

教育部官方声明 全津国民型学校 校产拥有权（中英）

1961.11.22

No: (2) in Ed.Pk.2151/61

No: (1) in Ed.Pk.1042/61

Ministry of Education - Official Statement The Ownership of Premises of National - Type Fully Assisted Schools

The Ministry of Education wishes to make clear the position with regard to the ownership and use of premises in National - Type fully - assisted schools which were formerly mission schools or Chinese Secondary Schools.

2. First of all, the existing premises are not "Nationalised". The Government does not take over the ownership of them when they are used for a fully - assisted National - Type School.

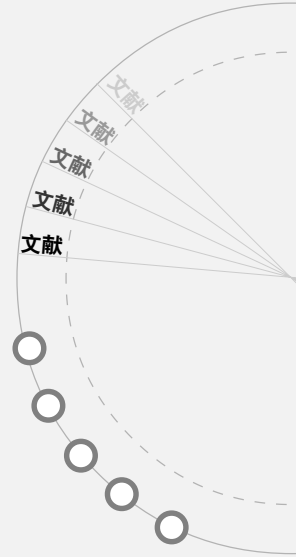
3. It is however impossible to have a school without premises and that is why one of the standard conditions for becoming fully - assisted is:

"To provide such accommodation for approved classes and such playing space as shall be required by the Minister, and to undertake that such accommodation or playing space not be increased, decreased or in any way altered without the consent of the Minister."

4. Naturally a school board must be able to offer suitable land and premises. Therefore when a school, primary or secondary, applies for full assistance, it applies on the basis of having a suitable building for the accommodation of the pupils concerned and it is accepted on this basis.

5. When this happens, ownership of the school building remains with the Management or former owners but the building is placed at the disposal of the Government for use as a school.

6. While the building is so used as a fully assisted school, the Government undertakes to meet the full cost of keeping the property in good repair. The Government will also give grants towards the cost of extensions and improvements to the premises.

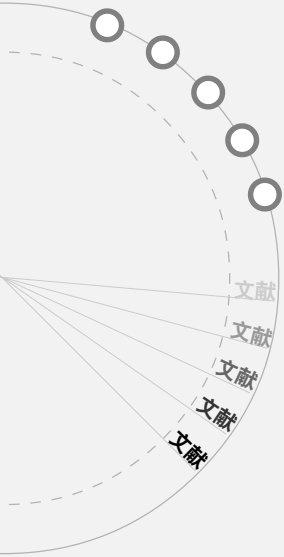


7. In return for meeting the cost of maintaining the premises, for providing equipment, for contributing towards the cost of alterations and extensions and for paying in full the salaries of teachers and other employees of the school, the Government expects to have full use of the premises. This is obviously reasonable while the Government is maintaining both the school and the property and the Government therefore does not expect the premises to be used for other purposes while the school is enjoying full assistance, except with the agreement of the Government.

8. The position therefore is that the premises of the school receiving full assistance are entrusted for the time being to the Government for educational purposes but if and when assistance to the school from the Government ceases, then the existing buildings are again at the sole disposal of the original owners, who may use them in any way they think fit.

9. In this way ownership of the premises is safeguarded for the original owners, while at the same time, the use of the premises for the purposes of a national - type school is also safeguarded while the Government is giving full assistance to the school.

Ministry of Education, Kuala Lumpur.
22nd November 1961



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教育部官方声明 全津国民型学校之校产拥有权

- (一) 教育部希望能阐明之前是前教会学校或华文中学的全津国民型学校校产拥有权。
- (二) 首先，现存之校产并未“国有化”。政府并没有接管这些用为全津国民型学校之校产。
- (三) 无论如何，没有校舍的学校是不可能的。因此成为全津学校的基本条件之一是：供给部长所需求之课室及操场，并须确保不增加、减少或以任何形式改变它们，除非获得部长之批准。
- (四) 自然，学校董事部须有能力供给适当地方及校舍予学子。因此，一所学校（小学或中学）提出全津之申请是基于拥有适合学生的校舍，且申请之接受亦基于此理由。
- (五) 准予全津后，学校建筑物仍属于董事会或之前的业主，但该建筑系由政府作为学校之用途。
- (六) 上述建筑物充作全津学校用途后，政府承诺负责维修校产所需之费用。政府亦须拨出资助款项，以扩建改良上述建筑物。
- (七) 由于须负责维持建筑物，供给设备，资助建筑物之扩建与改良，以及须全部负责教职员薪金，政府期望能全面使用全津学校校舍。其理至明，因政府须维修学校与校产，当然不欲看到享有全津学校之建筑物充作其他用途，除非获得政府之许可。
- (八) 至此，实际情况乃学校接受全津，其校舍暂时交予政府作为教育用途，惟一旦政府停止给予学校津贴，现有之校产得由原有业主任意使用。
- (九) 如此，原有业主对校产之拥有权得以确保，同时，政府将校舍用作为全津国民型学校用途之目的亦得以确保。

此致

华校中小学校长

华校督学

一九六一年十二月十八日

如译文有出入者，当以英文原稿为本。

