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[NO. 55]

TEACH TAMIL & SINHALESE THROUGHOUT

To Aim At National Solidarity

[In the following article on 'Educational Crisis' Mr A. Kumaraswamy, M.A., Principal of the Jaffna Hindu College, exposes the hollowness, of the bovey of a threatened 'Educational Crisis' in the context of the adoption of the National Languages as media of instruction. Elsewhere in this issue we publish the full text of the memorandum submitted by Mr Kumaraswamy to the Official Languages Commission. The considered views of so eminent and experienced an educationist as Mr Kumaraswamy are not only valuable but helpful.]

"Educational Crisis"

Is it "educational" for an educationist to decry the introduction of the mother tongue as the medium of instruction and say that he foresees an "educational crisis" on that score? It is only natural for Independent Ceylon to see that her children are not denied the natural medium for their instruction. It is the paramount duty of the State to take measures to ensure its adoption, and educationists should cooperate wholeheartedly with the State. Instead, we find them evading the issue, by commending the idea of the introduction of mother tongue as medium of instruction, and in the same breath cry halt and say that the time is not yet—at least to teach Science and Mathematics. Science and mathematics that are to be taught in the 6th Std. or First form are more elementary, and can be taught by teachers who have studied these subjects in English, and who should be proficient to speak on these subjects in their mother tongue as it has been compulsory for the S. S. C. examination for some years past.

Impact with the West

And furthermore we hear so much of the beneficial effect on the island brought about by the "impact with the West". Nobody denies this, but it can effectively be done not by making everybody learn English, but by a percolation from those versed in English, who will speak to the students of it in the classrooms in their medium, by writing in newspapers, magazines, and in several other ways that are open to them. This is the most natural way of imbibing the contact and the study

of English need not be imposed on every son and daughter of Ceylon. This was done in Japan with remarkable efficiency and success. This is being aimed at in India, in Burma and other nations who have recovered their freedom. It must also be borne in mind that it is this impact with the West that urged us for political freedom and for an education in the child's mother tongue.

Known each other

The most essential need in Ceylon is for the two major communities to learn each other's language. The nation's solidarity and oneness depends on such a scheme of education. Let us first learn of ourselves and our "neighbours" to bring about a much desired "impact" here before we strive for the impact with nations far distant, far foreign and far different. "Impacts" are good and very necessary, particularly for a country, like Ceylon striving to develop her resources.

The transition is to be brought about in a progressive manner, and not abruptly. The Education Department's circular clearly indicates this, and wherein lies the necessity for sounding the alarm of "Educational Crisis"? It will be nothing short of a dyarchical anarchy to teach some subjects in the natural medium and others in the foreign medium, and that too in form I. It is also a slur on the teaching profession in Ceylon to say that it is not competent to do it in form I. The "Nationals" in the profession would hardly feel incompetent, and if there are a few different "unfortunates" who are unable to do this the Education Department can give these a month's

refresher course to equip themselves for the work.

And, as for the "Streams"—we can think only of two streams in Ceylon—The Sinhalese and Tamil—If more teachers beyond the eligible staff are wanted, obviously the Department of Education must meet the demand. But to say that "streams" in one school foster communal disharmony and prevents "comradeship" is groundless. It is not the medium of instruction but the content which is taught that mainly determines the outlook of the child and community at large. People who speak the same language do not all think alike and for that reason do not feel that they are different from those with whom they differ; no students who "bifurcate" for their different subjects feel that they are not of one "brotherhood" in an institution, merely because they divide themselves into different groups.

Learning of Sinhalese and Tamil by all will certainly go further to dispel the "nightmare" of streams of which some seem to be so alarmed.

BANARAS ANCIENT AND MODERN

Sacred City Of The Hindus

(By Attiar A. Balasubramaniam)

BANARAS is one of the ancient cities in the Orient. It has been the religious capital of Hinduism long before historical times. The city is well described in Sanskrit and Hindi literature, as a city of great antiquity. During the Valmikian age (2029 B.C.), the capital Ayodhya which was 150 miles west of Benares is described as follows by the poet Valmiki:—

"On Saraju's bank of ample size,
The happy realm of Kosala lies.
With fertile length of far campaign
And flocks and herds and wealth of grain
There, famous in her olden renown,
Ajodhya stands, the royal town,
In bygone ages built and planned
By sainted Manu's princely hand
Imperial seat! her walls extend
Twelve measured leagues from end to end
And three in width from side to side,

With square and palace beautified."

—Ramayana

The cities are mainly along the Ganges, and the people are also crowded in the Gangetic plain. Even today the Gangetic plain is thickly crowded. Benares also lies between two tributaries of the Ganges. They are Varanasi and Assi. From the two names of the rivers a new name was formed as Varnesi. Later the Britishers called it as Benares and at present it is known as Banaras.

Many kings ruled in this city Banaras, and the State was known as Kasi. But now the State as well as the city is a part of the United Province.

There are many reasons for this city becoming a holy place. Some of them are:—
(1) Because the Ganges flows from South to North, it is considered to be more Holy and famous for Morrihy and Thirtha (2) According to Hindu mythology the first spot which came into existence was Shiva Lingam, (emblem of Shiva), a mound ten miles in

(Continued on page 4)

ANNOUNCEMENT

A. BAUR & CO., LIMITED

OF COLOMBO

TAKE PLEASURE IN INFORMING THEIR CUSTOMERS IN THE
JAFFNA PENINSULA OF THE APPOINTMENT OF:

MESSRS IBRAHIM JAFFERJEE

HOSPITAL ROAD

GRAND BAZAAR

JAFFNA

AS SUB DISTRIBUTORS FOR:

'OVALTINE'

'OVALTINE'

BISCUITS, RUSKS & TABLETS

WITH EFFECT FROM 1st NOVEMBER 1952.



Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, OCTOBER, 31, 1952

Treasure These Thoughts

A man is less Godcentred to the extent he is subject to the lure of miracles and mysteries. One cannot realize the goal if one has even the least trace of desire. God is not only the ultimate but also the most intimate essence of man's being.

CABINET CONFUSION?

THE first consignment of rice from Communist China is well on its way to the Island. But the Cabinet has not made up its mind on the question of approving a long term trade pact with Mao's country. In the meantime Mr. R. G. Senanayake who has been responsible for obtaining 80,000 tons of red rice in exchange for a quantity of green rubber has unequivocally expressed his views on trade relations with a nation that has readily responded to an urgent call from this country. Now what exactly is in the mind of the Cabinet? Collective responsibility is a constitutional phrase as flexible as that much discussed commodity—rubber. Should the Cabinet assume collective responsibility taking the hint from the conclusions arrived at by the Minister of Trade and Commerce or should it turn to the U. K. and U. S. A. for inspiration and guidance?

Trade and Commercial relations like coffee room companionship should be above political suspicion. If ideological tendencies should be the criterion for entertaining trade pacts it would only mean that every country should decide on alignment with one group or the other and sail or sink with the chosen bloc. The Indian Premier has emphatically declared that his country would steer clear of the rival groups. What else can Sri Lanka do?

The Anti-Soviet bloc has become hysterical over the Sino-Lanka trade talks. Perhaps it may be that the night mare of the Red ideology has made U. S. A. and U. K. look at even simple problems seriously. We have often cautioned the leaders of this young nation against

AVOID THE PROVINCIAL VICIOUS CIRCLE

Bilingual Sri Lanka The Goal

(Memorandum submitted to the Official Languages Commission by Mr. A. Cumarasamy, M. A., Principal, Jaffna Hindu College.)

A. Official Languages.

With the object of making Sinhalese the official language of Ceylon, Mr. J. R. Jayawardena gave notice on 22nd June 1943 of a motion in the State Council recommending for the consideration of the council that steps should be taken to reach that objective "within a reasonable number of years". The Council considered the motion on 24th May 1944 and accepted it with the amendment to include Tamil also as an Official language.

The position is clear enough, Sinhalese and Tamil are to be the Official languages of Ceylon. It will not be correct to interpret this to mean—Sinhalese for the Sinhalese provinces and Tamil for the Tamil provinces. The regional language becoming the Official language for that "region" was not contemplated; it was that Sinhalese and Tamil were to be the Official languages of Ceylon and not in Ceylon.

We have to beware of the communalistic minded politicians who are now introducing the regional-Official language theory. These who quote Switzerland will do well to remember that her Federal Constitution of 1874 recognised German, French and Italian as National languages. The German Canton carries on its business in German etc. The unity and solidarity of the country is not jeopardized as the people are bilingual and most of the public servants are trilingual.

The case of the Union of S. Africa is relevant to the issue and is ap

the dangers of the Revolutionary Parties and have called for the re-organisation of the masses on ethical and spiritual basis. But that precautionary attitude cannot prevent the Government from extending its trade to suit its requirements. Clear-headedness should be a characteristic of the Cabinet as much as collective responsibility. Let the question of trade relations with China be examined judiciously and not ideologically.

plicable to Ceylon. Here English and Dutch are the official languages and all records, journals and proceedings of Parliament shall be kept in both languages and all Bills Acts and notices of general public importance or interest issued by the Government of the Union shall be in both languages.

It is in the interest of Ceylon that steps should be taken to make the people bilingual (Sinhalese and Tamil). There is hardly a province in which one of the two major communities is completely absent and to maintain the unity and solidarity of the island, the South African model is an excellent one to follow. "Both languages shall be treated on a footing of equality, and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights and privileges". The future greatness of Ceylon is assured if the "regions" are given the right and privilege of using both the languages, and all records notices of public importance are published in both languages in the "regions".

B. Official Languages & their bearing on Education

The National languages becoming the Official languages must necessarily be a matter of progressive realisation. It is obvious therefore that during the transition English shall be progressively replaced by the national languages as medium of instruction. Attempt is being made, it appears from your reports to carry on the business of the several Government Departments in the national languages. In Education too, "English" Schools are directed to use the National languages as media of instruction in Form I, to begin with, in 1953. This is the correct step, and it will then become necessary to advance this step further in Form II in the year to follow, and so on.

Normally, a pupil of Form I in 1953 will enter for the G. C. E. examination Lower level in 1957. It will be wise for the Department of Education to notify to the schools that according to the plan of

education that is being effected the G. C. E. exam. in 1957 and in subsequent years, will be conducted only in the national languages. Five year notice will be amply sufficient for this purpose.

I am not in favour of teaching a second language to a pupil before he is 11, that is during the period of primary education. The introduction of a second language in Standard III to be taught compulsorily is found nowhere in the world or it is in accordance with any educational principle. The introduction of a foreign language in Standard III deserves to be condemned as an unwise step.

A second language may be introduced at the beginning of the post-primary stage. It is essential to Ceylon that Sinhalese/Tamil should be the compulsory language in the G. C. E. This will bring about a beneficial effect towards the "oneness" of Ceylon. English as a subject may be profitably introduced to pupils when they commence the higher stage in post-primary education. The higher stage will begin immediately after the selective Test which will decide for the pupil whether he should proceed towards University and professional education or towards one of the vocational classes that are now being contemplated. Students who proceed towards University Education will find it useful to study English. Honours degrees generally require a second language, and Ceylon students can offer English as their second language. It is meaningless to impose English on all students in the island.

National languages becoming the official languages will make two Universities essentially necessary—one for the Sinhalese speaking people, and the other for the Tamil-speaking where Sinhalese/Tamil will be the medium of instruction. For the educational plan advocated in this thesis, students of either University will be proficient enough in Sinhalese and Tamil and migration of students from one University to the other can be easily done.

C. Steps to be taken

Reasons advanced against the immediate implementation of the change of medium of instruction are: (a) Dearth of qualified teachers in the national medium, for the English Schools. (b) Want of suitable text-books, (c) Want of technical terms, (d) A certain amount of aversion of people engaged in educational work to the change. They "politically"

The Path Of Dharma

The Madras Premier Mr. Rajagopalachariar while speaking at Karaikudi on 24-10-52 made an impassioned appeal to the people to eschew mutual distrust and jealousy and to develop purity of thought with trust in God. "We have got freedom but we have not got salvation. He added that they must all be as industrious as ants. They must follow the path of dharma which had the capacity of time and cement of bringing together. Political methods and dharmaic principle—should be blended in order that these might have the desired result. Gandhiji succeeded because he followed this principle. If this method had not been followed by the Father of the Nation they would not have got their freedom. People should do good things just as Dr. Alagappa Chettiar has done by donating a beautiful college in this place.

commend the idea as par excellence yet cry "halt", "Time is not yet", and manoeuvre to put the changing day off.

Your commission has recommended the steps to be taken for the purpose of accelerating the use of the national languages as Official Languages. The Training Colleges should provide a compulsory course in Tamil and Sinhalese to qualify teachers for service in any part of the island. A glossary of technical terms and idioms is being prepared. The translation Bureau can expedite its work with the assistance of Universities in the province of Madras, for books in Tamil; Sinhalese text books have, of course, to be produced locally.

People have not become swabasha-minded. "English tradition" yet holds sway. But with the working of the Departments in the Swabashas, the old tradition will soon give way to the new in creation.

D. Lastly

We must avoid moving in the provincial vicious circle. Things will take form only when the start is given. The Education Department has taken the step with the 1st Form of 1953, and I am confident that if the step taken proceeds on with its pace, Ceylon within the next ten years will become fully fledged Swabasha and bilingual everywhere, lower and higher. Ceylon will discover "itself" for herself and the outside world. A consummation to be devoutly wished for" and worked for.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
POINT PEDROTestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 477In the matter of the intestate
estate and effects of the late
Varithamby Sithamparap-
pillai of Puloly South
DeceasedPonnachichippillai widow of
Sithamparappillai of Puloly
South
Vs
Petitioner

1. Kandasamy Thamothearam-
pillai and
2. Wife Sellammah
3. Sithamparappillai Sivasubra-
maniam all of Puloly South
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before A. W. Nadas-
raja Esquire District Judge
Point Pedro on the 4th day of
September 1952 in the presence
of Mr. T. Ponnambalam
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the petition and
affidavit of the petitioner dated
the 4th day of September 1952
and 3rd day of September 1952
having been read:

It is ordered that the peti-
tioner as widow of the de-
ceased Varithamby Sitham-
parappillai be declared en-
titled to have letters of admi-
nistration and that letters of
administration be issued to
her accordingly unless the
Respondents or any other per-
son shall appear before this

Local Government
ServicePost of Revenue & Works
Overseer, Grade II
Village Committee,
Chankanai (Jaffna Dist.)Applications are invited for
the above post.2. Salary scale: Rs. 480-
12-720 p. a.3. Closing date of applica-
tions—8th November 1952.4. Conveying either direct-
ly or indirectly will be a dis-
qualification.5. For full particulars see
Part IV of the Govt. Gazette
of 24.10.52.S. S. MOORTHY,
Chairman, V. C.,
Chankanai.Chankanai, Oct. 11, 1952.
(M. 152. 31.)

Court on or before the 9th day
of October 1952 and show
sufficient cause to the satisfac-
tion of this Court to the con-
trary.

This 4th day of September 1952

Sgd. A. W. Nadasajah
District JudgeTime to show cause extended
for 23-10-52Sgd. A. W. Nadasajah
D. J.

23-10-52

Time to show cause extended
for 6-11-52Sgd. A. W. Nadasajah
District Judge
O 106 28 & 31)St. Patrick's College
ADMISSION TESTS

The admission Tests for
1953 will be held on Satur-
day, Nov 1st at 9 a. m.
in the College Hall.

Application forms avail-
able at the Rector's
Office

T. M. F. LONG O. M. I.
M. 139. 21 to 31)Mahajana College
Tellippalai

Admissions in 1953

Applications for admission
should be made, in forms
available at the College Office,
on or before 30th November
1952.

Entrance Test:— S. S. C.
and below: December 20th
1952.

University Entrance, Arts &
Science: January 17th: 1953.

T. T. Jayaratnam,
Principal.Tellippalai
27-10-52
(M. 148. 28, 31 & 4)GOVT. TENDERS
Dept. of Industries (Salt)

Tenders for weighing out
salt to purchasers at Tendai
mannar Salt Store and trans-
porting bagged salt to Kan-
kesanturai Railway Station.

For particulars see Part I—
Section II, Govt. Gazette
24-10-52, copies of which are
available for perusal at all
Post Offices.

Order Absolute in the
First InstanceIN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1525In the matter of the last will
and testament of the late
Raja Ratnam Nalliah of
Jaffna Town.Deceased.
Sornam Nalliah widow of
Raja Ratnam Nalliah of
Jaffna Town.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for
final determination before
K. D. de Silva Esquire
District Judge Jaffna on the
29 day of September 1952 in
the presence of Mr. K. V.
Navaretnam Proctor on the
part of the petitioner and
the affidavit of the petitioner
dated 29-9-52 having been
read:

It is ordered that the las
will and testament of the late
Raja Ratnam Nalliah the
deceased dated 24th April
1929 and attested by T. Aru-
maiyagam Notary Public
under No. 233 and now
deposited in this court be and
the same is hereby declared
proved:

It is further declared that
the petitioner Sornam Nalliah
widow of Raja Ratnam
Nalliah is the Executrix
named in the said will and
that she is entitled to have
probate of the same issued
to her accordingly.

This 29th day of September
1952.Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge
(O 109 31 & 4).ORDER ABSOLUTE IN
THE FIRST INSTANCEIN THE DISTRICT COURT
OF JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1520In the matter of the last will
and testament of the late
Nagalingam Gulasingham
of Anaicottai JaffnaDeceased
Grace Parimalam Gulasing-
ham of Anaicottai Jaffna
Petitioner

This matter coming on for
final determination before
K. D. de Silva Esquire Dis-
trict Judge Jaffna on the 18th
day of September 1952 in the
presence of Mr. J. Patrick
Proctor on the part of the
petitioner and the affidavit of
the petitioner dated 4-8-52
having been read:

It is ordered that the last
will of the late Nagalingam
Gulasingham the deceased
dated 7th August 1942 and
attested by K. Arumugam
Notary Public under No.
18937 and now deposited in
this court be and the same is
hereby declared proved:

It is further declared that
the petitioner Grace Pari-
malam Gulasingham is the
executrix named in the said
will and that she is entitled
to have probate of the same
issued to her accordingly.

This 1st day of October 1952

Sgd. K. D. de Silva
District Judge
(O 108 31 & 4)East Bengal
Minorities

Their Sense of Insecurity

On return from a tour of
some districts in East Pakis-
tan, the Indian Minister for
Minority Affairs, Shri C. C.
Biswas said in a Press inter-
view in Calcutta on October
26 that the introduction of
passport system of travel
created scare which was
responsible for the heavy
exodus of Hindus from East
Pakistan. But he said:
"You had to go behind the
passport system and find out
what was in the background
of scare". He added that the
general feeling among the
Hindus in East Bengal (East
Pakistan) was that they
appeared to be suffering from
a sense of insecurity.

Hindus in East Pakistan
seemed to be suffering from a
sort of minority complex
which made them feel that
they were not equal citizens
of Pakistan with members of
the majority community.

The Passport system, Shri
Biswas observed, had created
difficulties in the way of
travel from one country to
other. But the basic question
was whether there should be
any desire to leave the
country if one felt safe and
secure in a place where he
had been living for genera-
tions together. Such a
person never thought of
leaving his place. Passport
or no passport he was not
at all exercised as to how or
whether he should be able to
leave his residence as and
when opportunity arose.

Shri Biswas therefore felt
that it would be wrong to
suppose that passport gave
the whole explanation of the
matter of the recent heavy
exodus from East Pakistan.

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNATestamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1505 TIn the matter of the Last
Will of the late Rasamma
wife of R. Gnanasekara-
kurukkal of Chivatharu.Deceased
R. Gnanasekarakurukkal of
Chivatharu.
Vs.

- 1 G. Thangamma,
- 2 Iswaryamma widow of
Sathasiva Kurukkal of
Colombuthurai

Respondents.

This matter of the Petition
praying that 2nd Respondent
be appointed Guardian-ad-
litem over 1st Respondent and
Last Will No. 112 be declared
proved coming on for dispo-
sal before K. D. de Silva,
Esquire District Judge Jaffna
in the presence of Mr. C. T.
Kumaraswamy Proctor. It is
ordered that 2nd Respondent
be appointed Guardian-ad-
litem over 1st Respondent
and that the Last Will No.
112 be declared proved unless
the Respondents shall show
sufficient cause to the con-
trary on the 17th November
1952.

Sgd. K. D. de Silva,
District Judge,
6-10-52
(O. 107. 31 & 4)

—Our Astrological Feature—

WEEKLY FORECASTS

"SRI PATY"

FROM 2-11-52 TO 8-11-52

ARIES Aswini, Barani, Kar-
tikai 1st part [Medha Rasi]

There will be some im-
provement in your domestic
affairs this week. Profession-
ally also a fairly successful
period. New ventures will
bring in the desired results.
Take care of health week-end.

TAURUS Kartikai 2, 3, 4,
Rohini, Mirugasirisha 1, 2
[Idapa Rasi]

You will be able to triumph
over your competitors this
week. But petty official
troubles and domestic worries
shown. Ill health to children
also indicated.

GEMINI Mirugasirisha 3, 4,
Thiruvathirai, Punarpusam 1,
2, 3 [Mithuna Rasi]

Your friends will help you
out of some difficulties this
week. Financially a good
time but you will not be able
to save anything. Misunder-
standings with the married
partner or troubles through
wives relatives shown.

CANCER Punarpoosa 4,
Poosa, Ayilya [Kataka Rasi]

New ventures should be
handled with care. Unless
you are extremely careful
You may be made a scapegoat
you will find it difficult to
come to a decision on some
important issues this week.

LEO Maha, Poora, Uttira 1,
[Singha Rasi]

A very favourable week for
new undertakings. Domestic
harmony & triumph over com-
petitors also promised. Some
good news from unexpected
quarters promised.

VIRGO Uttira 2, 3, 4, Atta,
Chittirai 1, 2 [Kanni Rasi]

The whole of Sunday and
Monday morning likely to up-
set you much. You will find
it difficult to launch or oper-
ate anything successfully.
Rest of the week slightly
favourable but no substantial
achievement promised.

LIBRA Chittirai 3, 4, Swati,
Visaka 1, 2, 3, [Thula Rasi]

The first half of the week
likely to upset you much.
You will find it difficult to
steer clear of difficulties.
Your relatives will cause you
much expenditure. Second
half of the week promises
some good news.

SCORPION Visaka 4, Anu-
sha, Kettai [Vrischika Rasi]

Petty official troubles and
misunderstandings with friends
and relatives shown this week.
Wednesday afternoon Thurs-
day and Friday worst out of
the lot. Week end may bring
in some financial luck.

SAGITTARIUS Moolam, Poo-
radam, Uttiradam 1. [Thanu
Rasi]

Your health will not be
very satisfactory this week.
Petty official troubles also
shown. New ventures will
bring in good result after
much labour. Saturday must
be spent with care.

CAPRICORNUS Uttiradam
2, 3, 4. Thiruvonam, Avittam
1, 2. [Makara Rasi]

Your paternal relatives will
cause you much annoyance
and expenditure this week.
Don't rely much on friend's
promises. Some strangers will
be of much help to you week
end.

AQUARIUS Avittam 3, 4
Satayam, Pooraddati 1, 2, 3
[Kumbha Rasi]

Your friends will help you
much this week. Favours
from brothers and sisters also
shown. Schemes in your
hand at present must bring in
some good results soon.

PISCES Pooraddati 4, Ut-
tiraddati, Revati. [Meena
Rasi]

Except for minor domestic
troubles this week looks prom-
ising. You will be able to
achieve something substan-
tial and your merits will be
recognised. A romantic week
end promised.

Banaras Ancient And Modern

(Continued from Page 1)

diameter, which became the habitation of rishis and gods. Here Lord Shiva (God of the Universe) lived with his consort Parvati for thousands of years, and there Ganesh (Elephant-god of wisdom) was born to them. Another story in the legends is found in this manner—When Shiva cut off one of the heads of Brahma in a quarrel with him, and while carrying it, the head fell in Benares and disappeared. It was here that the mother Ganges was deified as a goddess riding the crocodile.

Many pilgrims from Tibet, China, Malaya, Ceylon, South India, Africa flock to this place to have a dip in the river Ganges. Even tourists from America and Europe visit this holy city. The Hindus believe, that if they bathe in the Ganges, then their sins will be washed away. Very old people live near the banks of the river and finally they die in Benares. If they die in Benares they think they will have no rebirth. That means they will be one with God. The burning Ghats near the banks are always found with cremation ceremonies day and night. There are separate Ghats for bathing. The pandas (brahmins) will be there to perform religious ceremonies. But if foreigners come there, sometimes they are forced to pay more for the ceremonies or in other words plundered mercilessly. Sometimes foreigners are taken to nook and corners of the lanes and forced to pay all that they have.

Sri Viswanath Temple

The temple is sacred for the Hindus. There are so many temples, but all visit first Sri Viswanath temple in Benares. The original temple was destroyed by the Muslim kings and a Mosque has been built over it, leaving some remnants on the rear side. The original temple was built about 490 A. D. This temple was destroyed many times by the Muslims, the last attack being by Aurangzeb in 1670 A. D. and a mosque was built over it. The former temple was situated in the north of the present temple. The idol disappeared when the temple was attacked by the Muslims. At that time the Lingam was made of gold. Later Rani Ahalyabai of Indore built the present temple in 1775 A. D. The temple is a small one and the main shrine measures about nine feet square. Private ownership is established by a Brahmin of Pandas for over 100 years. At present it is managed by a Board of Trustees.

There are nearly 64 Ghats, (bathing places and cremation grounds), among these seven are important.

(1) Nagwa Ghat (2) Assi Ghat (3) Harichandra Ghat (4) Kedar Ghat (5) Dassawamedha Ghat (6) Manikarnika Ghat and (7) Panchaganga Ghat.

According to the legends Rajah Harichandra played his important part, thousands

of years ago, in this Kasi. Tulasidas composed his famous Ramayana here. Shankara established his supremacy of Vedanta cult in Kasi. Lord Buddha (Sakya Mani) preached his first sermons to his five disciples in Sarnath, about seven miles from Kasi. Sri Malaviya founded the famous "Benares Hindu University" in this Kasi. This is the biggest University in the East. Lastly the oldest city in the world has been able to supply the national emblem to the modern Independent Democratic Republic of India.

Sarnath

Sarang-nath means Lord of the deer. This village by the name of Sarnath, about seven miles from Banaras is noted for Buddhist pilgrimage. Lord Buddha spent ten years of his life in Sarnath. He preached for the first time his four sermons to his five disciples after enlightenment in this place. This happened about 2473 years ago.

The monastery and the stupa were destroyed by Aurangzeb in 1760 A. D. and the ruins are found in this village. Over the ruins a tower like structure is found on the way to Sarnath. This is known as Chawkhandi. The tower is octagonal in shape. The visitors can climb up to the top of the tower and have an aerial view of Sarnath. This tower was constructed by Akbar in 1588 A. D. This spot is claimed to be the place where Lord Buddha met his five disciples.

Then we come to the excavated area where the ruins could be seen for a long distance. The main shrine was discovered in (1918—1919) by the Archaeological Department. The ruins of the monasteries are found near the main shrine and on the western side there is an enclosure which contains Asoka's column. The pillar was broken by the Muslims out of mad fury. The pieces of the column are found in the enclosure. The stupa built by Asoka is seen in a ruined condition. This was built to commemorate the first teachings of Lord Buddha to his five disciples.

Now we come to the new temple built under the guidance of the founder of the Maha Bodhi Society the late Ven. Angarika Dharmapala. The Holy Relics presented by Indian Govt. are kept here. The building is of a huge stature, built according to Ceylon style. The inner walls of the temple are adorned with scenes from the life of Lord Buddha by two famous artists of Japan, specially sent by the Japanese Govt. The compound is spacious and covers a space of five acres.

There is a Chinese Buddhist temple recently built according to the Chinese style. The Maha Bodhi Society is running a primary school and a host primary school. Nearly 900 children are receiving education. There is a Hindi Training College, fine library,

Jaffna Hindu College

NEW ADMISSIONS 1953

Applications should reach the Principal before the 21st of November on forms obtainable in the office.

A. CUMARASWAMY,
Principal.
(M 143 24, 28 & 31)

dharmasala, and a free dispensary for villagers. Nearly six hundred patients get treatment every month. The dispensary is well equipped and a qualified doctor is in charge of it. All these institutions are managed by the Maha Bodhi Society of India. In all 30 acres of land were purchased by the society and the major part of the financial help was got from Ceylon Buddhists.

There is a Sivan temple which was built during San karacharya's time. It is built on a sand mound and a pond is in front of the temple. Formerly there was a moat round the ancient ruins, but now the moat could be seen only on the northern side. The pond must have been part of the moat. Once a year festival is held in this temple.

There is a Burmese dharma sala on the north-western corner. A Jain temple and dharmasalas are found by the side of the ruins. This temple was built in 182 A. D. and contains the image of 11th Thirthankar Shreansh Nath, who attained Tirthankarship in a village—Singhpur, one mile away from the temple.

Benares Hindu University

Sri Pandit Madam Mohan Malaviya was the founder of the great monumental institution in the year 1916. This is the first and the biggest residential University of India. It is the biggest University in Asia also. The gorgeous buildings which are built according to plans are like a planned town. The library which is in the centre has 150,000 painted pictures and many books in various topics, the books and papers being well arranged in the centre. The quarters for professors are in a row of huge buildings. Then another row of playgrounds are found. In the next row there are the various faculties. There is a motor bus service inside the University compound and 20 miles of road wind through the buildings. The University compound is six sq miles. The value of the buildings is estimated at two crores. Nearly 8,000 students are studying in the University with about 100 professors. The University is famous for its Engineering section. There are museums in Geology, Zoology and Botany with many exhibits. There is a guest house for the visitors to the University. The University is fully equipped. For a visitor it will take a week to see the whole University. The simplicity of the residential quarters is impressive, and nearly 5,000 students reside in six hotels. It has its own electricity, water supply post office, and printing press. In the near future the University bids fair to develop into a Temple of Indian learning and culture.

ORDER ABSOLUTE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 1519

In the matter of the last will and testament of Kanapathippillai Kandiah of Moolai.

Deceased.

Thangamuthu widow of Kanapathippillai Kandiah of Moolai.

Petitioner.

This matter coming on for final disposal before K. D. de Silva Esquire District Judge of Jaffna on the 18th day of September 1952 in the presence of Messrs Subramaniam and Somasundaram proctors on the part of the petitioner above-named and he addidavit of the petitioner dated 27th day of August 1952 and the affidavit of the attesting Notary and witnesses dated 27th day of August 1952 having been read:

It is ordered that the Last will and Testament of the said Kanapathippillai Kandiah bearing No. 700 dated 14th June 1952 and attested by T. Vannianathan Notary Public the original of which has been produced and deposited in this Court be and the same is hereby declared proved and it is further declared that the said Thangamuthu widow of Kanapathippillai Kandiah is sole executrix named in the said Last Will and she is entitled to have probate

Fatal Motor Van Accident

Mylu Sinnappu who was pulling a hand cart along the Hospital Road on 26th at 4-30 p. m. was fatally knocked down by Martain Appuhamy who was driving a Motor Van from the opposite direction. The injured man was removed to the Hospital where he died.

Mr. C. V. Udalgama Jaffna Magistrate held the magisterial inquiry at the spot at 8 a. m.

Mr. B. N. Dole, Chief Inspector of Police led evidence.

T. Theivanai, Pedru Rayappu, Ratnam Mariathan, P. Chelliah gave evidence.

They all stated that the van was driven in a dangerous manner and dangerous speed, knocked against the cart and dragged the deceased to a distance of 20 yards.

The Magistrate allowed the accused in bail of Rs. 2,000/- and postponed further inquiry for the 4th November.

thereof issued to her accordingly.

K. D. de Silva
District Judge.
This 18th day of Sept, 1952
(O. 105. 28 & 31)

Social Play--Super Attraction

in aid of the

SAIVA PARIPALANA SABAI
NAVALAR ASHRAMAM

ON

SATURDAY 6TH DECEMBER 1952

at the

JAFFNA TOWN HALL

The Co-operative Officers' Recreation Club
will stage their latest hit

**"Susilavin ★
★ Kathal"**

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