

Lampiran 1

SENARAI NAMA-NAMA RESPONDEN YANG TELAH DI TEMURAMAH

YANG BERBAHAGIA DATO' IBRAHIM BIN MOHAMED

Pendidikan : Sekolah Sultan Ismail English School Kota Baharu, 1946-1953.

Pekerjaan : Bekas Ketua Pengarah Penjara Malaysia dari 1977-1988.

Pengalaman : Perkhidmatan Dato' Ibrahim bermula pada 1.4.1954, di Penjara Pengkalan Chepa, Kelantan sebagai warder. Pada 1954 dinaikan pangkat sebagai pegawai Kadet dan bertugas di Sekolah Henry Gurney hingga 1958-1960 dinaik pangkat sebagai "Superintendent of Prison" di Penjara Alor Setar. 1977 dilantik ke jawatan Ketua Pengarah Penjara selama 10 tahun dan bersara pada 1988.

Tarikh Temubual : 3 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : No. 3, Jalan Sayang 4, Taman Rasa Sayang, Cheras, Selangor.

YANG BERBAHAGIA DATO' NIK ARIFIN BIN NIK OMAR.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Sultan Ismail College, Kota Bharu.

Pekerjaan : Bekas Ketua Pengarah Penjara Malaysia dari 1988-1989.

Pengalaman : Dato' Nik Arifin mula berkhidmat pada 1.2.1975. Pada 1970 memegang jawatan Komanden Pusat Latihan Penjara, 1977 menjadi Timbalan Ketua Pengarah Penjara, Malaysia. Pernah menghadiri kursus " Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders" di United

Nation, Asia dan Far East dan Prison Administration di Imperial Staff College, United Kingdom pada tahun 1969.

Tarikh Temubual : 20 December, 2003.

Alamat : No. 43, Jalan 4/8A, Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor.

MR. VICTOR FRANCIS ROZARIO, KMN, AMN, PJK.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Inggeris.

Pekerjaan : Bekas Timbalan II Ketua Pengarah Penjara Malaysia.

Pengalaman : Beliau mula berkhidmat sebagai warder di Penjara Pudu pada tahun 1953. Kemudian dinaik pangkat sebagai Kadet Penolong Penguasa pada 1955 di Sekolah Henry Gurney. Dinaik pangkat Timbalan Penguasa pada 1957 dan Penguasa pada 1961 di Sekolah Henry Gurney hingga 1980 baharu dipindah ke Ibu Pejabat Penjara, Taiping hinggalah beliau bersara. Pernah menghadiri kursus " Sistem Bostal" di United Kingdom pada 1956 dan merupa Penguasa yang paling lama di Sekolah Henry Gurney Melaka (19 tahun).

Tarikh Temubual : 11 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : No. 523, Jalan Tembusu 3, Taman Muzaffar Shah, Air Keroh Melaka, Muzaffar Shah, Ayer Keroh Melaka.

EN. DONAL WEE MAY KEUN

- Pendidikan : Ijazah Sarjana Muda Kepujian.
- Pekerjaan : Pengarah Pemulihan, Ibu Pejabat Penjara Malaysia.
- Pengalaman : Mula berkhidmat di Jabatan Penjara dengan berpangkat Penolong Penguasa Penjara, mempunyai pengalaman dalam pentadbiran penjara dan telah banyak menerbit jurnal-jurnal mengenai cara mentadbir dan memilih banduan-banduan dan pesalah-pesalah.
- Tarikh Temubual : 20 hb. Disember, 2003.
- Alamat : Pengarah Pemulihan, Ibu Pejabat Penjara Malaysia Bukit Wira,
Beg. Berkunci No. 212, 43000 Kajang Selangor

EN. HASHIM BIN HJ HASSAN.

- Pendidikan : Sekolah Melayu.
- Pekerjaan : Pesara Jabatan Penjara (Sarjan Major).
- Pengalaman : Bertugas sebagai warder di Penjara pada 1.9.1949. Mengiringi para penghuni kumpulan pertama yang dipindahkan dari sana ke Sekolah Henry Gurney, Telok Mas, Melaka. Sumbangannya amat banyak terutama telah sama membangun beberapa pembangunan bersama pesalah muda. Disamping itu mengawasi kerja-kerja menambak laut untuk dijadikan padang bola sepak dan meletak batu-batu sebagai penahan hakisan laut.
- Tarikh Temubual : 21 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : No. 25, Kawasan Perumahan Awam, Merlimau, Melaka.

EN. AHMAD BIN MADON

Pendidikan : Sekolah Melayu.

Pekerjaan : Pesara Jabatan Penjara (Sarjan).

Pengalaman : Mula berkhidmat di Kem Tahanan Tanjung Beruas, Melaka dan ditukarkan ke Sekolah Henry Gurney, Telok Mas, Melaka pada awal penubuhan sekolah ini. Pernah menjawat sebagai Guru Rumah, Pengawal Kebun, bertugas di bengkel perusahaan.

Tarikh Temubual : 13 hb. Februari, 2004.

Alamat : Batu 7, Kampung Bukit Tembakau, Umbai, Melaka.

EN AHMAD BIN KHAMIS.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Melayu

Pekerjaan : Pesara Jabatan Penjara (Sarjan)

Pengalaman : Beliau mula berkhidmat sebagai warder pada 2 hb. Mac, 1952. Selama 33 tahun bekerja di Sekolah Henry Gurney dan selama 30 tahun bekerja di Bilik Asingan hingga bersara. Tahanan muda yang dimasukkan ke Bilik Asingan amat takut dengan beliau kerana ketegasannya menangani tingkahlaku pesalah muda.

Tarikh Temubual : 16 hb. Disember, 2003

Alamat : Batu 6, Jalan Ali Haji, Telok Mas, Melaka.

P. GOVINDARAJA. AMN.PJK.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Inggeris

Pekerjaan : Guru

Pengalaman : Merupakan seorang guru yang paling awal mengajar di Sekolah Henry Gurney pada tahun 1952. Mengajar Bahasa Inggeris dan juga mengajar kurikulum lama 3M. Sehingga sistem pendidikan seperti pendidikan di luar pada pertengahan tahun 1960an. Banyak pengalaman di perolehi dan terpaksa menghadapi banyak masalah untuk mengajar pesalah-pesalah muda yang di kata sudah “berkarat”.

Tarikh Temubual : 11 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : 332-C, Jalan Yong Pak Khuan, Ujong Pasir, Melaka.

EN. AZAARI BIN ASAD.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Melayu

Pekerjaan : Pesara Jabatan Penjara (Sarjan)

Pengalaman : Mula berkhidmat pada 12 hb. September, 1949 di Penjara Taiping Batu Gajah pada 1950. Kemudian berpindah ke Penjara Muar pada 1953 dan pada 1958 dipindah ke Sekolah Henry Gurney 2, Bandar Hilir. Berpengalaman mengendali pesalah-pesalah muda yang ganas dan

berbadan besar dengan cara nasihat dan menghormati serta ketegasan diguna untuk mengawal pesalah-pesalah yang dianggap paling jahat.

Tarikh Temubual : 15hb. December, 2003.

Alamat : No. 3, Taman Cempaka, Jalan Peringgit, Melaka.

EN. HAMID BIN MD. ZIN.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Melayu dan Inggeris.

Pekerjaan : Penolong Penguasa Penjara.

Pengalaman : Menjawat jawatan ini hampir 15 tahun. Sebelum itu sebagai pegawai rendah. Mempunyai pengalaman yang banyak sebagai Pegawai Rekod.

Tarikh Temubual : 1 hb. Januari, 2004.

Alamat : No. 116, Rumah Pegawai Kanan, Kakitangan Penjara, Telok Mas, Melaka.

EN. ALI B. MOHAMMAD.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan.

Pekerjaan : Pesara Penguasa Penjara

Pengalaman : Telah bertugas di Sekolah Henry Gurney dari tahun 1960 hinggalah 1986. Mempunyai pengalaman yang luas dalam bidang runding cara. Pesalah muda kerap mendampingi untuk mendapat nasihat.

Tarikh Temubual : 5 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : No. 57, Taman Muzaffar Shah, Ayer Keroh, Melaka.

EN. SHOOIB BIN OGAH.

Pendidikan : Sekolah Inggeris

Pekerjaan : Penguasa Kerajaan

Pengalaman : Bertugas di sekolah ini selama 25 tahun. Aktif dalam bidang sukan terutama bolasepak bersama pesalah muda. Kerap membawa pesalah ini memasuki acara sukan peringkat Sekolah-Sekolah Negeri Melaka.

Tarikh Temubual : 10 hb. Disember, 2003.

Alamat : No. 8, Rumah Pegawai Kanan, Kakitangan Penjara, Seremban, N.Sembilan.

EN. ABDULLAH MALIM BAGINDA

Pendidikan : Ijazah Sarjana Muda.

Pekerjaan : Bekas Ketua Pengarah, Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat. (pesara)

Pengalaman : Pernah berkhidmat selama 25 tahun di Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat Malaysia.

Tarikh Temubual : 15hb. December, 2003.

Alamat : No. 197-A, Jalan Taman Merdeka 7, Taman Merdeka, Melaka.

EN. ARIFFIN ISMAIL

Pendidikan : Sekolah Inggeris dan Maktab Perguruan.

Pekerjaan : Pesara Guru.

Pengalaman : Bertugas sebagai guru selama 32 tahun, Pernah mengajar di sekolah kebangsaan, Sekolah Pendidikan Khas dan Sekolah Hendry Gurney, Telok Mas, Melaka.

Tarikh Temubual : 2 hb. Febuari,2004.

Alamat : Bt. 6, Kg. Bukit Pala, Bukit Baru, Melaka.

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF SUPT.
27-2-50	Much good progress since the move from Suva. Our engineering staff to see the proposed road and would only suggest technical advice be sought as to the water level. To the day we hope as though there might be a danger of checking the flow from the tank outside the perimeter. The kitchen is tidy but the simple structure existing cannot but be a disadvantage. The boys have the with direction from the present staff could make proper provision with smooth concrete facing, — or even tiles. The present would cost very little and an important improvement result. The boys seem well and cheerful.	W. J. J. J.	

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF
31 9 50	the limited existence of both animals Alan Linn ox-Boyd House of Commons Ld An. Harey	Asst Admin Kilmer	
2. 11. '50	Visited and inspected with Col. Allan (I.P. K.L.) Saw Stiff and inmates. School very clean and in good order. B. Poppin	Asst Comm. in Charge F.M.	
1. 12. 50	Having recently returned from the U.K. where I made a study the latest methods of penal administration, I am sure that Admiral Milford School is being run on the best lines. each		

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF SUPT.
4.12.50	the provided the in Dept. receive intelligence from the judicial, the sub. will be of great service in studying the note of crime. It is a more happy atmosphere here which en- able to unite from staff, who are working, making the very most of the facilities available. <u>Wm. Martin</u> Colonel of Police London	Federal Counsel H.L.	
2.1.57	Visited in connection with collecting - the new Hq. Police Office. Having sphere and considerable activity of a representative <u>W. Martin</u> L. R. Hanson Principal Inspector Office H.P.		

DATE

REMARKS.

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have been employed to achieve the present standard of development. No complaint for staff or financial.

I congratulate the officers concerned on the good progress which has been achieved.

D. P. Barrett

Comm. of Progress 6.17

Great improvements since my last visit. The atmosphere of the whole school is extremely better.

M. J. N. N.

Magistrate Min.

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIAL OF SUP
3 rd August 57.	This is my first visit to the advanced approved school and I have been most impressed with everything I have seen. There is a happy atmosphere & it is obvious that it is most efficiently run. V. J. Lutton. <u>Chief Justice, Tasmania.</u> 3rd August 57. The apparent efficiency & the value of the work being done is remarkable. H. W. Wilson. <u>Judge, Federation.</u>		 

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIAL OF SUP
10-8-51	We have visited the School and appreciate the efficiency of work done. The boys look happy. <i>McClung</i> <i>Chapman</i> 戴世梅 赖高升 吴仲坦 Sin Mas Yu Ad. Dong Guan		10/4 10.11

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF SUPT.
1888.	One canoe kept being managared and stimulated by R. wife and inspection was being carried on in the school, and by the enlargement and baggage spirit in which it is being carried out. J. C. Bennett (Navy Reservation)		1888 J. C. Bennett 1888

DATE

REMARKS

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a given day is the principle of the Commission
and the members' and have work of the staff.
There is an institution which has made a great
institution out of very bitter and when read
enough has been made it is the best of all.
At the same time it is a great step and
a success for one in welcoming youth both
morally and physically.

V. P. Romano.

18.x.51

[Signature]

DATE
1951.

REMARKS

Nov. 30. Visited. A first class example of what can be done with initiative and real work, can create a department in the program administration in penology. The work done in the short period of 18 months both in the transformation of waste land into a complete institution for the training of youths, the workshops and how the inmates are of the highest ^{order} courtesy, respect, and discipline among the youths - excellent. The highest commendation is due to all concerned in its operation.

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OF SIGNATURE

Nov 30 1951

NR Hilton
late Director
Prison Admin
(England & Co)

[Signature]
3/12/51

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF SUPT.
8/11/51.	I have again (for the 3rd time) visited Telok Mas. Everywhere I see positive evidence of efficiency. This establishment is, surely, one of the best in the Empire. <i>Charles Allen</i>	Judge.	 8/11/51
18.11.51	I first visited the Advanced Apprentices School in 1944 in 1950. I was most impressed then. The school has expanded beyond recognition and good as it was then, it is excellent now. I have seen some of my own subjects after treatment here and have found what I thought to be bad cases, to be now hard working and happy youths. It is clear to me that the experiment here is	President Executive Court Kuala Lumpur.	 28/11/51

DATE

REMARKS.

Visited and inspected the School found that the boys found in this School disciplined character, happiness and fun. The boys are also taught to earn their own independence in life.

Suma M. Ali
7.1.52.
Billings
7.1.52

W. L. M. S.

W. L. M. S.

7/1/52.

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INITIALS
OF SUPT

State School Officer
Delaware

State School Commissioner, P. D.

7/1/52

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION.	INITIAL OF SU
	Lilian Fraser Smith Melbourne, Australia.		
29 th Jan: 39	Mrs. Jan. Lewis 1771 Kelang Besar Malacca		
	Like Jan. S.F.I. Malacca		
	R. V. Cany.	Member for Works.	

DATE	REMARKS.	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	INITIALS OF SUPT.
30.1.1952	Visited in company with the Vicar of Malacca. As on my previous visit I have been greatly impressed with the achievements and the ambitions of Iskandar. There is no complacency. The progressive treatment of youths of different race + religious and the construction of schools engendered amongst the boys themselves are most hopeful for the future of the Country. + Henry Singapore: <u>Bishop.</u>		 27 52

REMARKS.

DESIGNATION.

A nine members Indian students' Delegation visited this school and was shown round various workshops being run by the students of this school. We saw the students at work in the workshops and in the field. We are highly impressed by the life of the students.

They are treated affectionately by the members of the staff of particular interest was the school band. I must compliment-

The members of the Band Group for their melodious and thrilling tunes. The keen interest shown by the Principal in the welfare and reformation of the students is highly praiseworthy. As a matter of fact, he is the source of inspiration to the members of the staff and others whose devotion and dedication to the cause is unquestionable. Our thanks to him.

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Lampiran 3 Laporan Annual Report Jabatan Penjara Malaysia

Although facilities are provided for the part payment of fines very few prisoners take advantage of the concession. Better results would be obtained if a Prison Welfare Officer could visit friends and relatives of a prisoner and persuade them to pay the fine. In this connection attention is drawn to Para. 144 of this report.

52. The number of persons admitted on Orders of Detention under the Emergency Regulations was 3,583. Three hundred and six prisoners were received under the Banishment Ordinance. The majority of banishees are habitual criminals. They are not compelled to work after completing their sentence of imprisonment. During the year, the banishees were given the option of working for payment but did not avail themselves of the opportunity. It is unfortunate that present conditions make it necessary to retain a number of banishees in prisons after their sentences have expired.

Although efforts were made to alleviate the conditions of those men, it is to be regretted that they did not avail themselves of the amenities offered.

53. There were 127 vagrants committed to prison during the year. Nearly all were over 50 years of age. It is interesting to note that over 84 per cent of them were committed in the Settlements of Penang and Malacca. The majority of these unfortunates, whose only crime was destitution, had neither friends nor relations to sign their bonds and therefore remained in custody under penal discipline. The vagrants occupy valuable accommodation which prisons can ill afford when the prison population is so high. In a number of cases, arrangements were made with the Department of Social Welfare to accommodate them, but the Department was unable to accept all cases. The problem of vagrants in prison and their treatment would be solved if a separate institution was available as a House of Refuge. The position cannot be regarded as satisfactory so long as these unfortunate people whose period of usefulness to the country has passed are sent to prison to undergo—whatever efforts are made to ease their lot—what amounts to penal imprisonment without labour.

54. Forty-one European prisoners were received during the year. All such prisoners were transferred to the European Section at Changi Gaol, Singapore.

(V) SENTENCES

55. The classification of sentences imposed upon prisoners committed during the year is shown in the statistical table at Appendix 1. The percentage of sentences to total convictions, computed with 1948, is as follows:

	1948	Per cent	1949	Per cent
Under one month	15.12	9.5	27.84	25.5
One month and under three months	27.84	19.77	18.93	14.70
Three months and under six months	18.93	14.28	7.26	5.33
Six months and under 12 months	14.28	16.57	100	100
Twelve months and under 18 months	7.26			
Eighteen months and over	16.57			

47. The age groups of persons convicted was as follows:

Year	Under 16 years	16-20 years	20-25 years	25-30 years	Over 30 years	Total
1949	91	743	1,616	2,545	1,091	5,922

48. Attention is drawn to the fact that during the year 56 juveniles under the age of 14 years and 538 young offenders between 14 and 17 years of age were sentenced to imprisonment. In some cases it was possible to transfer offenders to Aluar but the great majority were awarded such short sentences that no benefit could be obtained from the training at that school. All that could be done was to segregate the juveniles and young offenders as much as the overcrowded conditions in prisons would permit. The increase in the number of juvenile and young offenders must be viewed with perturbation. With the enforcement of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance on the 1st December, 1949, and the establishment of the Advanced Approved School, Aluar, suitable reformatory training will be available for young delinquents.

49. The religious denominations and racial distribution of convicted prisoners received during the year is shown below:

RELIGION OF PRISONERS.

Christian	Buddhist	Mohammedan	Hindu	Sikh	Others	Total
92	3,700	2,332	680	59	37	4,922

RACIAL DISTRIBUTION.

European	European Chinese	Malay	Indian	Pakistan	Sikh	Japanese	Others	Total
41	1	2,068	2,166	570	16	2	131	4,922

50. The nature of offences for which persons were convicted and committed to prison during the year was as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
(1) Against the Person—			
(a) with violence	420	5	425
(b) without violence	603	43	646
(2) Against Property—			
(a) with violence	673	24	697
(b) without violence	1,025	78	1,103
(3) Armed gang robbery	23	—	23
(4) Possession of firearms and/or ammunition	27	—	27
(5) Kidnapping and abduction	2	—	2
(6) Extortion	27	1	28
(7) Rape and other sex offences	26	—	26
(8) Consorting with armed persons and failing to report	41	16	57
(9) Illicit liquor offences	68	37	105
(10) Chandu offences	305	20	325
(11) Revenue offences	569	35	604
(12) Murder	21	—	21
(13) Minor offences	1,137	59	1,196
(14) Miscellaneous	553	91	644
(15) Emergency Regulation offences	878	61	939
Totals	6,453	369	6,822

51. The number of convicted prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of fine was 3,080. Subsequently 252 or 8 per cent, paid their fines and were released. This is an extremely small percentage and indicates that the persons concerned found the fine too heavy and preferred imprisonment.

68. In the year under review 469 women were sentenced to imprisonment. This was an increase of 136 when compared with 1948. The daily average population of women's prisons was 122.89. Of the 469 women convicted 90 had previous convictions recorded against them. Only 75 women prisoners received sentences in excess of six months. The majority of women offenders were Chinese.

69. The offences for which women were sentenced to imprisonment were:

<i>Against the Person—</i>	
(a) with violence	5
(b) without violence	43
<i>Against Property—</i>	
(a) with violence	24
(b) without violence	78
Extortion	1
Consorting	16
Illicit liquor offences	37
Chandu offences	20
Revenue offences	35
Minor offences	58
Miscellaneous	91
Emergency offences	61
Total	469

70. The total number of commitments was 961. They were classified as follows:

On conviction	469
For sale custody	202
For banishment	2
Under Emergency Regulations	188
Total	961

(VIII) JUVENILES AND YOUNG OFFENDERS.

71. The number of young offenders and juveniles who were sentenced to imprisonment during the year is shown below:

Juveniles (under 14 years)	86
Young offenders (14 to 17 years)	538
Young offenders (17 to 20 years)	233
	857

72. The offences for which they were convicted and the sentences awarded were as follows:

Offences	Sentences
Against property	636
Against person	99
Traffic	9
Unlawful possession	40
On premises for unlawful purpose	14
Other offences	57
Transferred from approved Schools as incorrigible	2
Total	857

73. The Juvenile Courts Ordinance, 1947, which provides for the establishment of Approved Schools and Advanced Approved Schools and the operation of Probation did not come into force until the 1st December, 1949. Imprisonment of a juvenile or young offender cannot be regarded as satisfactory and indeed is likely to result in the creation of recidivists.

74. The Juvenile Courts Ordinance provides alternatives for imprisonment and also the opportunity to order youthful offenders to undergo a period of special training at the Advanced Approved School or Approved Schools. It is likely therefore—and it is hoped—that the position will improve considerably in 1950.

75. At the beginning of the year Muar prison was used for the custody of a small number of young prisoners (43). The Juvenile Courts Ordinance was not in force and little progress had been made in the treatment and training of young offenders. The large number of these lads who were serving sentences in prisons under conditions in which segregation was impossible and contamination very probable, gave cause for considerable concern. In May, it was decided to interview and select suitable young prisoners for transfer to Muar and to introduce a system of training on similar lines to the Borstal system. The organisation and administration of the establishment was completely revised, full scale industrial training introduced, a grade system and an Earnings Scheme was applied, and qualified teachers and Trade Instructors appointed. The gates of the prisons were opened as were also the room doors and a system of self-government by the inmates was initiated. Games such as football were played outside the walls and on one occasion a team travelled to Malacca to take part in the Welfare Week sports.

76. The response to the new system was immediate and most gratifying. In spite of the grave doubts expressed by many persons, there were no absconders and the number of offences since May was none.

77. Simultaneously, with the application of the new training system, arrangements were made for After Care. An Institution Board of interested gentlemen under the chairmanship of Mr. D. E. Forbes was formed. This Board visited Muar once a month and interviewed all lads who were within three months of release. The members of the Board arranged for After Care and, if possible, employment. All State and Settlement Welfare



It is intended to introduce building construction as part of the industrial training programme for prisoners, so that eventually the Department can relieve Public Works Department of all but major building construction.

A proposal that funds be supplied in 1951 to enable prisoners to undertake minor works and maintenance in prisons is under consideration.

(IV) POPULATION.

40. The statistical table at Appendix I shows the total admissions, distribution of sentence and the number of persons with previous convictions who were admitted during the year. The total number of persons in prison at the beginning and end of the year is shown in the following table:

1st JANUARY, 1949.

	For debt.		For safe custody.		For penal imprisonment.		Total.		Grand total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Chinese	4	—	1,721	142	1,039	54	2,761	196	3,465
Malays	2	—	123	1	759	5	884	9	1,050
Indians	1	—	100	—	—	253	353	2	414
O.N.	—	—	8	—	136	—	144	—	144
Totals	7	—	1,951	143	2,187	64	4,155	207	5,073

31st DECEMBER, 1949.

	For debt.		For safe custody.		For penal imprisonment.		Total.		Grand total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Chinese	17	—	307	21	1,252	83	1,560	104	1,664
Malays	1	—	70	1	764	12	841	13	1,004
Indians	1	—	63	—	303	4	367	4	407
O.N.	—	—	4	—	102	—	106	—	110
Totals	19	—	510	22	2,451	99	2,960	121	3,472

Y.O. = Young Offenders 16-20
O.N. = Other Nationalities.

41. In the year under review 15,364 persons were received into prison and the daily average population was 4,179.75. The decrease of 583 in the daily average was due almost entirely to the transfer of detainees to Detention Camps.

The composition of the daily average figure depends upon the length as well as the number of sentences awarded. An increase in the length of sentences is reflected in an increase in the daily average figure. It is interesting to note that the daily average prison population of the F.M.S. and U.M.S. prisons in 1938 was 1,551.38.

42. Comparative tables of admissions and convictions for the past three years are appended:

ADMISSIONS.		
	1947.	1948
Receptions	15,711	19,732
Daily Average Population	3,197	4,618.12
CONVICTIONS.		
Convictions	9,289	7,147
Daily Average Convicted Population	3,025	3,347.67

43. The number of convicted prisoners received during the year from the various Courts was:

	1947.	1948	1949
Supreme Courts	—	—	400
Sessions Courts	—	—	1,774
Magistrates Courts	—	—	4,740
Military Courts	—	—	5
Juvenile Courts (from 1-12-49)	—	—	3
Total	—	—	6,922

44. The number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for offences against the Emergency Regulations was 1,288. The average sentence of those committed for long sentences was 7½ years. The distribution of age groups was:

	Under 15 years.	16-20 years.	20 years and over.
	10	90	1,188

45. The total daily average and the daily average at each prison is shown below:

Prison.	Convicted	Safe Custody	Handicapped.	Emergency Regulations	Total
Tanjong and Batu	920	14	—	—	1,000
Chapin	450	10	—	—	460
Penang	613	63	—	—	676
Kuala Lumpur	299	15	—	—	314
Johore Bahru	292	12	—	—	304
Alor Star	27	15	—	—	42
Smong Palani	71	—	—	—	71
Malacca	92	43	—	—	135
Kota Bharu	150	9	—	—	159
Kuala Trengganu	76	3	—	—	79
Kangar	14	—	—	—	14
Kuantan	15	13	—	—	28
Kuala Lipis	22	35	—	—	57
Seremban	32	20	—	—	52
Totals	3,108	93	—	—	3,201

46. The number and sex of convicted prisoners received during the year was:

	Male.	Female.
Young Offenders (16-20 years)	469	—
Juveniles (under 16 years)	94	—
Total	563	—



Committees agreed to co operate in the After Care system and were most helpful. The Malacca Social Welfare Committee rendered valuable service in obtaining employment for inmates and members also visited once a month. The Department was fortunate in obtaining employment for inmates who possessed a knowledge of trades in certain other walks of life.

78. The following trades were taught and the standard of work was quite high:

Carpentry,
Cabinet making,
Shoe making,
Tailoring,
Motor engineering,
Cane and rotan work.

79. The daily average population since May has been 120.

80. With the enforcement of the Juvenile Courts Ordinance, 1947, on the 1st December, 1949, the prison at Muar was gazetted an Advanced Approved School. The use of prison buildings is most unsatisfactory. It is essential for the application of a system of reformatory training to young offenders that their surroundings should be entirely dissociated from the prison atmosphere. Furthermore, with the operation of the Ordinance an increased population can be expected and Muar prison is not large enough to cope with any increase. Approval has been obtained for the construction of a Camp to accommodate approximately 350 inmates. Work will commence early in 1950 and it is hoped to occupy at least part of the site by the middle of the year. Muar prison will then revert to its proper function and so assist in reducing the overcrowding in other prisons.

(IX) PERSONS ON REMAND.

81. There was little or no segregation of unconvicted prisoners at the beginning of the year—nor was it possible with the conditions which obtained at that time. At very few establishments are there separate remand prisons or sections, and generally Banishees (habitual criminals) detainees, and remands, were located in one Hall. Efforts were made to remedy these most undesirable features and by the end of the year some degree of success had been obtained. The present position is that unconvicted persons are strictly segregated and located separately, but the only really satisfactory solution is the provision of specially constructed Remand Prisons.

82. Persons on remand are not compelled to work but can volunteer to do so. They are paid according to the work they perform. In practice, it has been found that very few unconvicted prisoners elect to work. It is important that this class of prisoner should be occupied during the period of remand or awaiting trial and therefore efforts will be made to overcome this reluctance to volunteer for work.

83. The number of persons awaiting trial or on remand decreased by 1,978.

(X) CLASSIFICATION.

84. Steps were taken to apply the broad principles of classification as soon as possible. As progress was made in other directions, e.g., the relief of overcrowding, it became possible to apply strict classification in location and a measure of classification at labour.

85. The majority of the prisons in the Federation—the large establishments in particular—are built on the separate block system and provide adequate facilities for the application of a system of classification.

86. Since the early part of the year steps have been taken to segregate both by day and night, first offenders from recidivists. In some instances much further progress has been made particularly with the segregation of long sentence first offenders. Progress was also made in the classification of certain prisons for special classes of prisoners. It is hoped to extend this system in 1950.

(XI) SPIRITUAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION.

87. There are no paid full-time Prison chaplains. Representatives of the various denominations visit all prisons weekly and services are held. Religious instruction is also given by the Inuits to Malay prisoners. Special services are held on Feast Days, etc.

88. During prolonged periods of imprisonment a prisoner should be provided with the means to practise his faith, while the contribution which visiting chaplains can make towards the rehabilitation of the prisoner is invaluable. There is room for considerable improvement in the general position of religious welfare and steps are being taken to increase the number of visits by religious teachers and introduce a system of interviews. During the year prisons were supplied with Korans, Bibles and other religious literature. Arrangements were made for the Religious Affairs Department of various States to meet the cost of transport and travelling incurred by the Inuits who visited the prisons.

(XII) GENERAL WELFARE AND EDUCATION.

89. At certain of the large prisons and also at female prisons handicraft classes were introduced. Some excellent paintings in oils, hand painted lampshades and etchings have been produced. At one prison, classes in Malay folk dancing were given by a prisoner who was a professional. There is a great opportunity in the development of these classes. The prisoners are eager to learn and show an amazing aptitude and manual dexterity. Progress will, however, be restricted by the lack of trained instructors and the conditions brought about by the Emergency. It is the aim of the Department to encourage the creative instinct and provide valuable mental training and relief of monotony for long sentence prisoners by the extension of handicrafts and other activities.

90. Physical Training and games before the commencement of the day's work are now part of the regular routine in all large prisons. Outdoor recreation such as basket-ball, badminton and



(ii) The provision of adequate employment for all prisoners and the introduction of industrial training for those serving long sentences.

(iii) The classification of prisons for administrative purposes and the introduction of a modern penal system, including Classification, Privileges, Earnings Scheme and so on.

(iv) The segregation of certain classes of prisoners and detainees.

(v) The training of staff and general reorganisation.

Fair progress has been made in attaining these objectives.

5. The establishment of additional detention camps reduced the number of detainees in prisons from 1,800 to 300 by the end of the year. With the exception of the prisons on the East Coast, by July, the newly classified Central prisons were freed from the handicaps caused by the presence of detainees. Only in certain special cases were detainees retained in these prisons. This enabled full scale industrial and other training to be initiated. Funds were supplied, tools and materials purchased, and work-shops improvised. By the end of the year a great improvement had taken place, despite the fact that prisons had no Trade Instructors.

6. There are 21 penal establishments in the Federation and these are now classified as follows:

Type of Prison.	Location.	Classes of Prisoners Received.	Normal Accommodation.
Central Prisons	Tampin, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Johore Bahru, Alor Star, and Kota Bharu	All classes irrespective of sentence	300-600
Local Prisons	Kangar, Sungei Patani, Batu Gajah Seremban, Malacca, Kuala Lipis, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu	All classes but retain only prisoners with sentences under twelve months. Others are transferred to the Central Prison of the District.	50-250
Female Prisons	Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Alor Star, Johore Bahru, Kota Bharu, Batu Gajah and Kuala Trengganu	All classes irrespective of sentence	20-100
Advanced Vocational School (Bentan)	Muar	Young offenders between the ages of 14 and 17 years	120

With the exception of Kuantan, all prisons are under the direct control of prison officers.

7. The total number of persons in prisons at the beginning of the year was 5,073 and at the end of the year 3,472. The reduction was almost entirely due to the removal of detainees to Camps. The highest number in custody was 5,948 and the least 3,173. During the year 15,364 persons were admitted into prison. Of these, 6,952 were sentenced to penal imprisonment, 4,859 were committed for safe custody and 3,583 persons detained under the Emergency Regulations. The number of juveniles below the age of 16 years, and young offenders between 16 and 20 years of age, sentenced to imprisonment was 94 and 769, respectively. The daily average prison population for the year was 4,179.75.

8. The population of the Federation of Malaya at the 1947 Census was 4,908,086. According to the Registrar of Statistics, the population on the 31st December, 1949, was 5,138,687. This figure includes 2,549,082 Malaysians, 1,980,205 Chinese, 559,748 Indians and 69,652 other nationalities.

9. The total commitments of convicted persons per 10,000 of population and the daily average number in prison in recent years is shown in the following table:

Year.	Population.	Daily average of convicted prisoners per 10,000 of population.	Number of convicted persons per 10,000 of population.
1946 (9 months)	4,908,086	6.7	14.2
1947	4,908,086	7.1	18.9
1948	5,031,165	6.6	14.1
1949	5,138,687	6.0	13.2

10. The distribution of races and its relation to the racial population of convicted prisoners is interesting and was as follows:

Race.	Racial percentage of convicted prisoners	Per cent.	Number of convicted prisoners per 10,000 of total racial population.
Chinese (1,980,205)	38.7	53	18.5
Malayians (2,549,082)	51.2	31.2	8.4
Pakistanis and Indians (559,748)	12.6	15.9	15.9
Other nationalities (69,652)	1.3	3	25.8

11. The chief offences for which prisoners were convicted were stealing, robbery with violence, against Emergency Regulations, against the person with violence, and house-breaking.

12. With a view to modernising the penal system, amendments to the Prison Rules regarding, *inter alia*, classification, stage systems, payment schemes, gratuities, letters and visits and remission were submitted to Government in June.

13. The presence of large numbers of detainees and banishedes together with the serious overcrowding was not good for general discipline. On the whole, however, discipline was satisfactory. At two prisons on different occasions a number of Chinese prisoners convicted of Emergency offences, and incited by certain detainees and banishedes, refused labour. They returned to work when appropriate action was taken against the instigators.

14. As progress was made in enforcing a proper penal system with discipline, it became possible to initiate certain measures of reformatory training. Educational classes were resumed and extended, physical training and games before labour each morning and at week-ends were introduced, libraries were expanded, monthly cinema shows given and other forms of training introduced.

15. The burden thrown upon all ranks of the staff—many of them completely untrained—has been heavy and onerous. The strength of the staff and the general conditions, involved extremely long hours of duty. In addition to the many problems caused by the swollen prison population, the staff had to cope with the introduction of new methods. Had it not been for the loyalty and co-operation of all ranks, such progress which has been made during the past year would have been impossible.