

Volume 11

April 1999

Part 1

Process Fee Revised

Through the notification published in Karnataka Gazette dated 28-1-1999 the process fee payable in the High Court has been revised. The revised process fee will be Rs. 20/- for each Respondent in the case of notice and Rs. 25/- for emergent notice. In the case where order of TI is to be communicated process fee of Rs. 25/- has to be paid.

Point Blank

□ They are expected to behave in a highly responsible manner in the society, being legal luminaries, but have stooped to the level of frustrated trade union workers.

-Sri J.H. Patel while commenting about the recent violent agitation at Hubli-Dharwar demanding a bench of the Karnataka High Court.

□ How can you blame the executive? Judges are not angels. They were you and I and just because they wear the robes of judges does not transform them into angels.

-Mr. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer, former Supreme Court Judge, while recently addressing the state level lawyers conference organised by the bar council of Maharashtra and Goa at Aurangabad.

Miscellany

□ Next time when you meet Mr. Justice Y. Bhaskar Rao, Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka, you may be in surprise as the judge may talk to you in Kannada. Presently he is taught Kannada by a senior government officer of the Department of Kannada and Culture Sri N. Gnanamurthy. Wishing all success to the high profile student in his endeavour.

□ Mr. Puttige R. Ramesh, Advocate, has prepared a subject wise sitting list of High Court Judges, a copy of which has been sent to "Communique". The same is very useful to lawyers practising before the High Court. Due to space constraint "Communique" is unable to carry the details. Interested Advocates may secure copies of the same personally from Mr. P.R. Ramesh or K. Suryanarayana Rao, Advocates.

Campus Watch

□ National Law School of India University Bangalore, team comprising Ms. Sapna Khajura, Ms. Priya Pillai and Mr. Dipen Sabharwal, won the prestigious Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition held at Washington in late March 1999.

□ As per the complaint lodged with Mahadevapura Police Station a foreign student studying in NLSIU, Bangalore was raped on the night of 9-4-99 by one Sujit Cheriyan[22] a B.Com., student studying in a Rajajinagar College. According to the complaint the Accused being motor cycle borne offered to give a lift to the victim who was in search of an auto rickshaw. The police have nabbed the Accused and three of his friends who were present in the house where the offence was committed.

□ Close on the heels of winning the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition, the team from NLSIU comprising Mr. Prashant R. Deshpande and Mr. Anand Damodaran, students of Fourth Year LL.B.(Hon.) won the International Client Interviewing and Counselling Competition recently held at Chicago, USA. In the three way final the Indian duo defeated the teams from USA and South Africa. The subjects of counselling involved child pornography and homicide, fabrication of accounts and crime involving an activist wanting to set fire to bio-engineered crops etc. This is the first time that the competition has been won by an Asian team since it was instituted thirty years ago by the International Bar Association in tandem with the International Client Counselling Committee.

Lahari Foundation

Lahari Foundation has received the following donations from Advocates during April 99:

Mr. B.K. Sridhar Rs. 1,000/-
Mr. H.R. Shankaranarayana, Rs. 475/-

Symposium on State Budget

On 1-4-99 Sri V. Madhu, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes in Karnataka, inaugurated a symposium on State Budget 1999-2000 at Bangalore. Karnataka Tax Consultant Association had organised the symposium. Sri S.K. Nahar, President, KTCA, welcomed the participants. The speakers included Sri S. Narayana Sri E.R. Indrakumar, Advocates and Sri D.R. Balaji Singh, Additional Commissioner, Commercial Taxes (legal). Sri D.R. Srikantiah, president FKCCI, presided over the function. While Sri S. Narayana, Sri E.R. Indrakumar and Sri D.R. Srikantiah highlighted the drawbacks in the budget vis-a-vis, trade, industry and commerce, Sri V. Madhan and Sri D.R. Balaji Singh highlighted the positive aspects of the current budget. Sri B.T. Manohar, Tax Consultant and Chairman of Tax Committee, FKCCI moderated the symposium apart from proposing vote of thanks.

News Panorama

□ Mr. Justice Chalendo Sakalamade of Ndola High Court in Zambia declared on 31-3-99 the former Zambian President Kenneth David Kaunda was not a Zambian but a stateless person. Legal Affairs minister Mr. Remmy Mushota informed the press persons that Mr. Kaunda whose political career dated back to 1950s was born to Malavian parents and had obtained Zambian citizenship fraudulently using his Presidential powers.

□ Presently Mr. John A. Gotti acting boss of the Gambino crime family is standing trial in an American court on the charge that the family reaped more than twenty million dollars from mafia rackets in the New York city region from the mid 80s to 1997. The accused is assisted by three member defence team, which includes 28 years old Bombay born Ms. Sarita Kedia. Her father Prahlad Rai Kedia practised law at Bombay High Court and when Sarita was hardly 11 months old he moved to US where he taught criminal justice. Sarita is married to a fellow law graduate Geoffrey Goldberg a Jew by faith. Sarita works for the shargel law firm Bruce and Cutler.

Around the Courts

□ Article 25 of the Constitution provides the right to minorities to offer namaz or construct mosque on their land:

In a significant judgment delivered on 26-3-99 a division bench of the Allahabad High Court comprising Justice M. Katju and Justice Bhanwar Singh has ruled that members of muslim community could freely offer namaz or construct mosque on their land as per the constitutional guarantee provided to them under Article 25 of the Constitution. The bench held that this right cannot be denied to them on the basis of apprehension by the state that there might be communal tension if namaz was offered or mosque constructed on their own land. However, the court held that this right should not be utilised by the minority community to block the roads or obstruct the passage of anyone.

□ Sections 12 and 13 of the Passport Act 1967-carrying passports issued by two countries, not amounts to an offence:

In a judgment dated 29-3-99 the Supreme Court has ruled that merely carrying passports issued by two countries did not amount to an offence under the Passport Act. The court acquitted an appellant who was convicted for simultaneously carrying passport issued by India and Pakistan.

□ Section 25 of the Contract Act, 1872- Bank loan against mortgage-charging of compound interest and contractual rate of interest whether the court can interfere and reduce the interest?:

The court cannot interfere and reduce the interest or disallow compounding on the ground that bank has extended the loan against mortgage. Mortgaging property is to secure loan and has nothing to do with the quantum of interest charged. JT 1999(1) SC 145. State Bank of India Vs. Yasangi Venkateswara Rao.

Law is mighty, necessity is mightier

-Goethe

An Objective Appraisal

Article 214 of the Constitution prescribes that there shall be a High Court for each state. Scope of Article 231 speaks of judges of the same High Court directed to sit at two different places within the same state to determine cases allocated to them by the Chief Justice. The collegium of judges, though remain judges of the same High Court, such of the judges who sit at a different place other than the principal seat of the High Court constitute what is popularly known as the bench of the High Court. In this background what is vigorously pursued by the lawyers practising in northern part of the state in for the establishment of a bench of the High Court of Karnataka in that region. These demand cannot perse be dismissed as unjust or trivial. Taking into account the aspirations of the people of the northern part of the state to enable them to secure expeditious and cheaper justice delivery system in their region itself the demand acquires legitimacy and therefore requires positive consideration. This demand cannot be dubbed as unnatural or unusual since Karnataka is not the first state in the country where such a demand has come from. A number of other states have such benches in existence. Even a small state like Rajasthan has a principal bench and an additional bench to boast off. Added to this there are no apparent yardsticks on the basis of which additional benches are created in various states.

However, the legitimacy of the demand does not mean that it can be further substantiated through violent means. In the light of the ongoing agitations it is good of the Chief Justice of Karnataka to have appointed a committee of five sitting judges of the High Court to examine the proposal and submit a report at the earliest. Considering the setting up of such a committee it is for the agitators to think as to whether a reasonable time should be given to the committee and a congenial atmosphere is created for the committee to consider the demand for the creation of an additional bench of the High Court. It is also for the

agitators to decide as to whether they should make suitable representations/petitions before the committee apart from convincing the legitimacy of the demand.

However, the agitators seems to have failed to have considered the hurdles they have to encounter before achieving their objective. The agitators will have to seriously ponder over some of the aspects connected with their demand and urgently find solutions to those aspects. The developments which have taken place in the recent past indicate that the various agitations have no longer remained in the hands of the lawyers. Either the anti-social elements have infiltrated into these movements or anti-democratic methods are adopted by the agitators. Unfortunately there has been no unanimity with regard to the place where the additional bench of the High Court requires to be established to give credibility to their demand. Desparate approach with regard to the venue would only weaken the demand and more than one place is suggested by different section of the bar as a possible venue for the proposed bench of the High Court. It is no longer secret different national/regional political parties are backing the demands of the lawyers of different sub-regions and therefore the demand has acquired a political overtone. Therefore it is high time that the various sub-regional interests should amicably resolve the most suitable venue by forgetting their sub-regional aspirations to give teeth to their demand.

People of northern Karnataka have ignored another important aspect namely that the lawyers from their region practicing before the High Court have to give up their exclusive privilege in the event of the establishment of a new bench in the region. Naturally they may not be enthusiastic about extending their support to the demand. The High Court judges may not also be interested at the first sight the possibility of an additional bench being established as some of them have to move out of Bangalore much against their volition.

An Approach to Justice

Prof. R.B. Guttal, Advocate

What is justice? This question has been answered in different ways to satisfy the quest in man for justice. It is stated that justice is virtue giving every one his due. According to some, justice is nothing but happiness or the greatest happiness of the greatest number. Jesus Christ said that justice comes from God through faith. Now all jurists agree that justice is an attribute of God. Thus it is considered that it is not the work of intelligence alone but also the work of spirituality. If justice is the secret which God reveals to men of excellent virtue and for those who have no predilections, then absolute justice is an impossibility in this mundane world. In our practical life we have chosen law as the means to obtain justice and our basic law is contained in our Constitution. Same is the position in almost all the civilised nations.

Having said so much let us try to find out justice in our legal system. People are under the impression that they get justice only in the courts. This is not correct and this has been made clear in the preamble of our Constitution itself. Thus there is mention of justice-social, economic and political in favour of the people of India. Judges do justice by deciding the cases in accordance with law, legislators do justice by enacting just laws and the executive wing of the government does justice by implementing the laws in a honest manner. But this is not happening at present and it is for this reason there is mass poverty and misery all over the country. "It must be realised that a state which is founded on justice will ever remain strong and united," said Boden Leimer. This very expression is found in our sruthis, but there the word used is "dharma" in place of "justice". If justice is considered as the greatest happiness of the greatest number then there is absolutely no justice in our country, because there is the greatest misery of the greatest number and there is only the greatest happiness of the smallest number. So this is no justice. Therefore a heavy responsibility is cast upon the judicial wing of the state which is mainly made up of the lawyers. As stated by Justice Warren E. Burger, a strong, independent, competent legal profession is imperative to any free people. In order to avoid various injustices and the menace of corruption, judicial activism is necessary. In this context it is necessary to remember the prophetic statement of Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer that, "The vanishing point of fearless lawyer is the starting point of lawless ruler."

Now we have reached the point of erosion of rule of law and our legal system itself may crumble in the course of time. Before such a thing happens some stalwarts in the judiciary

should rise to the occasion and try to suppress corruption and all sorts of injustices. Legal profession is a social institution mainly responsible for the implementation of equal justice. Similarly the legal profession can change the society and contribute for the society and contribute for the well being of society. Henry Sidwick said, "In determining a nation's rank, in a political civilisation, no test is more decisive than the degree in which justice, as defined by law, it actually realised in its judicial administration." So the nation's destiny is in the hands of judiciary and the lawyers who play the important role in the judiciary. Indian lawyers gained great esteem during the struggle for independence. Now again they can lead the struggle for social justice by rendering their service to eradicate corruption. Lawyers directly and indirectly help in transforming the attitudes and beliefs of the people. In the end it is necessary to remember that just as eternal vigilance is said to be the price of liberty, telling the truth without fear or favour is the price of justice.

Golden Jubilee Celebration

On 14-4-1999 Mr. Justice Y. Bhaskar Rao, Chief Justice of High Court of Karnataka inaugurated the golden jubilee celebration of the Munsiff Court at Tiptur. He also laid foundation stone for the golden jubilee memorial building of Tiptur Bar Association. The function was presided over by Mr. Justice P. Viswanath Shetty, judge, High Court of Karnataka and the administrative judge of the Tumkur District. Mr. Justice H.N. Narayan and Mr. Justice B.S. Sreenivasa Rao, judges of the High Court of Karnataka, Mr. M.N. Shankar Bhat, District and sessions judge, Tumkur, also participated in the function as chief guests.

Binding Nature of Ratio Decidendi

Justice B.N. Srikrishna

In the aftermath of demolition of Babri Masjid communal riots broke out in various parts of the country and more particularly in the metropolis of Mumbai. Mr. Justice B.N. Srikrishna was appointed as one man commission to enquire into the causes leading to the communal riots and suggest remedial measures etc. His report, which was outright rejected by the Government of Maharashtra, has become a household name. Justice Srikrishna was recently in Bangalore to deliver the keynote address of a seminar hosted by Karnataka State Commission of Jurists. Considering the importance of the subject the keynote address presented by the learned judge on the occasion is serialised in "Communique". The first instalment of the writeup is published in this part.

-Editor

The Doctrine of Precedents

Every lawyer familiar with the system of English common law is well aware of the principle of hoary heritage which goes by the name of "stare decisis" or "the doctrine of precedents". Shortly put, it means that other things being equal, the Judge is bound to follow the principle laid down in an earlier case. Of course, there are subtler nuances of this principle as to its operation vertically or horizontally, but the principle is the same.

The hierarchy of courts plays an important role in the operation of this principle is concerned. Precedents of the superior courts (in India the *Supreme Court and the High Court*) are binding on the subordinate courts. As between the Supreme Court and the High Court, precedents of cases decided by the Supreme Court are binding on the High Courts. There is no difficulty so far. The difficulty arises only when we consider the binding effect of precedents of courts of co-ordinate jurisdiction. As far as High Courts are concerned, the principle commonly accepted is that a decision of a division bench binds another division bench. Similarly, a decision of a full bench would bind another full bench. Here again, if the benches are not composed of equal number of judges, the decision of the larger bench would bind the smaller.

Abandonment by House of Lords

When this principle is rigidly applied to the Apex Court, it may lead to a measure of undesired ossification and brittleness in the law. In fact, in England, the House of Lords considered itself absolutely bound by its own precedents from the middle of the 19th century ever since the decision in *London Street Tramways v. L.C.C.* (1898 AC 375) wherein Lord Halsbury said "A decision of this House once given upon a point of law is conclusive upon this House afterwards...." Feeling asphyxiated by

the oppressive effect of this doctrine, the House of Lords declared in 1966 that henceforth the House would be free to depart from its own decisions. Lord Gardiner, L.C., on behalf of himself and others, declared on July 26, 1966:

"Their Lordships regard the use of precedent as an indispensable foundation upon which to decide what is the law and its application to individual cases. It provides at least some degree of certainty upon which individuals can rely in the conduct of their affairs, as well as a basis for orderly development of legal rules.

Their Lordships nevertheless recognise that too rigid adherence to precedent may lead to injustice in a particular case and also unduly restrict the future development of the law. They propose therefore to modify their present practice and, while treating former decisions of this House as normally binding, to depart from a previous decision when it appears right to do so.

In this connection they will bear in mind the danger of disturbing retrospectively the basis on which contracts, settlements of property and fiscal arrangements have been entered into and also the especial need for certainty as to the criminal law.

This announcement is not intended to affect the use of precedent elsewhere than in this House. (Emphasis supplied).

Interestingly, this decision of the House of Lords was neither an administrative nor a judicial act. Though there were murmurs of criticism in the community of lawyers, by and large the legal community appeared to have heaved a sigh of relief and attuned itself to thinking in those terms. The rigour of the doctrine which shackled the House of Lords from 1898 was considerably softened by what was styled as a "practice statement" by the Lord Chancellor.

To be Continued

A View Point- P.M. Jalisatgi

Appropose Justice C. Shivappa's removal as a judge of the Madras High Court a grave constitutional impropriety has been committed by the high constitutional authorities viz. the President of India and the Chief Justice of India. Perhaps a public interest litigation questioning the validity of the removal of Justice C. Shivappa from the office of a judge of the High Court can be filed either before the Supreme Court or any High Court. The result of such a litigation is of utmost importance from the point of view of all those concerned with the health of the judiciary.

Article 217(1) provides that every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the state and in the case of a judge other than the Chief Justice the Chief Justice of the High Court and such judge shall hold office until he attains the age of 62 years. Proviso to the said Article states that a judge may resign his office, can be removed by way of impeachment or the office becomes vacant on the judge being appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court or transferred by the President to any other High Court. Of course death of an incumbent judge also results in the vacancy of the post. Except as provided under Article 217 of the Constitution a judge cannot be forced out of his office. Any such forcible removal is not sanctioned by the Constitution. At the time of his appointment Justice Shivappa's date of birth having been considered as 11-12-1938 he had right to be in the office till 10-12-2000. Therefore his removal before the said date is arbitrary, whimsical and unsustainable.

Miscellany

□ In a function held at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at Bangalore on 31-3-99 Mr. Justice A.J. Sadashiva, Chairman Karnataka State Legal Services Authority, inaugurated a conference hall dedicated in memory of late Justice E.S. Venkataramaiah.

□ Mr. M.G. Vykuntaswamy, Advocate, opened his law chamber on 17-4-99 at No. 4, I Main Road, Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore-560 022.

News Focus

□ On 7-4-99 Sri Visveswara Teertha Swamiji of Tejawar Mutt, Udupi, addressed the members of AAB, High Court Unit, on the topic "Nyaya and Dharma"

□ On 11-4-99 Mr. Justice M.F. Saldanha, judge, Karnataka High Court, inaugurated one day convention of the Presidents and Secretaries of Federation of Bar Association in Karnataka at the High Court.

□ On 12-4-99 Mr. Justice M.F. Saldanha, judge Karnataka High Court, inaugurated All India Advocates' Invitation Cricket Tournament at KSCA Stadium, Bangalore.

□ On 14-4-99 Mr. Justice [Retd.] A.J. Sadashiva, Executive Chairman, Karnataka Legal Services Authority, inaugurated a seminar on "Indian Constitution-50 years present critical situation" jointly organised by All India Lawyers Union and Canara Bank SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association, Viveka. Speakers included prof. Babu Mathew, NLSIU, Prof. B. Venkatakrishnappa, Former Principal, B.M.S. Law College and Sri Ramzan Darga, Sub-editor, Sudha.

□ On 17-4-99 annual day celebration of AAB was held at the High Court Unit. Mr. Justice V. Gopala Gowda and Mr. Justice Chandrashekaraiah were the guests of honour. Prizes for winners of the events conducted in connection with the annual day were distributed on the occasion.

Bangalore A Team Champions

In the final match held on April 16, 1999 at KSCA stadium Bangalore A Team defeated the team from Mysore in the All India Advocates Invitation Cricket Tournament. For the winners C.G. Sundar played captains knock and scored 74 runs while Sanjay Nair scored 63 runs and took one wicket. The winners scored 277 for 7 in 40 overs. For the Mysore Team which scored 198 for 8 in 40 years Shakti Prasad contributed 74 runs and remained not out. He also took 3 wickets and a catch. While C.G. Sundar was adjudged man of the match, Sanjay Nair was declared man of the series.

Lahari Advocates Forum

- In a function held on 31-3-99 at the City Auditorium of AAB a Kannada book titled "Vakreswara Vachana" a collection of satirical poems, authored by Sri H.R. Shankaranarayana, Advocate, was released by renowned author and literary critic Sri K. Narasimhamurthy. Another renowned Kannada author Smt. T. Sunandamma spoke on the occasion. Sri Aa. Ra. Mitra who has written foreword to the book also spoke on the occasion. The seventy four pages book is priced Rs. 40/- and a good addition to your library.
- On 9-4-99 families get-together had been organised at Hotel Ballal Residency.

Positive Response

The following Advocates have sent in their donations to Ms. Poornima Narayana W/o Late S. Narayana pursuant to her appeal published in the February part of *Communique*:

Mr. Umesh R. Malimath Rs. 500/- Mr. P.R. Ramesh Rs. 500/-

Literary Union

- On 5-4-99 Prof. G. Aswathanarayana addressed the members of AAB, City Unit on the topic "renowned litterateur Late V. Seetharamaiah, his life and works."
- On 15-4-99 a Sugam Sangeet programme from Kumari Veena Mardur had been organised at the City Unit of AAB under the joint auspices of the Department of Kannada and Culture Government of Karnataka and Literary Union.

Subscribe to KCCR

Karnataka Civil and Criminal Reporter fortnightly law journal published by Lawyers' Law Book, Bangalore. Contains latest decisions of SC, Karnataka High Court as well as short notes of cases. Annual subscription Rs. 950/- [for four volumes]. Mail your orders to Lawyers' Law Book, No. 8, I Floor, Dattatreya Swamy Temple Complex, Next to Ramakrishna Lodge, S.C. Road, Bangalore-560 009.

AAB Sports Meet

The following are the winners of the Advocates Annual Sports of AAB held on 2-4-99:

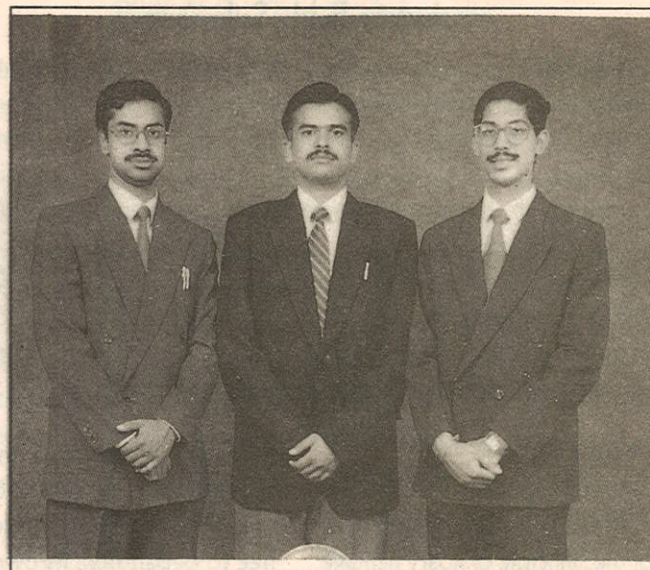
Men [Below 35 years]- T. Ramesh; I prize-100 mts., 200 mts. and II prize-long jump; Srinivasan-II prize 100 mts and 200 mts.; H.S. Chandraiah-III prize-100 mts., 200 mts., long jump and javelin throw; G.M. Channamallikarjuna-I prize-400 mts. and II prize 800 mts.; K. Prakash Hegde-I prize-shot put, II prize-400 mts. and III prize-discus throw; M. Ashok Kumar-I prize-high jump and III prize-400 mts.; Kempe Gowda-I prize-800 mts., II prize-shot put and discus throw; Venkatamuni Shetty-III prize 800 mts. and high jump; G.V. Shashikumar-I prize- long jump and javelin throw; A.D. Ramanand-II prize high jump; S.N. Amarnath-I prize discus throw II prize-javelin throw and III prize- shot put.

Men [Above 35 years]- H.S. Muniraju-I prize discus throw, 100 mts. shot put, II prize long jump and III prize 200 mts.; Keshava Reddy-I prize 200 mts., 400 mts., long jump, II prize 100 mts., high jump and III prize-javelin throw; K.M. Nagaraj-III prize, 100 mts.; B.S. Malleshaiah-II prize 200 mts., 400 mts., 800 mts., and III prize long jump; Sreenivas-III prize-400 mts.; H.P. Sandesh-I prize-800 mts.; M.C. Narayana-III prize 800 mts. and high jump; S.K. Nagaraj Reddy-I place-high jump, javelin throw, II prize-shot put and discus throw; R. Rajashekar-III prize shot put and discus throw; Prakash Rao-II prize-javelin throw.

Men [Above 45 years]- Mruthyunjaya-I prize-100 mts.; T.Taj Peer; I prize-200 mts., 400 mts., shot put, II prize-100 mts. and javelin throw; B. Basavaraju-III prize-100 mts., Manohar Jeerige-II prize-200 mts. and III prize-javelin throw; B.C. Channakrishna Reddy-II prize-400 mts., 800 mts. and III prize-200 mts.; Basavaraj Meki-III prize-400 mts.; K.M. Basavaraja-I prize-800 mts., II prize-long jump and III prize high jump; Venkatesh-III prize-800 mts.; H. Ramachandra-I prize-long jump and high jump T.H. Chikkavenkate Gowda-II prize-high jump; Pandurangaswamy-I prize-javelin throw, discus throw and II prize-shot put; Chandrakanth Kojalgi-II prize discus throw and III prize-shot put; Venkatachalapathi-III prize, discus throw.

Women [Below 35 years] M.B. Annapurna-I prize-100 mts., shot put, javelin throw, discus throw, III prize-200 mts., 400 mts. and long jump; H.Y. Annapurna-I prize-400 mts., long jump, II prize-discus throw, 200 mts., javelin throw II prize-100 mts., and shot put; G. Sudha-I prize-200 mts., II prize-100

Congratulations



ULC team from Bangalore comprising Mr. Badrinath Simha, Mr.S. Vivekanada and Mr. V.J. Praneswaran [Researcher] secured II prize in the First All India V.M. Salgaocar Memorial Moot Court Competition organised by the V.M. Salgaocar College of Law Miramar, Panaji on 27th and 28th February 1999.

mts., 400 mts., long jump, shot put, III prize-javelin throw and discus throw.

Women [Above 35 years] B.J.G. Sathyasree-I prize 100 mts., 200 mts., 400 mts., shot put, javelin throw, II prize-discus throw and long jump; B Anuradha-I prize-discus throw, long jump, II prize-100 mts., shot put, III prize-javelin throw, 400 mts. and 200 mts.; Shobha Shankar; II prize-200 mts., 400 mts., javelin throw, III prize-100 mts., long jump, shot put and discus throw.

Kabaddi Match: Team A won against Team B.

Association Staff: Venkatesh-I prize-100 mts., II prize shot put and III prize long jump; C.D. Purya Naik-II prize-100 mts., long jump and III prize shot put; N. Puttaraju-I prize long jump shot put and III prize-100 mts.; R. Muniraju consolation prize 100mts., long jump and shot put.

Book Released

On 13-4-99 Mr. M.C. Nanaiah, Minister for Law, Parliamentary Affairs, Information and Publicity, Government of Karnataka, released Karnataka Rent Control Digest [1988-1998], in a simple function held at AAB, High Court Unit. Sri K.N. Subba Reddy, President AAB, presided over the function. The digest priced Rs. 350/- is compiled by Smt. Pramila M. Nesargi, Advocate.

Kolar Diary

□ Sri S.K. Narayana Swamy Advocate, Kolar, has been selected as the Assistant Public Prosecutor in the list announced on 15-3-99.

Weddings

- On 19-4-99 Ms. Bharathi, Advocate from Bangalore, married Dr. B.V. Manjunatha Bhat at Hebri, Udupi District.
- On 22-4-99 Mr. K.N. Mohan, Advocate, married Ms. Prathima at Bangalore.
- On 25-4-99 Mr. Ganapathi, Advocate from Bangalore, married Ms. Suchitra at Shanivara Santhe, Kodagu.
- On 28-4-99 Mr. T.S. Mahanthesh, Advocate, married Ms. Geetha Lakshmi, Advocate at Bangalore.

Foreign Tours

- On 18-4-99 Mr. V. Vijayashekara Gowda, Advocate, left Bangalore, on four weeks tour of USA.
- Mr. R. Rajagopalan, Advocate left Bangalore on 24-4-99 on five weeks tour of Western Europe and Canada.

Obituary

- On 5-4-99 B.S. Shivaram Gowda, Advocate and Notary, passed away at Bangalore.

New Law Journal

Karnataka Legal Decisions is the latest journal available to legal fraternity. The first part of the journal dated march 10, 1999 was recently released. Published by Karnataka Legal Decisions [House of Legal Publication], Bangalore-9 is edited by Mr. M.R. Achar, Advocate, Karnataka High Court. The subscription for the year 1999 is fixed at Rs. 1,200/-. Under the scheme evolved by the publisher copies of KLD for the years 1999 to 2003 can be obtained at the same rate of subscription by paying Rs. 6,000/- in lumpsum.