

Refugee Review Tribunal

AUSTRALIA

RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE

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This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

Questions

1. Could you verify the existence of The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram Ipoh Perak and provide details about it?
2. Could you provide information on the legal process, relevant law and punishment in respect to Christians evangelising Muslims in Malaysia?

RESPONSE

1. Could you verify the existence of The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram Ipoh Perak and provide details about it?

Please note that information on The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram was sourced from two sets of web pages hosted by Yahoo! Geocities, entitled The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram (<http://www.thaveethinkudaram.cjb.net/>) and “Apostle Menon Manasa” (<http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/>).

The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram

The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram (or David’s Tent) is located in a refurbished sports complex in First Garden, Ipoh City, Perak State, Malaysia. The Church organisation—which is alternatively known as Thaveethin Kundaram Ministries and Menon Ministries—was founded in 1997 as an independent non-denominational Christian Church by Rev. Fr. Menon Manasa who claims to have previously “served the Anglican Diocese for thirteen years” (‘Can you help us? 2003, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/HelpUs.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 –

Attachment 1; 'About Us' Undated, Church of Thaveethin Kundaram web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/thaveethinkudaram1/ABOUTUS.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 2). The “Mission and Vision” of his Ministry is stated as follows:

To preach the Word of God with the Power of The Holy Spirit

in order to reach the un-reached, to church the un-churched

and to save the unsaved, giving new hope

and life to the poor, the broken hearted, the depressed,

the sick, and the downcast in Spirit ('Our Mission & Vision' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/MissionVission.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 3).

In 2002, the Church appears to have attached itself to a so-called “Apostolic and Prophetic New Testament Church” known as Destiny International Ministries, Inc when Menon Manasa was ordained an “Apostle” by that Church’s senior pastor, “Apostle Wayman Thomas” ('Birth of Thaveethin Kundaram' 2003, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/Birth.html> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 4; 'Our Auxiliaries' Undated, Destiny International, Inc., website, cache of <http://www.destinyinternational.com/about.html> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 5; 'Welcome to Destiny International Ministries, Inc.,' Undated, Destiny International, Inc., website, cache of <http://destinyinternational.com/> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 6).

Destiny International claims to follow the apostolic tradition of *Ephesians* 4:11[-13]. The text of *Ephesians* 4:11[-13] is as follows:

[11] **It was he who gave some to be apostles, some to be prophets, some to be evangelists, and some to be pastors and teachers,** [12] to prepare God’s people for works of service, so that the body of Christ may be built up [13] until we all reach unity in the faith and in the knowledge of the Son of God and become mature, attaining to the whole measure of the fullness of Christ (*Ephesians* 4:11, *The Holy Bible*, New International Version, Zondervan Publishing House, 1986, p. 828 – Attachment 7)

The website of The Restoration of Christ’s Gospel indicates that the purport of *Ephesians* 4:11[-13] is that “Apostles, prophets, evangelists, pastors and teachers are to remain in Christ’s church until the entire church arrives at the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ” ('In the Old and New Testament churches, were there ministerial offices?' Undated, The Restoration of Christ’s Gospel website <http://www.restored.org/evangelical/minstoffs.htm> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 8; 'How long were apostles and prophets supposed to remain in Christ's church?' The Restoration of Christ’s Gospel website <http://www.restored.org/evangelical/howlong.htm> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 9).

The tradition has a clear place within the Church of Thaveethin Kundaram. This is suggested by Church reference to Menon Manasa as both “Apostle” and “oracle of God”; and by his

Ministry's "Statement of Faith" that the "Church is the Body of Christ" ('Apostle Menon's Biography...a page from the past' 2003, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/Bio.html> - Accessed 22 March 2005 – Attachment 10; 'Statement of Faith' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/StatementFaith.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 11).

The "Statement of Faith" also includes belief in "water baptism...and the baptism of the Holy Spirit"; "speaking in tongues as...evidence of the Holy Spirit"; "being 'Born Again'"; and "preaching the Gospel" ('Statement of Faith' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/StatementFaith.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 11).

The weekly programme of the Church of Thaveethin Kundaram includes Sunday Holy Communion services; Fasting, Healing and Anointing services; Youth Fellowship; Bible study; and segregated Prayer group sessions for men and women ('Today at Thaveethin Kundaram' 2005, The Church of Thaveethin Kundaram, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/thaveethinkudaram1/TODAYSUPDATES.html> - Accessed 5 April 2005 – Attachment 12).

Church services are conducted in Tamil and English ('About Us' Undated, Church of Thaveethin Kundaram web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/thaveethinkudaram1/ABOUTUS.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 2).

Through its ministry, the Church of Thaveethin Kundaram claims to having cured "cancer patients" and the "terminally ill". Also, to having planted 5 Churches in other parts of Malaysia—including Brickfields [in Kuala Lumpur]; Alor Setar [in the State of Kedah]; Bagan Serai, Sungai Siput and Batus Gajah [in the State of Perak] ('Can you help us? 2003, Apostle Menon web page, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/HelpUs.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005 – Attachment 1).

Revival Diocese Association of Malaysia (RDAM)

Two references were found to an association known only as RDM on the "Special Meetings and Announcement" page of the Apostle Menon web page, hosted by Yahoo! Geocities. These state that "RDAM churches from Malaysia and Singapore" joined, or were scheduled to join, members of the Church of Thaveethin Kundaram in a 48 hour session of "Praise and Worship"; and that "Apostle Menon" (comprising Menon Ministries and The Thaveethin Kundaram Church) took part in "revival meetings" in Singapore and Malaysia in 2004 that it held in conjunction with the "the 4th RDM Youth Camp, Apostle Suppaya and Apostle Joseph Jebamani..." ('Special Meetings and Announcement' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/SMeet.html> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 13; 'Special Meetings and Announcements at TK' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities, cache of <http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/SMeet.html> - Accessed 29 March 2005 – Attachment 14).

2. Could you provide information on the legal process, relevant law and punishment in respect to Christians evangelising Muslims in Malaysia?

The Constitution of Malaysia provides for a federal system of government in which laws relating to “the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam” expressly fall within the purview of the States; except in respect to the Federal territories of Kuala Lumpur, Lubuan and Putrajaya, where Federal law intervenes. As indicated:

Article 11(1) of *The Constitution of Malaysia* stipulates that: “Every person has the right to profess and practice his religion and, subject to clause 4, to propagate it”. The subjecting clause stipulates that:

[In respect to the States of Johor, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor and Trengganu] State law and in respect of the Federal Territories of Kuala Lumpur,...Lubuan [and Putrajaya], federal law may control or restrict the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam (‘Article 11’, *The Constitution of Malaysia*, Constitution Finder, University of Richmond website http://confinder.richmond.edu/local_malaysia.html - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 15; ‘The Federal Constitution: Why You Must Protect It’ 2004, *BERITA NECF Newsletter*, January – February, The National Evangelical Christian Fellowship website <http://www.necf.org.my/> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 16).

According to the sources consulted, laws restricting religious freedom, including the right to propagate “any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam”, have been enacted by the federal government in respect to the federal territories and almost by all state governments in respect to the states (‘Qualified Religious Freedom’ 2004, *BERITA NECF Newsletter*, March—April, The National Evangelical Christian Fellowship website <http://www.necf.org.my/> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 17; ‘Malaysia: A brief historical and legal description of religious liberty’ Undated, The Religious Freedom Page website <http://religiousfreedom.lib.virginia.edu/rihand/Malaysia.html> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 18).

The State of Terengganu appears to have been the first to do so in 1980 when the state legislature passed *The Control and Restriction of the Propagation of Non-Islamic Religious Enactment*. Among other penalties:

Section 4 of the Enactment imposes a fine of RM10,000 or imprisonment for one year or both on those found guilty of “persuading, influencing or inciting a Muslim to leave Islam or to embrace another religion” (‘Qualified Religious Freedom’ 2004, *BERITA NECF Newsletter*, March—April, The National Evangelical Christian Fellowship website <http://www.necf.org.my/> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 17)

According to the National Evangelical Christian Fellowship (NECF) of Malaysia, similar versions of this bill have been adopted by most other states in Malaysia (with the exception of Sabah, Sarawak, Pahang, and [possibly] Perlis; and the federal territories). Among these, Article 4(1) of the *Control and Restriction of the Propagation of Non-Islamic Religions Bill* passed by the state legislature of Johor in 1991 similarly states that:

A person shall be deemed to have committed an offence [punishable by a fine of up to \$4,000 or imprisoned for up to four years] if he or she by persuasion, influence, compulsion or incitement, or by holding or organizing an activity, presentation or entertainment induces or incites a Muslim to become an adept, member or supporter of a non-Islamic religion ('Malaysia' 1996, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights website

<http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/0/6bdc202089eb97848025671a00590c8c?OpenDocument> – Accessed 31 March 2005 – Attachment 19).

[**Note:** The existence of a similarly worded provision, or the like, in the State of Perak may be inferred from media reports on the state government's negative position on "deviationist groups", and its concern that members of the New Testament Church "did not propagate deviationist teachings"; as well as from the existence of the *Perak Criminal (Syariah) Enactment*, 1992, which is mentioned in a *Malayan Law Journal* article on computer crime ('Perak govt awaiting police report on New Testament Church activities' 2001, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 14 January – Attachment 20; 'Religious department identifies 30 deviationist groups', *The Sun*, 14 July – Attachment 21; Ahmad & Zainal, Undated, 'Computer Crimes: Is There a Need for Legislations' Reform?', *Malayan Law Journal* website <http://www.mlj.com.my/free/articles/ahmad&zainal.asp#f29> – Accessed 7 April 2005 – Attachment 22).]

In the Federal Territories, the law relating to "the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam" is outlined in Section 5 of the *Syariah Criminal Offences (Federal Territories) Act 1997*. As with the abovementioned instruments, Section 5 of this Act states that:

Any person who propagates religious doctrines or beliefs other than the religious doctrines or beliefs of the religion of Islam among persons professing the Islamic faith shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding three thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both (*Laws of Malaysia, Act 559—Syariah Criminal Offences (Federal Territories) Act 1997*, The Parliament of Malaysia website <http://www.parlimen.gov.my/AKTA/1997/ACT-559.pdf> - Accessed 5 April 2005 – Attachment 23).

According to the Sisters in Islam (SIS) website, by 1997 most states in Malaysia had adopted the *Syariah Criminal Offences Act* ('Memorandum on the Provisions in the Syariah Criminal Offences Act' 1997, Sisters in Islam (SIS) website <http://www.sistersinislam.org.my/memorandums/08081997.htm> - Accessed 7 April 2005 – Attachment 24).

Apart from the above mentioned legal instruments, it seems that the right to proselytise one's religion is practically restricted in Malaysia by other laws of general application. These include:

- Laws, enacted pursuant to Article 11(5) of *The Constitution of Malaysia*, "that seek to maintain public order, public healthy or morality" ('Qualified Religious Freedom' 2004, *Berita NECF*, March-April – Attachment 17);
- The *Police Act, 1967*, which "mandates that persons organizing a public assembly...obtain a permit before assembling" ('Malaysia: A brief historical and legal description of religious liberty' Undated, The Religious Freedom Page website

<http://religiousfreedom.lib.virginia.edu/rihand/Malaysia.html> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 18);

- The *Internal Security Act* (ISA), 1960, which authorises the government to detain an individual without trial for an indefinite period on the grounds “that he has acted, or is about to act, or is likely to act, in a manner prejudicial to the security of Malaysia or any part thereof”. According to a *Washington Times* article, this instrument has been used specifically to imprison “proselytizers” in Malaysia (Gatsiounis, I. 2004, ‘Malaysia’s Muslims have “no way out” ; Christian proselytizers face government obstacles’, *The Washington Times*, 20 August – Attachment 25); and
- The *Penal Code*, including Sections:

298.

Whoever, with deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person, or makes any gesture in the sight of that person, or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both (‘Qualified Religious Freedom’ 2004, *BERITA NECF Newsletter*, March—April, The National Evangelical Christian Fellowship website <http://www.necf.org.my/> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 17) ; and

298A.

Whoever by words, either spoken or written, ... (a) causes, or attempts to cause, or is likely to cause disharmony, disunity, or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will; or (b) prejudices, or attempts to prejudice, or is likely to prejudice, the maintenance of harmony or unity ... on grounds of religion ... *shall be punished with imprisonment for a term of not less than two years and not more than five years* (Kwa, M. H. Undated, ‘A Minimum Mandatory Sentencing’, New Zealand Law Society website <http://www.nzls.org.nz/conference/Mah%20weng%20kwai.pdf> – Accessed 7 April 2005 – Attachment 26).

According to news reports, section 298A had been used in Ipoh City against a French evangelist in 2002. It was reported that he was charged and unsuccessfully prosecuted under the section—“with acting in a manner which could lead to disharmony between Christians and Muslims”—for distributing pamphlets in Ipoh entitled “Bible copyright and Koran plagiarism”. In that instance, the news reports indicate that the evangelist was “freed without conviction but ordered out of the country” (‘Magistrate’s court discharges French evangelist’ 2002, *New Straits Times*, 22 August – Attachment 27; Jasudason, P. 2002, ‘French missionary ordered deported from Malaysia after distributing Christian literature’, *Associated Press Newswires*, 22 August – Attachment 28).

The right to proselytise appears to be further limited by censorship. Reported instances where this appears to have been the case include: the promulgation of State laws banning the use of certain words in Christian literature; a short-lived federal law banning the “publication of the Christian Bible in Iban, the language of an indigenous Malaysian tribe”; if not a ban then, at least, the existence of a federal government policy that “discourages the... distribution...of Malay-language translations of the Bible, Christian tapes, and other printed materials”; and

the decision of Malaysia's film censorship board in 2004 to restrict the viewing and screening of Mel Gibson's *The Passion of the Christ* to Christians on the grounds that the film "might spark off some religious disagreement" ('Malaysia: A brief historical and legal description of religious liberty' Undated, The Religious Freedom Page website <http://religiousfreedom.lib.virginia.edu/rihand/Malaysia.html> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 18; 'Malaysia's Muslims have "no way out" ; Christian proselytizers face government obstacles', *The Washington Times*, 20 August – Attachment 25; US Department of State 2004, *Malaysia: International Religious Freedom Report*, 15 September – Attachment 29; Burton, J. 2004, 'Custody fight puts focus on "Islamisation" of Malaysia: Despite its moderate reputation, critics say Kuala Lumpur favours Islam at the expense of other faiths', *Financial Times*, 23 July – Attachment 30; Wiseman, P. 2004, 'In Malaysia, "Islamic civilization" is promoted; Tolerance one of the tenets', *USA Today*, 4 November – Attachment 31; 'Perlis to enforce Islamic laws to check deviant activities' 2002, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 4 September – Attachment 32).

In the absence of further detailed information on the precise wording of laws relating to "the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam", please note general comments made by sources such as the US Department of State that "Proselytizing of Muslims by members of other religions is strictly prohibited" in Malaysia ('Malaysia: A brief historical and legal description of religious liberty' Undated, The Religious Freedom Page website <http://religiousfreedom.lib.virginia.edu/rihand/Malaysia.html> - Accessed 30 March 2005 – Attachment 18; US Department of State 2004, *Malaysia: International Religious Freedom Report*, 15 September – Attachment 29).

While the sources consulted indicate that "proselytizing of Muslims by members of other religions is strictly prohibited" in Malaysia, they are silent on the legal process that applies to the prosecution of that crime. Technically, the laws that are enacted in Malaysia with respect to this crime are simultaneously State and Islamic laws, which apply strictly "to persons professing the religion of Islam". Furthermore, as matters they are heard by the State (Syariah) Courts, or Federal Syariah Courts in respect to the federal territories, which "have no jurisdiction over non-Muslims". (See Sections (1)(2)(b) and 5 of the *Syariah Criminal Offences (Federal Territories) Act 1997*; and S. Ahmad's comments on Malaysia's "parallel legal system") (Ahmad, S. Undated, 'Islam in Malaysia, Constitutional and Human Rights Perspectives', Emory Law School website http://www.law.emory.edu/IHR/wrkpaper/s_ahmad.doc - Accessed 5 April 2005 – Attachment 33; *Laws of Malaysia, Act 559—Syariah Criminal Offences (Federal Territories) Act 1997*, The Parliament of Malaysia website <http://www.parlimen.gov.my/AKTA/1997/ACT-559.pdf> - Accessed 5 April 2005 – Attachment 23; 'Magistrate's court discharges French evangelist' 2002, *New Straits Times*, 22 August – Attachment 27; Jasudason, P. 2002, 'French missionary ordered deported from Malaysia after distributing Christian literature', *Associated Press Newswires*, 22 August – Attachment 28).

This anomaly in the legal system might explain why cases relating to "the propagation of any religious doctrine or belief among persons professing the religion of Islam" have been prosecuted in Malaysia under laws of general application, such as section 298A of the *Penal Code* and the *Internal Security Act (ISA)*, 1960. (For examples, see: Gatsiounis, I. 2004, 'Malaysia's Muslims have "no way out" ; Christian proselytizers face government obstacles',

The Washington Times, 20 August – Attachment 25; ‘Magistrate’s court discharges French evangelist’ 2002, *New Straits Times*, 22 August – Attachment 27; Jasudason, P. 2002, ‘French missionary ordered deported from Malaysia after distributing Christian literature’, *Associated Press Newswires*, 22 August – Attachment 28; Ahmad, S. Undated, ‘Islam in Malaysia, Constitutional and Human Rights Perspectives’, Emory Law School website, page 40 http://www.law.emory.edu/IHR/wrkpaper/s_ahmad.doc - Accessed 5 April 2005 – Attachment 33).

In instances related to the crime of apostasy, it may be noted that the sources consulted indicate that State (Syariah) Courts in Malaysia have exercised their jurisdiction over former Muslims (*Kamariah Al-vs-Kelantan*, Federal Court of Malaysia, 2004, 21 July, IpsofactoJ.com website [http://www.ipsofactoj.com/appeal/2004/Part4/app2004\(4\)-002.htm](http://www.ipsofactoj.com/appeal/2004/Part4/app2004(4)-002.htm) – Accessed 31 March 2005 – Attachment 34).

For further information on the apostasy, please see *Research Response MYS17055*, dated 22 October 2004 (RRT Country Research 2004, *Research Response MYS17055*, 22 October – Attachment 35).

List of Sources Consulted

Internet Sources:

Google search engine

UNHCR *REFWORLD* UNHCR Refugee Information Online

Databases:

Public	<i>FACTIVA</i>	Reuters Business Briefing
DIMIA	<i>BACIS</i>	Country Information
	<i>REFINFO</i>	IRBDC Research Responses (Canada)
RRT	<i>ISYS</i>	RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State <i>Country Reports on Human Rights Practices</i> .
RRT Library	<i>FIRST</i>	RRT Library Catalogue

List of Attachments

1. ‘Can you help us?’ 2003, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities.
(<http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/HelpUs.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005)
2. ‘About Us’ Undated, Church of Thaveethin Kundaram web pages, Yahoo! Geocities.
(<http://www.geocities.com/thaveethinkudaram1/ABOUTUS.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005)
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7. *Ephesians* 4:11, *The Holy Bible*, New International Version, Zondervan Publishing House, 1986, p. 828. (RRT Library)
8. 'In the Old and New Testament churches, were there ministerial offices?' Undated, The Restoration of Christ's Gospel website. (<http://www.restored.org/evangelical/minstoff.htm> - Accessed 29 March 2005)
9. 'How long were apostles and prophets supposed to remain in Christ's church?' The Restoration of Christ's Gospel website. (<http://www.restored.org/evangelical/howlong.htm> - Accessed 29 March 2005)
10. 'Apostle Menon's Biography...a page from the past' 2003, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities. (<http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/Bio.html> - Accessed 22 March 2005)
11. 'Statement of Faith' Undated, Apostle Menon web pages, Yahoo! Geocities. (<http://www.geocities.com/apostlemenon/StatementFaith.html> - Accessed 24 March 2005)
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16. 'The Federal Constitution: Why You Must Protect It' 2004, *BERITA NECF Newsletter*, January – February, The National Evangelical Christian Fellowship website. (<http://www.necf.org.my/> - Accessed 30 March 2005)
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(<http://www.unhchr.ch/huridocda/huridoca.nsf/0/6bdc202089eb97848025671a00590c8c?OpenDocument> – Accessed 31 March 2005)
20. 'Perak govt awaiting police report on New Testament Church activities' 2001, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 14 January. (FACTIVA)
21. 'Religious department identifies 30 deviationist groups', *The Sun*, 14 July. (FACTIVA)
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(<http://www.sistersinislam.org.my/memorandums/08081997.htm> - Accessed 7 April 2005)
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27. 'Magistrate's court discharges French evangelist' 2002, *New Straits Times*, 22 August. (FACTIVA)
28. Jasudason, P. 2002, 'French missionary ordered deported from Malaysia after distributing Christian literature', *Associated Press Newswires*, 22 August. (FACTIVA)
29. US Department of State 2004, *Malaysia: International Religious Freedom Report*, 15 September.
30. Burton, J. 2004, 'Custody fight puts focus on "Islamisation" of Malaysia: Despite its moderate reputation, critics say Kuala Lumpur favours Islam at the expense of other faiths', *Financial Times*, 23 July. (FACTIVA)

31. Wiseman, P. 2004, 'In Malaysia, "Islamic civilization" is promoted; Tolerance one of the tenets', *USA Today*, 4 November. (FACTIVA)
32. 'Perlis to enforce Islamic laws to check deviant activities' 2002, *Bernama Daily Malaysian News*, 4 September. (FACTIVA)
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(http://www.law.emory.edu/IHR/wrkpaper/s_ahmad.doc - Accessed 5 April 2005)
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