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ISLAMIC LAW IN SELANGOR

The "Barisan Way" to an Islamic State

Islamic state not the only issue hen in early July, the Party instructed DAP Members of Parliament, State Assemblymen and later branches to seek public opinion and feedback as to whether the DAP should co-operate with UMNO Semangat 46 and PAS in the next general elections, it was clearly and explicitly on the premise that the DAP would not compromise on its opposition to an Islamic State in Malaysia.





Islamic law in Malaysia: views and responses of non-muslims

DAP opposes the formation of an Islamic State in Malaysic and the imposition of Syariah on non-Muslims in our multireligious society. We uphold the Reid Commission Report, the 1957 Malaysian Constitution and the Rukunegara.

It is inevitable that controversy occurs whenever we discuss the applicability of Islamic Law in a multireligious society. There are various criticisms and misconceptions about Islamic Law. Therefore, there is a need to look at the authentic Islamic principles objectively.

Speech by DAP National Organising Secretary, Dr Tan Seng-Giaw, MP for Kepong and SA for Bandar Klang at the International Islamic University Law Society's Symposium: Towards a Better Understanding of the Syariah (Islamic Law).

September 2, 1989

STOP PRESS: The People's View

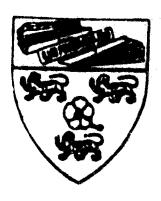
The DAP will not form any opposition Front or electoral understanding with PAS as PAS is not prepared to compromise on the issue of an Islamic State.

The recent public opinion survey on the issue of a united opposition Front has even a clear feedback from the people. A substantial number of Malaysian support the idea of a united opposition including PAS provided they drop their objectives of an Islamic State.

However PAS leaders has made it publicly clear that they will not compromise

on their objective. In view of this, the DAP will not form an Opposition Front or electoral understanding with PAS in the next election.

From the public feedback, there is a general support for DAP to reach some form of co-operation with Semangat 46 to check the concentration of power in the hand of the Executive, in particular the Prime Minister, at the expenses of both Parliament and the Judiciary. The people fear the country is heading towards Executive Dictatorship operating under the guise of Parliamentary Democracy.



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