴境內目前擁有一百七十五萬人，其中包括了持有馬哈迪計劃身份證者在內，事實上沙巴居民祇有一百五十萬人。

林吉祥是於昨天在亞庇發表上述言論，並指莊永發指出有數十萬外國人持有假大馬身份證，他們不祇自稱是大馬公民，同時還強調自己是土著，並享有在本州的特權及傳統原住民權利。

他說，於一九九一年的合格選民冊中，根據新式身份證號碼鑑定有十五萬名分於一九五二至一九六零年間在沙巴出生者登記成為選民，但依據本州統計局記錄顯示本州人口在一九五一年時祇有三十三萬四千一百四十一人，而一九六零年時也祇有四十五萬四千四百廿一人，祇增加了十二萬人。

以八十八仙登記為選民的方式估計，祇應有約十萬人於這時期在沙巴出生者登記為選民，這意味著上述數據當中有一分一是有在馬哈迪計劃下通過假宣誓獲得身

份證的外國人。」

林吉祥重申，這是非常嚴重的指責，馬哈迪有必要公開作出澄清與交待，在被傳召到國會廉政遴選委員會前對莊永發所指出的「馬哈迪計劃」作出解釋。(100)



【本報訊】國會反對黨領袖林吉祥昨天指出，儘管國會廉政遴選委員會並無實際行政權，但它必須全力推動成立皇家調查委員會，以克服糾纏本州數十年的非法移民問題。

丹斯里東博（左一）在亞庇主持國會廉政遴選委員會公案。圖為廉政遴選委員會主席林吉祥（右一）及莊永發（中）繼續有所討論。（本報記者周國權攝）

寬服本州非法移民問題

林吉祥力主成立皇家委員會

Asia Time: 18th June, 2006

'Take me to court...'

Larry Ralon

KOTA KINABALU: Controversial Sandakan businessman Hassnar Ibrahim who has openly declared that he was initially involved, together with several others, in "unwittingly helping thousands of foreigners obtain identity cards", said he has turned down police requests since last year to have his statement recorded for a reason.

"I do want to do so. I am more willing to be arrested and charged in court so that the public will get to know the whole thing," he said, Saturday.

When told that he should cooperate with the police in getting to the bottom of the matter, he said:

"The police do not have to interview-record me because everything has already been published and they can investigate these, including what I had already declared to the court of law under oath. The evidence is all there."

He said he has been repeatedly called by the State police to attend the interview-record sessions at the police station to facilitate investigations into the reports, lodged by PBS Supreme Council member and former Senator Chong En Leong and Cash President Datuk Patrick Sindu, late last year.

Hassnar's disclosures to the court hearing the Likas polls petition of 2001 heard of certain Federal and State politicians and their links to illegal immigrants and identification documents.

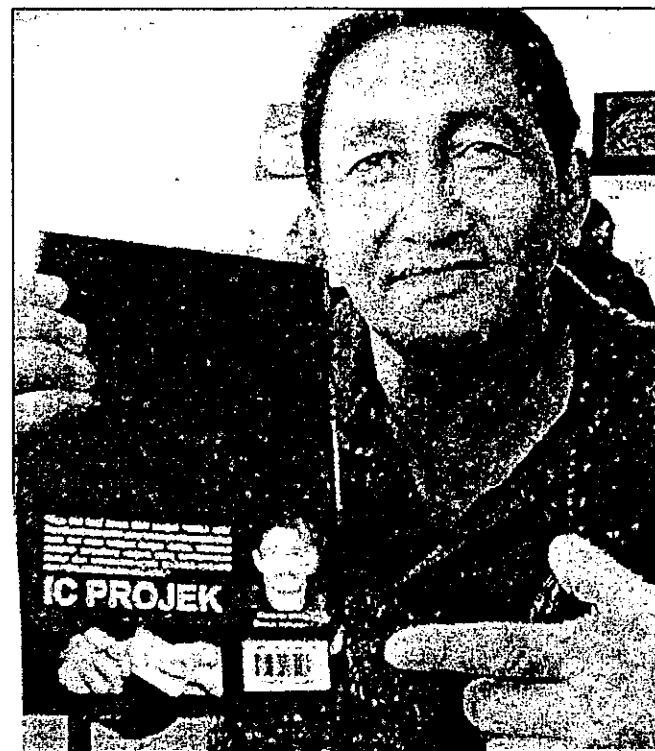
His name also cropped up in three books - "*IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah*" and "*IC Projek*" the latest of which, "*Justice For Sabah*" was penned by Sabah Keadilan Deputy head, Datuk Dr Jeffrey Kitingan.

Hassnar, 54, who showed up at the *Daily Express* office, Saturday, to officially make known his stand on the matter, said: "After the police reports lodged by Chong and Patrick on the fake IC problem in Sabah, a police officer from the City Police headquarters in Karamunsing repeatedly called me to come and have my statement recorded.

"I had met with this officer concerned twice and informed him (the officer) that I did not want to give a statement because previously I had been detained under the Internal Security Act (ISA) in 1988 for two months which resulted in my business losing more than a million ringgit," he said.

He said it would be better for the police to investigate what had already been published in the books and his disclosures in court if they were really serious in their investigations.

"I want the police to investigate seriously for the benefit of the rakyat, especially in Sabah and the nation," he said.



Hassnar showing his name appearing in a book detailing about the so-called "Project IC".

'Bumis are the real losers'

SHAWALUDDIN and Ramli said possession of original Identity Cards via forged documents among the immigrants indirectly resulted in the group gaining control of the economic affairs, education, politics and job opportunities and, most importantly, the rights of the Bumiputeras.

"In this respect, we don't

have the right anymore to question them because they have already become a part of the state natives due to the original and valid documents in their hands," they said.

He said these illegals also posed political threat as they are often associated with the phantom voters' issue during election and their involve-

ment is said to have bearings on the overall election results.

"There is also a great need to study the reasons behind the interference of politicians both from the government and opposition during the demolition exercise in the squatters in Pulau Gaya, Tawau and Sandakan recently.

See Page 2, Col. 5

Some politicians protecting illegal immigrants

From Page One

"This clearly reflected that they (politicians) are in fact protecting these illegal immigrants," they added.

At the same time, during their research, they found out that all the immigrants have expressed their disappointment with the Government's action in the deporting and destruc-

tion of their houses.

"They had promised that the Barisan Nasional would not win in the next election," they said.

"In other words, the natives' welfare is no longer the main agenda for the political parties in their struggle because what is more important now was the immigrant group to gain their

support during elections.

The Ops Nyah II also revealed another security threats to the local community as there were rumours that the foreigners wanted to take revenge for the action against them and Sabah Police had also admitted possible threat among the illegals due to the operations.

Kinarut Settlement for IMM13 Holders Rumah Penempatan



Woman jailed for forging IMM 13 papers

Borneo Post: 6th Sept, 2002

By Erwin Jaglul

KOTA KINABALU: A 26-year-old woman was yesterday jailed five years and fined RM5,000, in default, six months' imprisonment for forging the IMM 13 documents.

Magistrate Ummu Kalthom Abd Samad slapped the custodial sentence on Lyser bte Milbangsa after she confessed to forging the documents purportedly issued by the Immigration Department for Filipino refugees in the State.

She was charged under Section 466 of the Penal Code which provides a jail term of up to seven years and also liable to be fined upon conviction.

Counsel Abdul Razak Jamil, who defended the mother of one, mitigated for a lesser sentence as his client was a first-time offender and she had pleaded guilty, thus, saving the court's time of having to conduct a trial.

from
The Court

Abdul Razak also claimed that his client had been given a disc containing image files of IMM 13 documents, from a man she identified only as "Marali", who also supplied her with papers and receipts bearing the Immigration Department's official letterhead.

The accused had been remanded since her arrest on May 8 before she was bailed out on May 21. She was remanded again the next day after her bail was revoked.

Prosecuting officer Chief Inspector Abdul Rahman Atan objected and requested for an appropriate sentence as instructed

by the deputy public prosecutor.

After deliberating in her chambers for half an hour, Ummu jailed and fined the accused as a deterrent to other would-be offenders.

Lyser was among six people arrested during a raid by a team of policemen on an unnumbered premise in Sinsuran here about 3.30pm on May 8 this year.

Police seized a computer, a scanner, a fax machine, a money detector, eight IMM 119 receipts, 23 rubber stamps, two stamp pads and three IMM 13 documents bearing the numbers H077104, H077108 and H100999, which were believed to have been forged.

The documents were referred to the Immigration Department which denied issuing them and confirmed they were forgeries. Investigations also revealed the woman had been in operation since February this year and had forged 130 IMM 13 documents for RM18 each.



OFF TO JAIL ... a handcuffed Lyser on her way to jail.

IMM13 a blow to efforts

By CHRIS MASKILONE

KOTA KINABALU: The use of the IMM13 document must be reviewed or even abolished because it has led to widespread confusion, apart from being no longer relevant to the situation in Sabah.

W. Shawaluddin W. Hassan and Ramli Dollah from the Social Science School in Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS) said the IMM13 issued to Filipino refugees in the 1970s was causing unnecessary problems through "legalising" their presence here.

Based on experience, they said the actions taken by the Government in countering the illegal immigrant problem often met a dead end due to inconsistency.

"The Government only takes firm action on (illegal and legal) immigrants when they cause serious problems such

as the rioting by Indonesian workers in Peninsular Malaysia a few months ago," they said.

They were presenting their papers entitled "*Filipino Migrants in Sabah: An Early Survey from the Security Angle*" at the Seventh Biennial Borneo Research Council International Conference in UMS, Wednesday.

In the context of Sabah, they said the Chief Minister rotation system (since 1994) also created inconsistency in resolving the illegal immigrant issue since it depended on the priority of the appointed Chief Minister.

Other factors that proved a stumbling block were the pressing need for labour, attitude of employers who preferred foreign workers, involvement of locals in bringing in the illegals, harbouring, interference in enforcement action by quarters with vested interests, soft approach

as well as the resettlement issue.

"All this phenomena caused the efforts taken so far to be only temporary in nature," they said.

Noting the move to ban pump boats and creation of the seven designated routes for vessels entering Sabah as wise, they said the Government should also realise that any policies drawn up would only reduce the presence of immigrants and not eliminate it.

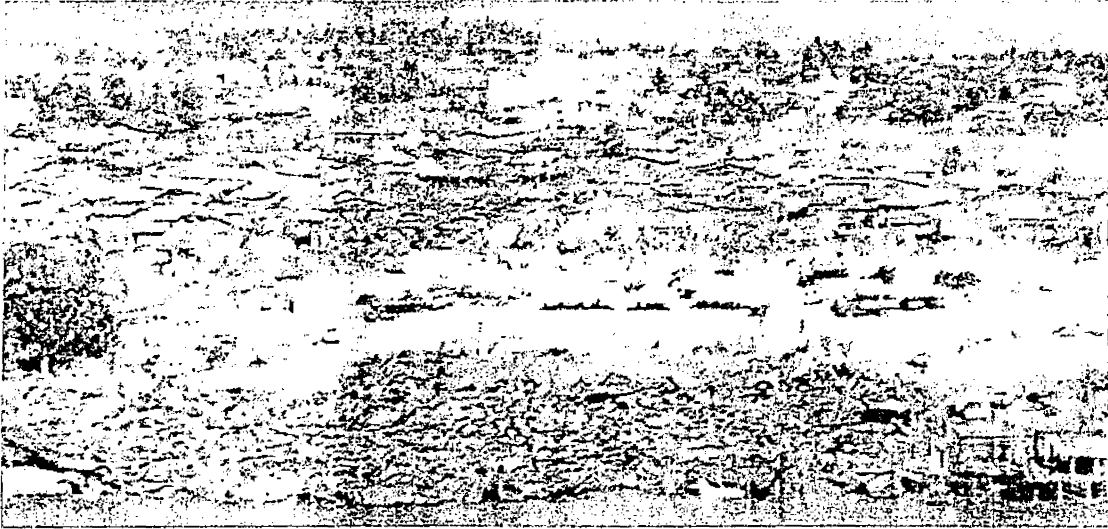
In view of this, the Government should monitor through patrolling, observation and tighter checks on transportation companies especially those operating from the East to the West Coast and North (Kudat) to the State Capital.

It was found out that the immigrants were using this mode of transportation to move to the West Coast and seek out greener pastures.

Their paper stated that security could be looked from five perspectives, namely military, politics, economy, environment and community. The presence of the illegal immigrants in Sabah encompasses all these perspectives.

"Among the security threats are fake documents that has been reported steadily in the local newspapers including the *Daily Express*," they said.

W Shawaluddin W Hassan and Ramli Dollah from UMS said the IMM 13 issued to Filipino refugees in the 70's was causing unnecessary problems through "legalising" their presence here



MUSNAH ... Kelihatan pemandangan dari atas Kg Ice Box selepas operasi merobohkan rumah setinggan.

MESEJ KEPADA PENDUDUK SETINGGAN LAIN, KATA KUIK

Oleh SHAMRY MOHD SANI

TAWAU: Mesej yang jelas buat penduduk setinggan lain yang masih belum bersiap sedia untuk berpindah dimana Operasi Bersepadu yang masuk hari ke empat kelmarin telah merobohkan hampir 600 buah rumah di Kampung Ice Box.

Ketua Polis Daerah ACP Kuik Harris berkata, kita telah merobohkan banyak kediaman setinggan di Kg Ice Box dan ini sudah memberikan mesej yang jelas buat penduduk setinggan lain agar bersiap sedia untuk berpindah.

Sementara itu, operasi kelmarin sedikit tergendala selepas air laut surut yang melambatkan sedikit kerja-kerja meroboh di kawasan perumahan laut.

Hingga kelmarin petang sejumlah 67 buah rumah lagi telah dirobuhkan dan operasi dikatakan akan berlanjutan sehinggalah jam 7.00 malam, untuk merobuhkan kawasan setinggan di perairan.

"Kita akan meneruskan operasi dari hari ke

hari termasuk Sabtu dan Ahad," katanya.

Beliau turut berkata, polis tidak akan rasa bimbang berikutan ada segelintir penduduk yang berpindah ke perumahan setinggan di kawasan lain selepas rumah mereka dirobuhkan.

Katanya, ada diantara mereka telah balik ke negaera asal, dan yang lain masih mengambil serpihan dari rumah yang telah dirobuhkan untuk membina rumah di kawasan lain.

"Kita mendapat tahu mereka ingin menubuhkan perumahan di Batu 4, dan ada yang lari ke Semporna untuk membina kediaman setinggan di sana," katanya ketika ditemui.

Menurutnya, mereka tidak akan dapat lari, kerana operasi ini diadakan di seluruh negeri termasuk daerah Semporna, Lahad Datu dan Kunak.

"Dan bagi penduduk setinggan lain di daerah ini, dinasihatkan harus melakukan persediaan untuk berpindah ke kawasan-kawasan yang lebih selamat," katanya.

Dalam pada itu, Kuik turut memberitahu bahawa kerajaan seharusnya mendirikan

beberapa program pembangunan di kawasan-kawasan setinggan yang telah di robuhkan.

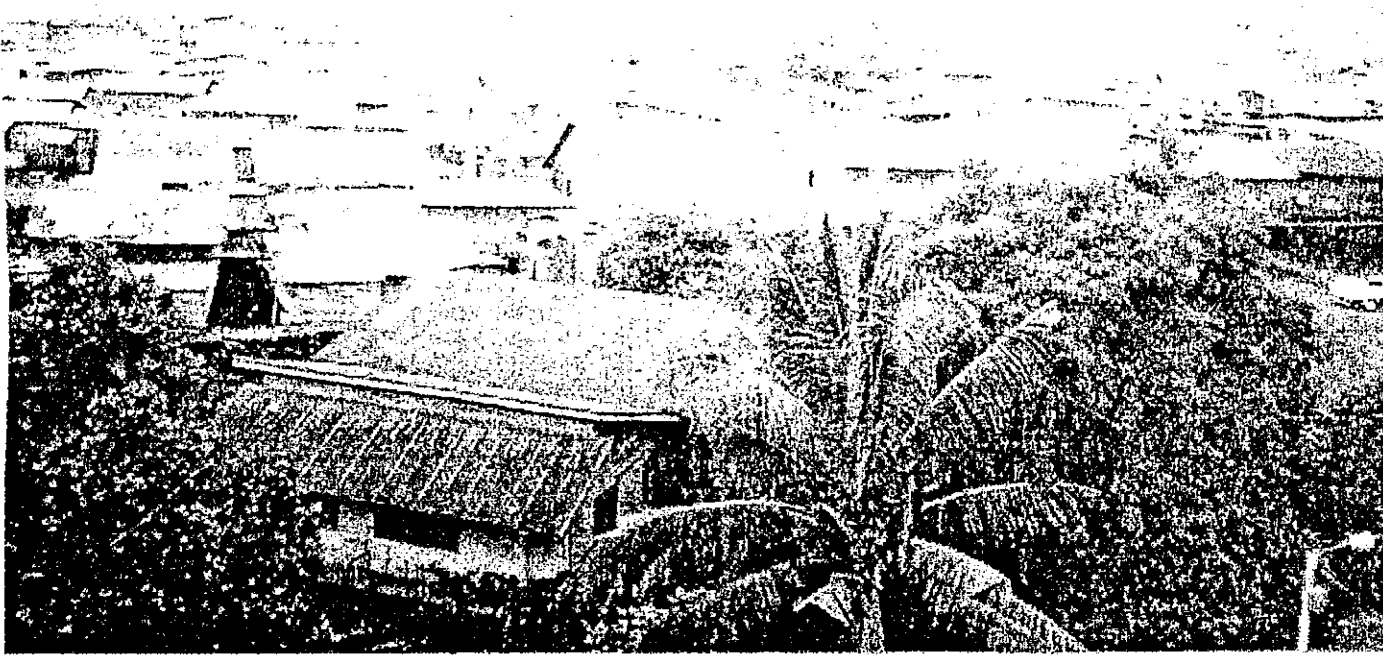
"Satu sebabnya, adalah untuk mengelakkan agar tiada lagi tumbuh rumah-rumah setinggan buat selama-lamanya," katanya sambil menambah, anggota keselamatan juga akan mengawal dalam tempoh selama dua atau tiga bulan sahaja di kawasan berkenaan.

Dalam Operasi Bersepadu di Semporna yang disertai seramai lebih kurang 250 anggota dari pelbagai jabatan sehingga kini telah berjaya merobuhkan sebanyak 299 buah rumah.

Ketua Polis Daerah DSP Ariffin Ibrahim berkata, operasi meroboh sehingga kelmarin tertumpu di empat buah kawasan kampung iaitu Kg. Halo, Kg. Kelias, Kg. Kagong dan Kg. Pasir.

"Seramai lebih kurang 1,290 orang telah diperiksa dan 334 daripadanya telah ditahan selepas tapisan dilakukan," katanya sambil menambah, anggota Pasukan Geral Am (PGA) juga akan ditempatkan di kawasan rumah yang telah dirobuhkan.

"Kita akan sambung operasi mencari sasaran lain lagi yang akan diadakan pada Isnin nanti," katanya.



Govt urged to act on Kunak squatters

By IBRAHIM TABIR

KUNAK: The Government has been urged to take action to solve the squatters problems at Kampung Pangkalan, where some 1,500 houses abound (pic).

In making the call, Village Development and Security

Committee (JKKK) Chairman Datu Harun Abdul Karim said the illegal squatter problems could be solved if the local authority and security forces were serious in evicting them.

He said the JKKK could not be expected to evict the illegal squatters due to security problems.

Harun said the squatters, numbering about 2,500 people, posed various social problems to the district.

"If nothing is being done now the problem will surely get bigger as more and more squatters build their houses there," he said.

He said most of the squatters are

illegal immigrants comprising Filipinos, Indonesians and Pakistanis. Some locals are also staying there.

The village also has its own fish market and vegetable market and the squatters are mainly fishermen with a number working in the public and private sectors.

POLIS: TINDAKAN TEGAS PENDUDUK LINDUNGI PTI

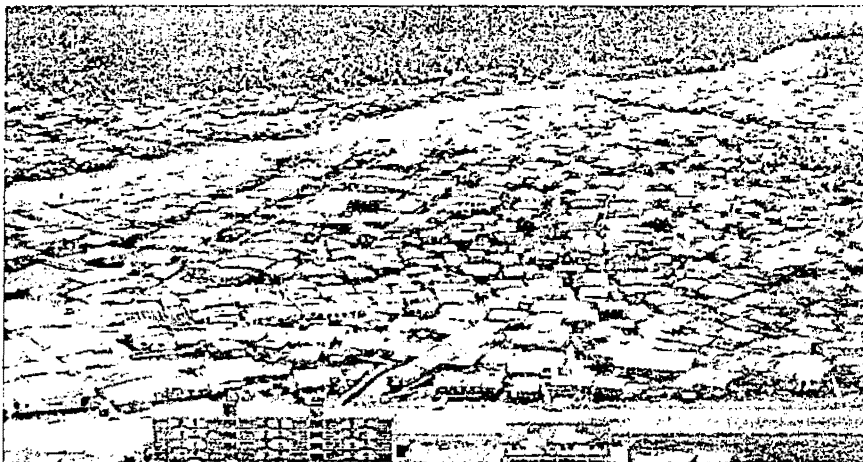
Oleh MARLINA MACPÉE
LAHAD DATU :
Pihak berkuasa tidak akan teragak-agak untuk mengambil tindakan terhadap penduduk tempatan yang didapati melindungi pendatang tanpa izin (PTI).

Ketua Polis Daerah, Superintendan Idris Jikon berkata, mereka yang didapati memberi perlindungan kepada PTI boleh didakwa mengikut Seksyen 55 B (1)(2) Akta Imigresen 1959/63 yang mana jika sabit kesalahan boleh didenda antara RM10,000 hingga RM50,000.

"Kita tidak akan teragak-agak untuk berbuat demikian sekiranya ada penduduk tempatan yang didapati memberi perlindungan kepada PATI dengan membenarkan mendiami rumah mereka," katanya ketika ditemui pemberita dalam sidang akhbar di pejabatnya, di sini, kelmarin.

Beliau berkata, seramai 54 PTI ditahan dan 65 buah rumah setinggan dirobohkan dalam tempoh dua hari 'Ops Nyah II Bersepadu' yang dilancarkan bermula Selasa lepas.

"Operasi di sini akan



TUMBUH BAGAI CENDAWAN ... Kelihatan penempatan setinggan di kawasan Kampung Bakau Lahad Datu yang kebanyakannya didiami warga asing.

dilakukan secara berperingkat-peringkat membabitkan kawasan penempatan setinggan yang didiami warga asing dan ketika ini operasi tertumpu di kawasan penempatan setinggan di Kampung Bakau yang mempunyai jumlah rumah yang banyak serta kadar kes jenayah yang tinggi," katanya.

Sementara itu, kira-kira 1,009 warga asing telah diperiksa sepanjang operasi dua hari itu, bagaimanapun hanya 54 orang dikesan sebagai PTI selepas proses

dokumentasi dijalankan oleh Jabatan Imigresen.

Katanya, dalam operasi itu juga pihaknya telah berjaya mengesan satu kes dokumen palsu Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara (JPN) membabitkan KPT milik warga Filipina serta merampas pelbagai senjata berbahaya buatan sendiri dan sebuah enjin sangkut yang disyaki dicuri.

Menurut Idris, beliau percaya ada di antara warga asing yang tinggal di kampung itu sudah melarikan diri dengan berpindah ke kawasan lain, selain cuba

mendapatkan perlindungan di rumah rakan-rakan mereka yang juga penduduk tempatan.

"Kita juga akan menjalankan operasi dengan melakukan pemeriksaan dari rumah ke rumah dan penduduk tempatan adalah diingatkan agar tidak sekali-kali memberi perlindungan kepada PTI bagi mengelak mereka dikenakan tindakan undang-undang," tambahnya.

Kira-kira 298 anggota dari pelbagai agensi telah dikerahkan dalam operasi

itu yang melibatkan anggota polis, bomba, tentera, Jabatan Imigresen, Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara, Jabatan Pertahanan Awam, RELA, MDLD, Pasukan Gerak Am dan badan sukarela yang lain.

"Operasi merobohkan rumah setinggan di kawasan itu masih diteruskan dan bagisemua anggota yang terlibat dalam operasi kali ini, syabas diucapkan kerana dapat melaksanakan tanggungjawab dan tugas mereka dengan penuh semangat," katanya lagi.

Daily Express: 30th April, 1999

PBS MP warns what will happen if no measures taken

Foreigners will outnumber: Radin

KOTA KINABALU: Tenom MP Radin Malleh urged the Government to be seriously concerned on issues of foreigners gaining a foothold in the Sabah electoral rolls.

Debating on the Mid-Term Review of the 7th Malaysia Plan in Parliament on Thursday, he feared that the foreigners would eventually outnumber Malaysians in the future and take over the national administration.

Radin, who is also PBS secretary-general, also wanted serious investigations in allegations that Umno had invited foreigners to be enrolled as members and subsequently registered as voters.

According to him, such "irregularities" were among several allegations made in a book *"IC Palsu Merampas Hak Anak Sabah"* (fake ICs usurp the rights of Sabahans).

Therefore, it was hardly surprising that the BN won the last State election with 31 seats with the help of the foreigners and "phantom voters",



Radin

he claimed.

Radin also called on the Government to take serious consideration on numerous complaints of duplication of identity cards in the Sabah electoral rolls, which he claimed continued to fall on deaf ears.

He claimed to have sufficient evidence to proof that such irregularities existed and the Election Commission failed to take the necessary action despite being alerted.

Citing some examples, he pointed out that one Woo Chen Ming, of Tenom, was found to have his IC bearing the serial number H0691664 shared by one Mustapha bin Mur in Lahad Datu.

Similarly, Chan Pin Yun's H0795670 was shared by one Laminah Abdul Sani in Sulaman.

He also pointed out that his sister-in-law Easter Anthony Tom was informed by a Road Transport Department (RTD) officer that she had failed to settle a summons when she went to have her road tax renewed, only to find out that the other holder of her IC H0669589 was Abdullah Jumarin of Lahad Datu.

His Tenom typist Jenip Suman had her IC H06611483 shared by Razak Rokiman of Sri Tanjong, Tawau, while a Kemabong voter Voo Lee Lan of Kampung Bamban found her IC H0906020 shared by Kadil bin Wahid in Sandakan. Radin said it was amusing to

note that Tenom hospital worker Rasid Janaid had his IC H0604150 shared by another person of the same name, believed to be a Pakistani based on his facial outlook, of Kampung Masjid, in Keningau.

He also claimed that one Angkala bin Atulla, of Kampung Sembulan Lama in Kota Kinabalu, had his IC H0241687 shared by a woman Haja bte Iman Masor of Kampung Pangarabah, believed to be in Kudat.

A Penampang voter George Chong found that his IC H0460241 shared by Lukas Tang KalemBang, a voter in Sri Tanjong, Tawau.

Radin said he was also surprised why the Election Commission had allowed holders of temporary identification receipts to register themselves as voters and later to cast their ballot papers, especially when almost all Malaysians should have their new format ICs issued by then.

Daily Express: 23rd March, 1999



Violence rages in West Kalimantan

SINGKAWANG, Indonesia: Ethnic violence raged on in Indonesian Borneo Monday with the death toll rising to 114, the military said, as tribes people armed with spears and machetes roamed the region hunting down victims.

By late Sunday a total of 114 people had been reported killed and 97 others injured, an officer at the military task force coordination post in Sambas town northeast of here said.

The region of West Kalimantan on Borneo island has descended into unabated horror, with reports of rampant bloodletting, decapitations and even cannibalism.

Groups of Malays and indigenous Dayak tribes, armed with machetes, spears and muskets were Monday rampaging across the area, torching houses left by the fleeing Madurese.

Others had surrounded a group of some 5,000 Madurese who were trapped in a forest in Tebas sub-district, encircled by hostile groups of Malays and Dayaks, the Media Indonesia daily said.

They were waiting for troops to arrive to escort them to safety, the daily said.

Faced with the terror, the military have launched a mass programme to evacuate the Madurese immigrants from the overpopulated and poor island

of Madura who have moved here sparking tensions with the indigenous peoples.

The tensions erupted into renewed violence on Monday in Pemangkat, a sleepy harbour town in Sambas district.

Some 12,473 ethnic Madurese settlers have so far been evacuated to safety in Pontianak, the West Kalimantan provincial capital south of Sambas, by ship or truck, the officer said.

Thousands more were left stranded in isolated places awaiting evacuation by the military along the 130 kilometre (85 miles) land route to Pontianak, the officer added. Eleven shelters have been set up in Pontianak for the flood of refugees.

Thousands of people, mostly Madurese elderly, women and children have fled in the past few days.

But despite the deployment of military and police reinforcements, the troops have been limited to towns and are absent in the countryside where armed groups are holding sway, witnesses said.

As dawn rose Monday, houses were still burning in the Jawai and Sambas sub-districts as armed bands, with the Dayaks wearing red headbands and Malays yellow ones, stalked from settlement to settlement.

Local journalists said the violence also continued

in the Jawai, Telukkeramat and Semelantan sub-districts, and had spread like a bushfire to the Selakau and Tanjungbelas sub-districts by late Sunday.

The renewed bloodshed which broke out in Pemangkat had initially pitted Madurese settlers against members of the ethnic Malay community.

But the indigenous Dayaks, who in 1997 were involved in a bloody months-long open conflict against the Madurese which left 300 dead, joined the violence in support of the Malays.

The governor of the province, Aspar Aswin, Sunday met with leaders and public figures from the various ethnic groups in West Kalimantan to try to halt the violence, one of the participants said.

"The governor has said that from now on the security will act firmly to halt the violence and the authorities will make all efforts to bring back peace and calm," leading local Malay academic, Sharif Ibrahim Algadri said.

West Kalimantan police chief Colonel Chaerul Rasyidi Saturday issued shoot on sight orders in an effort to stem the carnage.

Rasyidi said the violence erupted Monday when a group of men, believed to be Madurese, attacked a truck filled with Dayaks in Pampukan village, leaving one dead. -- AFP.

Tough new immediate measure to resolve stateless kids problem

'No' to wives, children

By KASSIM SANGI

KOTA KINABALU: The Immigration Department will not entertain applications for extension of entry visa for dependents of migrant workers in the State with immediate effect.

Starting this here, Tuesday, its Sabah Director Baharon Talib said the move to restrict the entry of wives and children is a drastic measure to curb the growing presence of "stateless foreign children" in the State which has become a matter of concern.

Met after launching the department's 4th Convention for Work Quality and Improvement Group for Sabah and Labuan zones at Wisma Dang Bandang here, he pointed out that all the departments' counters throughout the State had been informed of the new directive that would be strictly enforced:

"We will also notify all the plantation and construction sectors on the new ruling so that they could inform their foreign workers," he said, adding that the ruling does not cover foreigners working as expatriates or professionals.

ment's policy on employing foreigners in the country is clear, i.e. they are not allowed to bring along their dependents.

Some, however, managed to bring along their wives and children through illegal entry to work in the plantation and construction sectors in various parts of the State, he said.

It has been noted that a majority of Indonesians are employed in plantations and Filipinos in construction.

Baharon also hoped the respective embassies and consuls-generals could assist the Immigration Department in alerting their nationals on the new ruling.

The Malaysian Human Rights Commission (Suhakam) recently voiced concern over the growing number of stateless children roaming the streets,

as well as their detention alongside adults at the Menggatal holding centre.

Following the expose, it was decided that the children who had been abandoned by their foreign parents would be placed in a separate section of the centre, pending further action.

Meanwhile, Baharon assured that the department would intensify operations against illegal immigrants in the State Capital as well as surrounding areas.

Daily Express: 29th Sept, 2004



Baharon

Federal Cabinet panel's plan to solve street kids problem

Training, schooling and jobs

KOTA KINABALU: The State Legislative Assembly was told Wednesday that a Federal Cabinet management committee has decided to provide training, education and jobs for street children (mainly those whose parents have documents), as well as those without or stateless.

Deputy Chief Minister cum Community Development and Consumer Affairs Minister, Datuk Yahya Hussin, who chairs the State committee to tackle the street children problem, said the committee had been informed about the decisions by the Federal committee.

In his winding up speech he responded to the question posed by several assemblymen on the problem of street children as well as people with mental health problems roaming the streets in the State.

Among the decisions of the Federal Government, Yahya said was to absorb all street children to work in plantations or other suitable sectors, while the minors would have their details recorded for planning purposes to enable them to go for education.

Also decided was the setting up of a House of a welfare institution by the Federal Women, Family and Community Development Ministry, which is tasked with providing inte-



REPORTS: Barnard Yaang, Chris Maskilone, Hayati Dzulkifli and Kassim Sangi

■ More reports on Pages 2, 3

grated facilities for education and vocational training to street children.

A training centre would be set up by the Federal Entrepreneur Development and Co-operative Ministry to train street children so that they can be absorbed into entrepreneurial centres under the Ministry.

Yahya said the State committee had conducted operations to nab street children found roaming selling plastic bags, shining shoes, selling Four-Digit results and begging from the public including tourists.

Based on these operations most of the children were found to be foreigners and were returned to their parents or guardians after hav-

ing their particulars recorded.

Warnings were also issued to the children's parents or guardians who are Filipinos holding the IMM13.

"Since the parents or guardians are holding the IMM13 documents (refugees) the children are deemed to be stateless," he said.

On the diesel issue, he said the government had never issued a ration order on diesel to kiosk operators in Sabah.

"If there were rationings then it was enforced by the kiosk operators themselves and not the Government," he said, adding that the Government only imposed a maximum quota for buying diesel at 250 litre per purchase at one time.

If the buyers had used up the 250 litre quota, they are still allowed to fill the maximum quota if they are doing so for another vehicle on the same day, he said, adding the imposition of the maximum quota was to curb the selling of subsidised diesel to industrial users as well as smuggling activities.

He stressed that the Domestic Trade and Consumers Affairs Ministry's enforcement officers were monitoring kiosks three times a day, while surveillance was also conducted in all areas to monitor the price of goods, which could be raised due to the diesel price hike.

Up to March this year, he said about 49,245 premises were checked and that 290 cases of infringement were detected in Sabah.

Daily Express: 30th March, 2006

Indon VP wants schools for Indon kids in Sabah

PUTRAJAYA: Malaysia hopes that negotiations on signing a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Indonesia to provide better protection for Indonesian maids working here will be completed by middle of this year.

Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak said Wednesday that one of the main aims of the MoU was to provide some rights to Indonesian maids working in Malaysia.

The MoU would cover, among other things, the duty of employers to their Indonesian maids and matters relating to the payment of levy, he told reporters after receiving Indonesian Vice-President Jusuf Kalla at his office here.

"The decision to sign the MoU is part of Malaysia's commitment to ensuring the continued good relations between the two countries," he said.

During the two-hour meeting, Najib said, Jusuf also sought Malaysia's assistance on the building of schools for children of the huge number of Indonesians who have been working in plantations in the country for a long time, especially in Sabah.

He said Jusuf hoped that the plantation companies employing these workers would provide buildings for schools, especially primary schools, while the Indonesian government had agreed to supply the teachers and curriculum.

He said the Malaysian government would discuss the matter with the plantations involved and he hoped that they would accept the proposal for their own good to ensure a constant supply of manpower.

Najib said Malaysia and Indonesia also agreed to step up cooperation in the processing, production and marketing of palm oil.

"We see a synergy between Malaysia and Indonesia in this matter with both countries having their own strengths.

"We have two strengths in having a more competitive capital expenditure and secondly, in the technical and management aspect," he said, adding that Indonesia's strengths were its vast lands and abundance of labour.

Najib said that in principle, Malaysia and Indonesia had agreed to merge their strengths to form a strategic alliance to tap the huge economic and commercial potential in the palm oil industry.—Bernama

109 Indon teachers for Sabah posting

PUTRAJAYA: The Education Ministry will get the Indonesian Government's assistance to set up two schools of arts under the Ninth Malaysia Plan (9MP) aimed at dignifying cultural and arts heritage.

Minister Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein said the republic's history and experience in the field could help the Ministry realise the plan.

"They have many schools of arts, we are just about to build two under the 9MP, and they are willing to send their art teachers and draw up the policy and curriculum to assist us think of the best way to build and vitalise the two art schools."

He told this to reporters after receiving a visit by Indonesia's Education Minister Prof. Dr Bambang Sudibyo at his office, here, Friday.

Hishammuddin said building the physical infrastructure would be easy but to fill it with the right curriculum and provide skilled teaching force would be difficult.

He said the two schools, costing RM60 million, would provide secondary education in various fields of arts from Form One to Five.

One of the schools would be in Johor which was being renovated while the other would be built in Sarawak, he said.

Hishammuddin also said the Indonesian Education Ministry would send 109 teachers next month to provide basic education to the children of Indonesian plantation workers in Sabah.

The teachers would teach at guidance centres run by Humana, a non-governmental organisation, at several plantation areas in the State, he said.

"We have agreed and got the mandate from the leaderships of the two countries that the 51 Humana guidance centres already operating in Sabah will continue to get aid to guide and educate the children of Indonesian workers.

"Today, we agreed to accept 109

Indonesian teachers next month to teach at the guidance centres using Indonesian curriculum," he said.

Malaysia agrees to have the special schools for the children of Indonesian workers following a discussion between their Vice President Jusuf Kalla and Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister Datuk Seri Najib Tun Razak in Kuala Lumpur last March.

Hishammuddin said the Indonesian Government would bear all the costs, including paying the teachers' salaries and the teaching equipment and facilities.

Asked on how many Indonesian children would benefit from the programme, he said: "They say there are about 24,000 students in Sabah but when we check with the palm oil association, the number is about 12,000.

"We cannot identify the exact numbers but I think it will be between these two figures," he said.—Bernama

Wants kids of illegals schooled;

Manila urges

Menggatal escapees did

Daily Express: 14th April, 2006

similar

not want to be deported

treatment

PUTRAJAYA: The Philippine Government hopes Malaysia will provide schools for children of Filipino illegal immigrants held at detention centres in Sabah similar to those agreed, in principle, by Malaysia for Indonesians in plantations there.

The request was made by Philippines' Parliament Speaker, Jose D Venacia Junior, during his meeting with Home Affairs Minister Datuk Seri Mohd Radzi Sheikh Ahmad at the latter's office, here, Thursday.

Mohd Radzi welcomed the request, saying it would be better for the children to receive education like being able to read rather than running around aimlessly at the camps.

He said Sabah had three such detention centres and that it could not be denied there were many children there. It merited further consideration, he said.

On the RM20 entry charge to be imposed on Singapore and Thai vehicles entering Malaysia from May 1, he said the fee would be collected by the Immigration Department.

He said the Attorney-General's Office was finalising the mechanism from the legal aspect for the Government to be empowered to collect the fee.

He said the charge would cover all vehicles entering the country including cars and taxis but no decision had been made for commercial vehicles like buses and lorries.

On the 62 Filipino illegal immigrants who broke out from a temporary detention centre in Menggatal, Sabah on Saturday, Radzi said delays in sending them back had caused them to destroy their travel documents.

He said they were reluctant to return to the Philippines and the authorities had to detain them until permission to repatriate them was obtained from the Philippines Embassy. — Bernama



Radzi

Daily Express: 17th Dec, 2008



Rudhito (dark suit, centre) with Bambang and SIKK pupils at the launching yesterday.

A 'campus' for Indon kids here

Hayati Dzulkifli

KOTA KINABALU: Plans are afoot to build a permanent school at a two-acre site at the Kota Kinabalu Industrial Park (KKIP) in Sepanggar to serve as the education headquarters for Indonesian children in the State.

This means that except for Filipino children who are prone to ending up as street kids and left to the generosity of Malaysian taxpayers, including their upkeep at detention centres, Indonesian children have a proper place to gain knowledge and skills.

Acting Consul-General Rudhito Widagdo said, Tuesday, they are determined to purchase the State land and relocate from the present Sekolah Indonesia Kota Kinabalu (SIKK) in Alamesra near 1Borneo.

He said the plan augurs well with their aim of ensuring no Indonesian children are deprived of formal education as provided for in the Indonesian Constitution.

"Our application to purchase the identified land is under process ... we submitted it to the relevant authority last year.

"Actually we need between five and seven acres for the proposed project but we decided to go for two acres initially to house students of primary and secondary classes. The proposed school would be bigger than the present one in Alamesra as it would accommodate between 500 and 600 students," Rudhito said.

Towards this end he called for the State Government's full cooper-

SCHOOLS 1

ation to help them bring to fruition a permanent school at KKIP. Chief Minister Datuk Seri Musa Aman has been attentive to the Consulate's aspiration of providing free formal education to children of its countrymen in Sabah, he said.

He said this to *Daily Express* at the opening of SIKK, here, Tuesday, by Secretary of Directorate General of the Management for Primary and Secondary Education under the Indonesia Ministry of National Education, Bambang Indriyanto. The school started operating on Dec. 1.

Rudhito said the present location of SIKK in Alamesra along Jalan UMS-Sulaman is only a temporary premises that houses 215 primary pupils from Years 1-6 and six teachers.

"The school here is built only for our countrymen to ensure they procure proper education while their parents are working in Sabah. We are renting the present premises for two years for RM9,800 a year.

"We provide education to Indonesian children residing around here, charging no school fees and giving them free textbooks and school uniforms," he said.

Rudhito said the pupils would be taught according to the Indonesian education syllabus and that a subject on local customs, culture and law would also be included so that they would have better understanding of the people's lifestyle here.

See Page 2, Col..7



Kuyung Girang, 20, (third from right) with husband Rasmi Jair, 24, (left) and neighbour's children Richard Onsugit, 9, (right), Maklina Dinding, 7, (front right) and Marina Pasir, 12, (front left) at the shack that they call home.

Poverty forces Paitan kids to skip school

By Nashir Mansor

BELURAN: Pain and anguish were written all over the face of Kampung Timpus villager Onsugit Mazuman as he gazed in the direction of his nine-year-old son.

"How I wish to see my boy in school. Maybe he will be more fortunate and have a better life? Then, he can help me," said 49-year-old Onsugit who is a former timber worker.

"I have no job and therefore no income. I am no longer capable of working as my legs are weak," he said.

Onsugit, who walks with the aid of a wooden stick, said at times he had to sell the few range chicken he reared in order to get some money. Otherwise, the stroke victim and his son, Richard, would go hungry for the day.

Daily Express: 16th July, 1998



Some pupils forced to take their exams on the floor because there are not enough chairs and tables.

Where exams are taken on the floor!

By SIDNEY SKINNER

TELUPID: Shortage of space and furniture at the Sekolah Rendah Minusuh here is forcing its 160-odd pupils to share classrooms, furniture and even take exams on the floor.

This matter was brought to the attention of the *Daily Express* by a parent there who was concerned that the conditions would not be conducive in making the students take an interest in their studies.

The parent said the school building which comprised four classrooms was ill-equipped to accommodate the students because in addition to insufficient space, the school also lacked tables and chairs.

"Pupils from different standards are forced to share classrooms because of the space constraints.

"Pupils from Year Two and Year Six are taught in the same room with just an undersize plywood sheet separating the classrooms.

"The situation is also shared by the Year Three and Year Four pupils.

"The shortage is most evident during exams when some pupils are forced to sit on the floor to answer their papers," the parent said and provided pictures published to back his claim.

He also said there were instances when as many as eight children were forced to share a table simply to participate in a classroom activity.

He claimed the department's personnel visited the school last year following many complaints about the conditions but nothing positive came out of it.

As a desperate measure, the school's management and Parent Teacher Association then decided to build a makeshift classroom beneath the school through Gotong Royong.

Daily Express attempts to reach the relevant district education staff on the matter met with no response.

A senior department spokesman in Kota Kinabalu, when contacted, said it would query staff at the relevant section and verify the problem before deciding on the next course of action.



Space constraints prompted the PTA to build a makeshift classroom beneath the school. Note the plywood floor

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Harris calls on Federal Government to give Sabah more autonomy

THE Federation of Malaysia which was formed 44 years ago is now confronted with political and economic uncertainties over the last few years. This began in the late eighties, and had got worse as the days go by. The Federal Government is less and less transparent, while at the same time it has become more and more autocratic and monopolistic on policies and being carried away. Indeed, it is sadly no more what was envisaged as a democratic country — as propounded by Abraham Lincoln. The Federal Government, however, has become in practice the government of a few people, by a few people and for a few people. The voters at the last general elections showed their sentiments on this. Without any changes in the current leadership of the Federal Government, Malaysia is doomed to be a failed country.

Faced with this real scenario, it is time now for the Federal Government to hold a plebiscite in Sabah for the people in the State to decide whether they wish to remain in Malaysia or want to be out of the federation. The founding fathers also had this in mind and had foreseen that such an eventuality would happen in the future. At that time, Sabah was considered incapable of governing itself due to the lack of qualified and experienced local administrators and political leaders. Now Sabah is ready to stand on its own feet and govern itself, not only because its people have progressed under Malaysia, but also that it has kept pace with the general progress mankind has chalked up worldwide. Sabahans no longer need outsiders to help run the government and the State.

The Federation of Malaysia was formed by encompassing the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah (then British North Borneo) in 1963. It was formed in a hurry because the British Government was under tremendous pressure from the United Nations to grant independence to all its colonies. Singapore was on the verge of a communist takeover and, in order to protect their own interest, the British were keen that the island state joined the Federation of Malaya.

However, Malaysia's founding father, Prime Minister of Malaya, the late Tunku Abdul Rahman, refused the request by the British as it would create a racial imbalance between the Malays and Chinese in favour of the latter. The Tunku agreed to take Singapore in provided the British also included Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah in the proposed Federation.

The people of Brunei, Sarawak and Sabah initially opposed the proposal. The people of Brunei even revolted. Brunei, therefore, was excluded. The agreement to form the Federation of Malaysia was sealed after a hard bargain and promise by the Malayan leaders of a good government, prosperity and security. More importantly, because of the trust they had placed in the Tunku and other Malayan leaders, the people of Sarawak and Sabah accepted the proposal to join the newly-constituted Federation of Malaysia and not the Federation of Malaya.

Malaya was led by leaders that included the Tunku, his deputy, the late Tun Abdul Razak, Tun Tan Siew Sin and Tun Sambathan. Local leaders from Sarawak comprised the late Temenggong Jugah, Tun Abdul Rahman Yaacob and the late Tan Sri Ong Kee Hui. Leaders from Sabah included the late Tun Datu Haji Mustapha Datu Harun, the late Tun Haji Mohd Fuad Stephens, the late Datuk Khoo Siak Chew and the late Datuk GS Sundang.

The Federal Government under Tunku and Tun Abdul Razak was fully democratic, transparent and practiced good governance. However, after these leaders, this practice gradually was not followed. During the past 20 years, more and more autocratic and monopolistic systems, laws and policies have been introduced and enforced by the Federal Government. The Sabah Government is either being ignored or kept aside. This can be clearly seen from the autocratic bureaucracy which planned and implemented development projects worth billions of ringgit in Sabah such as roads and schools which were not the priority projects in the State.

The extension and rehabilitation of the Kota Kinabalu International Airport will eventually cost around RM2 billion. With that amount of funds, the government could have built a new airport either at Kimanis or between Tuaran and Kota Belud. It is claimed that negotiated contracts cost a lot more compared to what they would have cost if they were tendered out. Even the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi commented publicly that three schools could have been built at the cost of two schools. In addition, it has already been seen that the standard of work of these negotiated contracts are poor. A number of newly built roads have collapsed but regrettably, no action have been taken against those responsible.

In addition, most development projects and programmes introduced by the Federal Government were monopolistic in nature and seem to benefit only the cronies and supporters of



their political leaders. As a result of the Federal Government's rules and policies, Malaysia has become one of the most expensive countries in which to do anything, particularly business. To begin with, there are too many holidays, too many monopolies, too many import restrictions. The Federal Government seems to be proud of the various subsidies that it offers, particularly on fuel and certain food items which in reality give rise instead to many problems such as encouraging smuggling and black markets that have cost the country dearly.

The Federal Government had imposed school and medical fees when it is fully aware that the majority of the people of Sabah could not afford them. The government is also aware that these fees have increased the cost of living for the poor rakyat, who view the development projects being implemented in their areas as meaningless. The people are no longer looking forward to development projects. After all, if anything, Malaysia is already overbuilt with mega projects and infrastructure.

In addition to all these, the Federal Government leaders also do not practice what they preach. Many criminally and civil offences that were committed and reported to the police and Anti Corruption Agency and widely published, were ignored and swept under the carpet.

The people's growing dissatisfaction gradually traversed and permeated to such an extent that their general attitude towards the arrogant style of the Federal Government turned into an anti government protest which they expressed during the last general election. The ruling party lost five states and nearly lost the Federal Government. After seeing what has happened in the peninsular states, it is more than likely that Sarawak and Sabah will follow their lead at the next general elections. It is for this reason that UMNO, the backbone of the ruling coalition, should change its leader now. Many concerned UMNO stalwarts such as Tun Mahathir, Tengku Razaleigh, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin and others have already made similar calls to save UMNO from self-destruction. Muhyiddin has even predicted that if UMNO does not change its leader, the Pakatan Rakyat will form the next Federal Government.

The time is right for the Federal Government to revert to policies and programmes undertaken during the 1960s — enough is enough. The Federal Government should take steps to withdraw all food import permits and abolish all monopolies including the import and marketing of food items such as rice. It should adhere to the principles of free trade and an open market policy by removing all restrictions on economic and business activities. At the same time it should abolish completely all subsidies including those on petrol and diesel, and others.

In return for the withdrawals of subsidies, the Federal Government should introduce a "Hardship Allowance" of RM300 per month for every Malaysian aged 21 years and above as a temporary measure to assist the people during these difficult economic times. According to the Ministry of Finance, the Federal Government spends RM60 billion in various subsidies. The proposed "Hardship Allowance" will cost the government about RM2 billion a month of RM24

billion a year. Through this the Federal Government will save at least RM36 billion a year. RM300 per month would mean a lot to the rural people and those from the lower income groups and will guarantee them a satisfactory livelihood. It would also demonstrate that the government practices an equitable distribution of wealth. This is all the more appropriate for Sabah which in the Year 2000 had an unemployment rate of 5.6 per cent, compared to the national average of 3.1 per cent. It also has the highest poverty level in the whole country. In 2000, this was 16 per cent of 3 times the national average, and this increased to 22 per cent in 2004. This is the result of an inequitable distribution of wealth between Sabah and other States.

Over the last forty years, Sabah just like many countries around the world has matured and grown from the 1960 colonial era into an economically and politically viable State. In the political field, Sabah has produced many seasoned and well qualified politicians to lead and guide the State's path towards development which will continue to improve to keep pace with other South East Asian countries that will also strive to improve their competitiveness.

Sabah is fortunate because it can be comfortably self sufficient by relying on its available natural resources and agricultural development. Sabah is also reported to have the capacity to produce a million barrels of oil and natural gas — equivalent to a million barrels of oil. This means that in the next few years Sabah will be producing about 2 million barrels of oil per day. This, together with palm oil from more than a million hectares of oil palm plantations will earn for the State a total revenue of not less than RM12 billion yearly. Sabah will thus have no difficulties to look after itself without outside assistance and to concentrate and focus on efforts and programmes to reduce its unemployment and poverty problems.

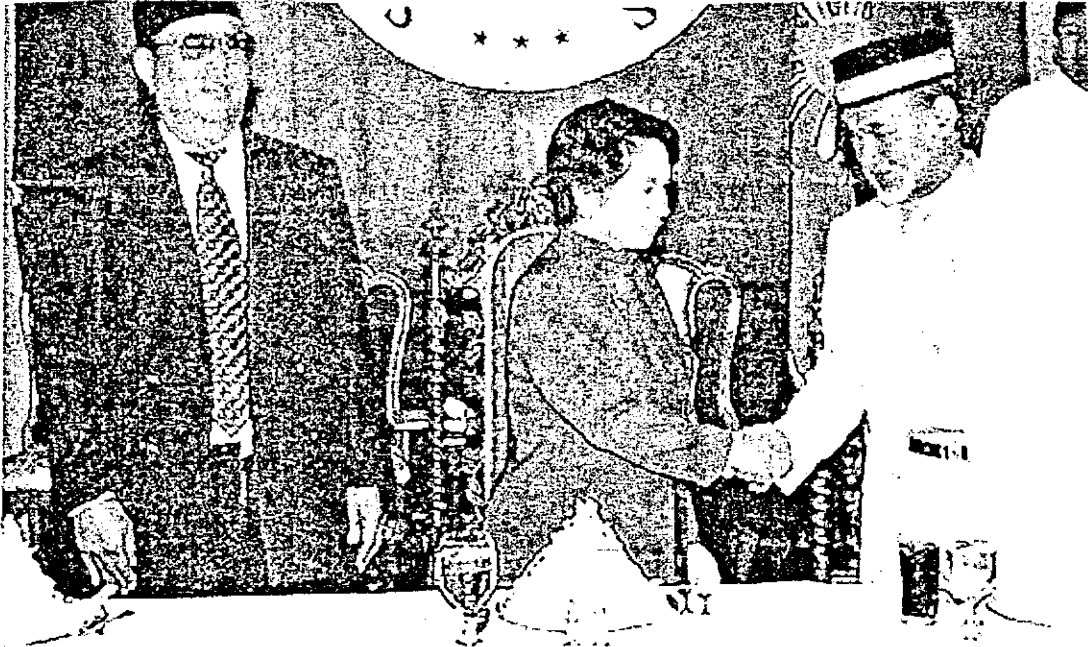
In view of these facts that uncertainties have set in as to the future economic and political leadership of Malaysia, and also based on media reports, the leadership instead of making changes still continues to practice and defend the style of autocratic and monopolistic governance and ignore facts and reason. Therefore, as such why should Sabah continue to suffer under a government which is doomed to turn the country into a failure. It is only right and proper for the Federal Government at this point of time to give Sabahans the choice to decide their own fate before it is too late. The founding fathers of Malaysia took this choice and alternative when Singapore was asked to leave. Most recently such states as Timor Leste and Kosovo have chosen to leave their Federated States. The Federal Government has an obligation to be fair and just to Sabahans and should, therefore, take steps to carry out a plebiscite for the people of Sabah to decide whether they wish to continue to remain in Malaysia or have complete rule for themselves. In any case physically too, Sabah has never been a part of Peninsular Malaysia.

Harris Mohd Salleh
KOTA KINABALU

Editor's Note:

The views expressed herein are strictly that of the author only, and, are not necessarily endorsed by the New Sabah Times. However we wish to point out some pertinent points that may have been overlooked by Harris. The Cobbold Commission which carried out an assessment of the people's feelings and thoughts, prior to Sabah joining the Federation of Malaysia, indicated that one third of the people wanted to join up with Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore. A further one third also supported the motion, but with conditions attached, while the remaining one third was undecided. As such, Sabah was never forced to join the Federation, but its leaders then opted to join, due to varied reasons. As far as Sabah pulling out of the Federation at this juncture is not an option as it was part of the 20 points, that there would be no secession. As for Timor Leste (or East Timor as it was then known), it must be noted that it was under Portuguese rule until 1974, when the Portuguese government decolonized East Timor. The Social Democratic Party of East Timor (later changed to Fretilin) or Pro Independence group took control, but on 7th December 1975, Indonesia invaded East Timor and annexed it.

Daily Express: 19th Sept, 2002



President Gloria Arroyo (centre) shakes hands with Sultan Esmail Kiram while Sultan Jamalul Kiram III looks on at left during the meeting at Malacanang presidential palace, in Manila, yesterday. — AFPphoto

Sulu heirs want to pursue Sabah claim

MANILA: The heirs of the Sultan of Sulu Wednesday urged President Gloria Arroyo to pursue the Philippines' alleged sovereignty and their alleged proprietary rights over Sabah.

"I pledge to my Almighty Allah and to the people of the Sultan of Sulu that we have to retake Sabah," Sultan Jamalul Kiram III, who claimed to be a direct descendant of the Sultanate of Sulu, told a news briefing following a luncheon meeting with Arroyo.

Kiram III and 40 other heirs met Arroyo at Malacanang palace to discuss the Sabah claim, claiming they are "victims of injustice" and that this was also the case of the thousands of Filipino illegal immigrants deported from Sabah recently.

He said that during the meeting,

Arroyo suggested to the heirs that they settle first the issue of proprietary rights among themselves because sovereignty takes a long time to resolve between the Philippines and Malaysia.

"But in my case, I suggested that it has to be together. It must be together with the government," he said, referring to both the proprietary and sovereign rights.

"We have to revive all these. It has to be done in such a way that it should be together," he added.

A presidential palace statement quoted Arroyo as telling the heirs that their interest and welfare are foremost in her mind. Norberto Gonzales, presidential assistant on special concerns, also said that Arroyo was re-establishing the legislative-executive council on the Sabah

claim to review the initiatives undertaken by past administrations vis-a-vis the issue.

He noted that the sovereignty question has been given back by the government to the heirs of the Sultanate of Sulu.

"There will be discussions on whether the heirs of the Sultanate will probably give back to the Philippine government the power of attorney for the sovereignty rights," Gonzales said.

But Arroyo, according to Gonzales, has cautioned the heirs that the sovereignty issue would take a long time to settle.

"In the case of the proprietary rights, the President was very precise in her statement that what she really wants was for the heirs to be protected in terms of their future," Gonzales added. — Bernama

Govt never recognised refugees' status: Radzi

KOTA KINABALU: The Home Affairs Ministry said the Government has never acknowledged the status of refugees and also has never signed any agreement with the United Nations about the refugees.

Its Minister, Datuk Seri Mohd Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, was responding to a question from Papar MP, Rosnah Abdul Rashid Shirlin, in Parliament.

He said since 2000, a total of 74,868 have been deported.

Nevertheless, due to humanitarian reasons, the Government has rendered full cooperation to international agencies such as the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in planning strategies to resolve issues relating to illegals.

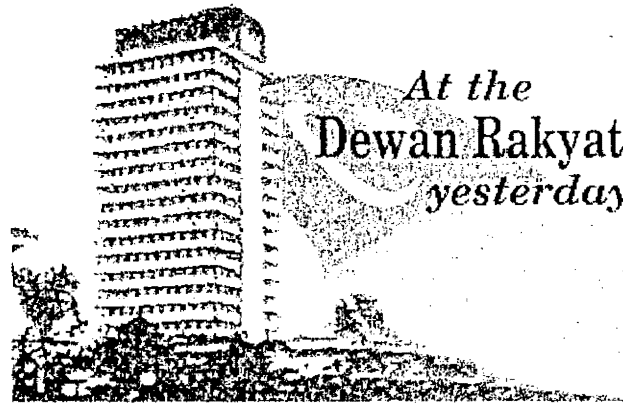
Rosnah asked what was the Ministry's long-term plan to tackle the issue of the Filipino refugee settlement in Kinarut.

Radzi said that the Ministry and agencies under it such as Immigration Department and Rela views the presence of illegal immigrants in the country very seriously.

He said the Government initially agreed to put Filipino migrants at several settlement schemes in Kinarut, Telipok, Kota Kinabalu, Kg Sekamat in Semporna, Kg Hidayat and Sungai



Mohd Radzi



Buaya in Tawau and Kg Puyut in Lahad Datu.

In addition, he said Kg Kiansam and Kg Muslim in Labuan had been turned into new illegal immigrant centres.

He said the Federal Special Task Force (STF) takes control of the area so to ensure that the immigrants could not roam freely.

Radzi said several steps have been taken to tackle the influx of illegal immigrants particularly in Sabah. These are as follows:

- To enhance inspection on areas occupied by illegal immigrants;
- To carry out integrated operations that involves the local authorities on squatters areas;
- To streamline planned actions so that enforcement could be more efficient and effective; and
- To enhance patrols at maritime areas to curb illegal entry

New Strait Time: 9th March, 2007

Syed Hamid: We won't recognise refugees



Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar says some refugees are here for economic reasons

PUTRAJAYA: Malaysia will not recognise refugees because it does not want to open the floodgates to illegal migrant workers.

Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar said Malaysia's reason for rejecting refugees was "economic, and not political".

"The European Union does the same thing. It doesn't allow migrants in for economic reasons. So there is nothing political in our stand."

Syed Hamid said it would be difficult to tell a political refugee from an economic migrant. "Not all who say they are refugees are political refugees. Some are here for economic reasons and this is a burden to our society."

"If we recognise refugees, we could open the floodgates and en-

courage them to come here just to escape economic hardship in their own country," he said in response to an Associated Press report on the United Nations calling on Malaysia to stop thinking of refugees as migrants and criminals.

"In the first place, we never treated them as criminals. They are illegal immigrants as they don't have proper documents. This is different from being a criminal," he said.

The AP report quoted the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Malaysia as saying that 27,000 refugees were from military-ruled Myanmar, including 12,000 who are ethnic Rohingya and 15,000 who are either ethnic Chins or Muslims.

The next largest block are 12,000

refugees from Aceh in Indonesia, but many are set to return home following a peace deal between the government and rebels there.

"One of the misconceptions about refugees is that they are migrants," Malaysia's UNHCR office head Volker Turk was quoted as saying. Refugees here are "frequently viewed with distrust and regarded as 'criminals'," he added.

The report said Malaysia had a long history of distrust towards foreign migrants or refugees — mostly from neighbouring countries — who flock here to escape persecution and poverty.

Also yesterday, about 120 members of the All Burma Democratic Force (ABDF) demonstrated in front of the UNHCR office in Bukit

Petaling, Kuala Lumpur.

As more than 100 policemen kept watch, the group's spokesman, Mohammed Saddik Abdullah, a Rohingya, read aloud a two-page memorandum and later handed it over to a security officer for the attention of Volker Turk.

The memorandum alleged maltreatment and discrimination by the UNHCR in favour of those from the ethnic Chin tribe.

Saddik said some of them arrived here seven years ago. They were issued "refugee status" identity cards by the UNHCR and were awaiting resettlement to a third country.

"We need equal rights and protection for all refugees constantly harassed with (the threat of) deportation."

Daily Express: 4th Sept, 1999

Refugees and migrants not recognised

KOTA KINABALU: Malaysia does not recognise political refugees or economic migrants and only grants temporary stay for them, said Foreign Minister Datuk Seri Syed Hamid Albar.

"It is expected that when peace is achieved in their country or province these people will go back," he said on Thursday night after a talk on Malaysian Foreign Affairs with students at Universiti Malaysia Sabah.

Syed Hamid was responding to a question on the status of Muslims from southern Philippines who came to Sabah during the height of the insurgency there in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

They were granted refugee status under the United Nations High Commission for Refugees initially

but in the later part of the 1970s, the matter was taken over by the state and federal governments.

In stressing that there was no refugee status recognised by Malaysia, Syed Hamid said: "We allow people for temporary stay and when that stay is over they have to go back. We have never granted anybody refugee status."

He said Sabah was pursuing strong economic relationship with neighbouring southern Philippines which in time would overcome the problem of free flow of people.

"Both countries have to work together to bring benefit and understanding so that the movement of people will not become a problem," he added.

On the Filipino illegal immigrant problem, Syed Hamid said the situation

was much better now after the 1997 regularisation exercise.

He said Indonesia and the Philippines had undertaken to take back their citizens who were in Malaysia without valid permits and documents.

Syed Hamid said Malaysia was always watchful at its borders to check the entry of illegal immigrants into the state and the neighbouring countries had also assisted in checking their citizens from leaving illegally.

As an example, he said that during the economic crisis and troubles in Indonesia an influx of Indonesians into Malaysia was anticipated.

"This did not occur and this clearly showed that Indonesia kept to its undertaking to guard its borders," he added.

Appendix 89

Sabah Foreigners' Registry Schedule

Photo	R Thumb Print	L Thumb Print	Registering officer			
			date of registration			
			place of registration			
			Biometrics taken		yes	no
			registered under amnesty		yes	no
			paperless, fake/expired papers		yes	
			IMM13 - Refugees		yes	
		Project IC		yes		
name and alias						
birth date & place				port & date of entry		
birth certificate -		serial no.				
date & place of registration						
father's name						
father's ID						
mother's name						
mother's ID						
Sijil Akuan if ever - indicate purpose						
other documents						
passport no. & date expired						
IMM13 no. & date 1st issued						
PR no. & date granted						
Malaysian IC no. - old one & date 1st issued						
- new one						
school attended & years attended						
marrital status						
marriage date & certificate no.						
spouse name						
spouse IC No. (old & new)						
no. of children						
names of kids below 12 years old		1				
		2				
		3				
		4				
		5				
		6				
		7				
hand phone no.						
latest address						
latest job						
employer's name & address						
employer's phone no.						

Appendix 90

Flow Chart of Summary on Management of Foreigners' Issue in Sabah

