LAW AND SOCIETY TRUST

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OBJECTIVES

The Law and Society Trust Fortnightly Review keeps the wider Law and Society community informed about the activities of the Trust, and about important events of legal interest and personalities associated with the Trust.

EVOLVING TRENDS IN LEGAL EDUCATION

By Dr. Nissanka W. Wijeyeratne

To become a Lawyer, approved by the Supreme Court and enabling a Counsel to appear in the courts of Sri Lanka one has to have followed courses of study and passing the examination or being a graduate in law, having passed some papers in the examinations held by the Council of Legal Education.

Earlier, in the 19th Century, an individual with requisite educational qualifications would apprentice himself to a practicing lawyer, learn the rudiments of the law and the basic elements of legal procedure and then apply to the Supreme Court for recognition to practice. This is what James de Alwis did in the middle of the 19th Century. So did Simon Casie Chetty, Lorensz et al. They garnered their knowledge and sharpened their skills thereafter "On the job", as it were.

In addition during the Colonial period Barristers of the Inns of Court, often graduates of the old Universities in the UK, who had religiously attended "the dinners" of the Inns of Court, were eligible to appear in the Courts of the Island. Together with the majority of those who had qualified under the indigenous system they formed a formidable, even though small, band of professionals who adorned the local bar.

But a growing concern for improvement of quality led, over time, to the refining of the training of lawyers and rigid requirements were laid down.

About the time we gained independence greater restrictions in the interest of wider and deeper knowledge of the law had grown up here as had developed in England where examinations for prospective Barristers (with a more limited test for graduates in Law from the Universities) were accepted.

In Sri Lanka the Council of Legal Education had been established earlier, and students, if they had passed the Cambridge Senior Examination or the London Matriculation Examinations could enter the Law College and finally become Proctors of the Supreme Court while those wishing to be Advocates needed to have passed the Intermediate Examination of the London University to enter upon legal studies.

The two branches of the profession replicated the traditional British System which is just now under review in the UK due to the innovative enthusiam of the present Lord Chancellor Lord Mackay of Clashfern. In Sri Lanka an amalgamation took place due to the reformative zeal of the late Mr. Felix Dias Bandaranaike, then Minister of Justice. The profession has since then moved sedately on, without mishap and practitioners have opted for spheres in the field of legal practice to which their preferences inclined them.

However, some other important changes are to be noted within the last half century. Barristers are no longer admitted to the Sri Lanka Bar immediately on application. They have to prove, by sitting Examinations, their knowledge of the laws prescribed in the curriculum of the Council of Legal Education of the Island. The valuable academic training in law at our own universities have not been ignored and graduates in law are also entitled to sit certain subjects decided upon by the Council of Legal Education to enable them to qualify for practice in law.

IN THIS ISSUE

The graduate complement is now increasing. As more faculties of law are set up in the new Universities or the proposed affiliated University Colleges that are likely to be set up with a widening spectrum of studies in them to include studies in law, the number of graduates seeking to become legal practitioners will inevitably expand.

Above all external courses in Law are now available in the normal Universities and also in the new Open University. In respect of the latter a happy innovation, introduced by its new Professor in law, has been the link up of students with the Legal Aid Scheme. This will enable a fair measure of practical training in which the students will be inducted.

An important question, however, arises as far as Society is concerned. Will there be sufficient scope for those who qualify to practice the profession? On one hand, all who qualify academically will, if they pass the specified examinations of the Council of Legal Education, be eligible to practice. Their numbers will reflect the inflow of students to regular University Courses dependent, of course, on the capacity of absorption of each University for their courses. But not so far as external students of the Universities are concerned. So the number of Lawyers in the future will increase considerably. On the other hand, the Law College expands in a comparatively slower degree. Its absorptive capacity is limited due to constraints of staff and space. It is fairly restrictive even though this may be necessary considering the professional standards aimed at. Barriers exist at the entrance examination and at each end of course test. Nor has the Council contemplated branching out into Colleges or affiliated institutions in other developed cities.

In India, as in some other countries, successful law graduates could move into active practice after a period of apprenticeship and on taking their oaths. In the UK the Inns of Court have not formalised special courses that seriously hinder law graduates of their Universities who wish to become lawyers from doing so. But here the Council of Legal Education, may be for good reasons, appears obsessed with the need for quality and even restricts entry of part-time or external students. But the restrictive barriers will not hold for long considering the inflow into the profession from academically qualified law graduates who have a right to sit the limited examinations prescribed by Council.

Ultimately it is performance that will determine the quality and strength of the Bar. It is an "on the job" training and achievement that will hone practitioners into the successful echelons of the profession. Judges and clients will early reject the incompetents and this is as it should be.

But is it the desire for standards alone that inspires the legal educators? Being professionals themselves and that not so much academics, are they influenced unconsciously by the fears of their own kind who are in active practice? If so, they would be wise to examine the question a little more closely.

The volume of criminal work in our country will continue to grow in an expanding Society in which new laws amplify the ambit of criminality. Plea bargaining, suspended sentencing and even the wise introduction of the new mediation process, even if they reduce or eliminate Counsel, will still not by themselves reduce profitable bail applications, labour tribunal and arbitration work. The Magistrates Courts will not show a reduction in activity as illicit liquor and narcotic offences increase or detections become more effective. Even if land work is reduced with more title being settled through crown grants or else cleared in the ambience of vast Housing Projects or House Loan Schemes that encourage title insurance, nevertheless commercial transactions in the interminably expanding background of economic growth and private trade and privatisation will long keep lawyers busy and far from improvident.

Above all those with a knowledge of law, are absorbable by the Government, Semi-Government and the Private Sector. Departments and Corporations, Banks and Firms all need lawyers. Moreover Society as a whole will be enriched by citizens aware of the law on which ultimately good order rests.

That is why even today, long after the Administration ceased to provide magistrates and judges as in the heyday of the colonial experience, legal exams are prescribed as necessary ingredients in administrative training. Knowledge of the Criminal Procedure Code, the Civil Procedure Code, Constitutional Law and of an ever growing body of ordinances are essential to a successful administrator and, in many instances, they have a measure of adjudication to perform - viz. in the administration of the Kandyan Marriage & Divorce Law, grant of documents and permits and disciplinary inquiries arising out of this vast range of ordinances and in the performance of which judicial scrutiny could arise.

The time has therefore come to carefully go into the entire field of Judicial Studies in Sri Lanka; to take a comprehensive view of all the modes by which individuals could obtain qualification (academically or through the Law College), the routine of such studies, their training, continuing education programmes for students and practitioners alike (Refresher Courses, Seminars, the steady flow of legal literature etc.) and the setting up of Codes of conduct for the profession, especially where the practice of it is involved and involves members of Society directly confronted by Counsel and Judge in the Courts of the land.

ABORTION - PART 2

By Nandini Samarasinghe

- Sri Lanka

In Sri Lanka, abortion is illegal except to save the life of the mother. Under Section 303 of the Penal Code anyone who causes an abortion is punishable with imprisonment upto seven years and a fine. Section 304

extends this to 20 years imprisonment and a fine if it is carried out without the consent of the woman.

In spite of all these stringent legislative provisions, it has been reported that an estimated number of 300 persons from different parts of the Island resort to termination of their pregnancies daily. Many of them are unmarried educated middle class women, while in some cases even married women are compelled to undergo abortions. The reasons range from increased premarital sex, following rapid modernization, to various other socio-economic and cultural inhibitions.

The urgent need to conscientize the public on these problems and to extend sex education in the context of rapid urbanization, migration and industrial development is a priority today as never before. Although if abortion caused the death of the woman it is made an offence punishable with twenty years imprisonment, (Section 305), the number of accidental deaths caused by unhygenic abortions is fast increasing. A painless abortion under anaesthetic costs about Rs. 2,500/= - 5,000/= while in dingy little clinics it could be done for about Rs. 400/=. The quack abortionists who are the cheapest, are also notorious for performing unhygenic dangerous operations which could even cause death. In Sheela Sinharage v A.G. (1984) it was revealed how two pieces of stick had been inserted into a woman to abort her pregnancy, a method which finally terminated her own life. It is with shock that one learns that not only was this operation performed by a lady Ayurvedic Physician, but when the pregnant mother took ill, went back to the clinic and requested the removal of the sticks, no treatment was given, and she succumbed to death.

This case, the common tragedy of many women, was brought to light since it was taken to courts. But there are many cases which are kept secret, and many women undergo experimental abortions resulting in death caused by the womb becoming septic to a degree beyond medical help. It is reported that many doctors have to pull the traditional "erandu netta" out of the womb of patients who come to them bleeding profusely. Since abortion is illegal and has to be done on the blind side of law, there are no reliable statistics on the real situation. At a seminar in Rio de Janeiro (1988) on women's health, it was revealed by Prof. Oladipo Ladipo that an estimated minimum of 200,000 deaths an year take place as a result of botched abortions in the Third World.

In many forums, concentrated efforts have been made to liberalize abortion laws in order to avoid the unnecessary complications and health hazards an increasing number of women have to face. In 1979 the then Deputy Minister of Justice made appeals to this effect even in Parliament.

Apart from making appropriate legal adjustments, the whole public health system with regard to reproduction must be rescrutinized. Proper monitoring and control of population growth, carefully planned education on sex, conscientization and sensitization of men and women alike on contraception and other safe preventive measures, and dissemination of accurate material and information on sexuality, fertility, reproduction and safe birth control methods must be undertaken at a national level.

CHANGING ATTITUDES TOWARDS SURROGACY: A CONCERN FOR ALL WOMEN

By Sharmini Mahadevan

PART I

Surrogacy has been practised in one form or another since time immemorial.[1] Biblical illustrations of this are found in the Old Testament in Genesis where the infertile wives of the two patriarchs, Abraham and Jacob, presented their maids to their husbands for the purpose of bearing them children.[2] It is yet a fairly common practice, in some communities in Asia, for an infertile couple to ask a closely related couple[3] to beget a child for them.[4] However these illustrations are not pertinent examples of the notion of surrogacy as understood today.

A surrogate mother in today's context of reproductive technology usually refers to a woman who agrees to be artificially inseminated with the sperm of the male member of a couple, carry the embryo to term, and hand over the resulting child to the couple. The woman in this instance makes both a genetic and gestational contribution to the resulting child and it traditionally seen as the natural mother of the child. Another form of surrogate motherhood, which has been made possible by developments in in vitro fertilization, is where the couple provide the surrogate with both the egg and sperm. Here the ovum and sperm will be fertilized in vitro and the resulting conceptus will be placed in the surrogate's uterus. In this latter instance the surrogate will not be providing any genetic material to the child and will only be used as a carrier until the birth of the child, thus making only a gestational contribution.[5]

The surrogate in both these instances will usually perform such a service in exchange for a fee. However, there are known instances of a surrogate agreeing to bear a child for another for compassionate reasons.[6]

Surrogate mothering arrangements arose as a response to the infertility of the female partner of a couple. In previous centuries where the woman was incapable of conceiving, bearing or delivering a child, and the couple desired to raise a child, the usual practice was to adopt another's child. However, at present "there are far too few newborn children to meet [this] demand"[7] as changes in societal attitudes have led to more single mothers keeping their babies. Additionally, more widespread knowledge and use of contraceptive methods as well as easier access to abortion have resulted in a decrease in the number of unwanted pregnancies and births. As a result access to the services of a surrogate has become an increasingly important alternative to couples desiring to have a child but unable to do so due to infertility of the woman.

Despite the animated analysis and publicity focussed on surrogacy in this past decade a considerable amount of controversy and discomfort still surrounds the notion. This is not surprising as surrogacy is the only reproductive technology to actively employ a third party over an extended period of time,[8] thus raising diverse ethical, legal and social issues.

Whose 'best interests'? - In considering an issue such as surrogacy, where there are compelling moral and social arguments against its use, it becomes necessary to ask whose interests would be served by its perpetuation.

It is evident that "the goal of surrogate mother arrangements, of having a child borne for others, is human happiness - that of the would-be parents and those close to them".[9] Surrogate arrangements create life taking "the unique experience of parenthood to those who would otherwise be deprived of it".[10]

It seems apparent that surrogacy satisfies the desires and needs of couples unable to have a child due to the infertility of the wife and the unavailability of 'adoptable' infants. While this may be true concerning the male member of the couple, who will in most instances be the natural father of the child, it is not necessarily so as regards his wife. Concerns regarding adverse psychological consequences of donor insemination may be relevant here with the wife, not the husband as in DI, experiencing feelings of exclusion due to the imbalance in the relationship. These feelings may be heightened by the fact that the surrogate, in most instances, would have close contact with the couple desiring the child during the pregnancy and birth. Additionally, because the social mother does not gestate the child she may have difficulty forming a physical and emotional bond with the child. Admittedly this problem presents itself in an ordinary adoption context, but to a lesser degree, as the couple seeking a child for adoption "choose" the child, thereby obviating the need for a woman to bond with a 'particular child' (who in the surrogacy context would be biologically related to her husband but not to her).

This difficulty in predicting accurately the consequences of surrogate mother arrangements is equally applicable as regards the surrogate. It is an accepted fact that during gestation physical and emotional bonds form between a mother and the child within her womb. It would be difficult for any woman to predict how she would feel about relinquishing a child nurtured by her for nine months.[11] There is evidence of the struggle gone through by surrogate mothers in the American cases involving custody disputes between the surrogate and the commissioning couple. The long term effects on women of bearing a child for another are also not known.

Many argue that the risk of adverse psychological effects on the surrogate can be reduced by a careful screening process coupled with adequate counselling.[12] However the validity of such screening can be questioned in light of the insights got into the surrogate industry by Susan Ince, who managed to infiltrate the system by posing as a potential surrogate mother.[13] Her screening interview consisted of answering a few simple questions concerning her physical characteristics, marital status, and religion.[14] She was not asked "whether [she] was under medical or psychiatric treatment, or how [she] would feel about giving up the baby".[15] She was then pronounced "wonderful" and "perfect" for the programme.[16]

Noel Keane, an American lawyer who specializes in the business of brokering surrogate births "requires stringent medical screening for the surrogate mother".[17] However, the psychiatrist who works with him says, "We don't know what makes a good surrogate ... If someone wants an alcoholic or a schizophrenic, that's their choice.[18]

1.See W.A.W. Walters and P.Singer, 'Conclusions - and Costs' in Test-Tube Babies, eds. W.A.W.Walters and P.Singer (Oxford: Oxford University Press,1982) 138.

2.Genesis chs.17 and 30. For a detailed exposition of these biblical instances see L.Waller, 'Borne for Another' (1984) 10 Monash U.L.Rev. 128.

3.For example, the infertile wife's sister and her husband.

4.Such an arrangement would be purely altruistic. It can be distinguished from the adoption context as the agreement is arrived at prior to the conception of the child. This could be one of the simplest instances of a surrogate parenting agreement.

5.This form of surrogacy would be used where the woman desiring a child is able to produce viable eggs but is unable to gestate an embryo till birth due to health or other reasons. Though there are known instances of surrogacy pursuant to in vitro fertilization this technique is seldom used due to the low success rate of in vitro fertilization and, to a lesser degree, the high cost of the procedure.

6.See "Woman Pregnant With Daughter's Triplets". The New York Times, 9 April 1987, p.A1, col.1; See also M.Kirkman and L.Kirkman, My Sister's Child: Maggie and Linda Kirkman Their Own Story (Melbourne: Penguin Books Australia Ltd., 1988) which tells the story of Australia's first altruistic full surrogate motherhood using in vitro fertilization.

7.J.R.S. Prichard, 'A Market for Babies' (1984) 34 U.Toronto L.J. 343.

8.The third-party surrogate performs an intimate and vital role in the procreation of the child and her health and behaviour would have a bearing on the welfare of the future child.

9.Supra n.2 at 130.

10.G.N. Skoloff, Introduction (1988) 22 Family Law Quarterly (No.2) 122.

11.For a detailed first hand account of the impact of a surrogate arrangement on the surrogate mother see Mary Beth Whitehead and Loretta Schwartz-Nobel, A Mother's Story (St.Martin's Press: New York, 1989), which tells the heart-rending story of how Mary Beth Whitehead fought to keep her child.

12.See P.J. Parker, 'Surrogate Motherhood, Psychiatric Screening and Informed Consent, Baby Selling and Public Policy' (1984) 12 Bull.Am.Acad.Psychiatry and Law 27.

13.See S.Ince, 'Inside the Surrogate Industry' in R.Arditti, R.D.Klein and S.Minden (eds.) Test-Tube Women - What Future for Motherhood? (London: Pandora Press, 1984) 99.

14.id.at 102.

15.id. at 103.

16.ibid.

17.L.Gubernick, 'Noel Keane: Babies are His Business' (June 1984) The American Lawyer 120.

18.ibid.

IN THE REGIONAL INTEREST

By Mario Gomez

Social Action Litigation or Public Interest Litigation is set to go international. An attempt is to be made, to use legal action and the law, in an effort to mitigate the hardships suffered by the victims of the recent Gulf crisis.

Efforts are underway by a body of jurists and lawyers to design a legal package which will seek to obtain for the migrant workers affected by Saddam Hussain's invasion of Kuwait and the crisis that followed, compensation for their loss of work and for their rehabilitation and retraining, if any.

Principles of international law and human rights law are being used to set in motion this legal process that will hopefully provide some sort of compensation, in monetary terms, for the trauma the migrant workers have been through. Iraqi assets are now frozen in several countries and if it could be established that Iraq is one of the culpable actors in this crisis, it may be possible to obtain compensation for the those affected from these frozen assets. Assuming culpability could be imputed to other actors, efforts will be made to seek compensation from them too.

One specific mechanism being explored is the establishment of a Trust Fund - out of which compensation will be paid to the workers till they are suitably re-settled and re-employed. An extension of this would be the establishment of a permanent Emergency Fund - that will be dipped into, in future crises which result in the displacement of migrant workers in any part of the world.

SRI LANKA AND PIL

In Sri Lanka the concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) or Social Action Litigation (SAL) is gaining credence among members of the legal community. A judge of the Supreme Court recently accepted the need for this sort of litigation but was of the view that it was only through a constitutional amendment that it could be introduced with regard to Article 126 applications.

The concept however has been endorsed by delegates to the All Party Conference and will hopefully crystallise into a constitutional amendment. The APC is now in the process of a constitutional scrutiny. The draft of a new chapter on fundamental rights submitted to Cabinet recently, contains a clause to permit certain categories of third parties to petition the Supreme Court in cases of fundamental rights violations.

In India - which gave to the American notion of PIL a distinctive sub-continental flavour earning the title Social Action Litigation - PIL is well established. Despite going into a decline in the Supreme Court, under the Chief Justiceships of Venkatramiah, Pathak and the late Murkharjee, in the High Courts of the country, PIL thrives. A young lawyer practicing in the High Court at Ahmedabad in the state of Gujarat, told us that he alone filed 48 petitions last year.

This flood of litigation however has given rise to other problems, and 'resolution' of PIL cases is taking as long as other litigation. There is also the need for a more effective monitoring of the decisions that the courts hand out.

In India PIL has made several changes. At a procedural level the doctrine of standing has been expanded and court procedures and fact gathering mechanisms have been modified. At a substantive level, PIL has delved deep into areas of state action and non-action, and subjected these to intense judicial scrutiny.

The doctrine of standing has been expanded to permit any bona fide third party to bring before the court violations with regard to aggrieved groups. The Supreme Court of India has also dispensed with formal applications and permitted petitions to be filed by the despatch of a letter. The court has modified its processes of fact gathering and used socio-legal commissions of inquiry in an attempt to ascertain the veracity of the allegations contained in the plaint. These socio-legal commissions have comprised of journalists, academics, NGO workers etc.

In Sri Lanka unfortunately the concept of PIL has come to be primarily associated with the expansion of the rules of standing. There has been some limited acceptance of the need for de-formalising court procedures and permitting applications by means of a letter. The Supreme Court has now allowed a group of prisoners detained at Boosa, to send in a letter application with regard to prison conditions. The application is still pending.

A recent case that came before the Court of Appeal, provided an ideal opportunity for the higher courts of Sri Lanka to chart a new trail and make some pronouncements on the status of PIL in Sri Lanka. Unfortunately Justice Sarath Silva - before whom the petition came up - chose to avoid the whole public interest component of the application and proceeded to deal only with the immediate narrower issues raised in the application.

The case in question is *Kithsiri Gunaratne v Kotakadeniya, Commissioner of Motor Traffic (C A Application No 58/90: Decided on 13 July 1990)*. Here the petitioner, an attorney at law, sought writs in the nature of certiorari, mandamus, quo warranto and prohibition, to quash a new scheme of licensing that was introduced by the then Commissioner of Motor Traffic, Ms S Kotakadeniya. The Commissioner of Motor Traffic had sought to substitute plastic license cards in place of the license 'books' drivers of motor vehicles previously carried. Over 100,000 licenses had been issued under the new scheme at the time the petition was filed.

Justice Sarath Silva in the Court of Appeal, granting the writs of certiorari and prohibition, noted that the Commissioner had no legal authority to embark on the new licensing scheme. In terms of the Motor Traffic Act, power was vested in the Minister to issue regulations pertaining to the issue of driving licenses. No such regula-

tions has been issued and hence the Commissioner had acted ultra vires in purporting to put into effect a new license scheme.

After the petition was filed and before argument, the Minister purported to issue the relevant regulations to provide legal foundation to the new licensing scheme. Justice Silva however refused to comment on the validity of these 'new' regulations enacted after the petition was filed, although he was 'inclined to agree with the submission of the petitioner' that these regulations were also invalid.

Apart from these issues which are relevant to the driving public, another more significant issue - of importance to the larger public - arose which Justice Silva unfortunately glossed over.

Kithsiri Gunaratne, the petitioner - who argued the petition himself - in his petition noted that although he was affected by the acts of the Commissioner, he filed the application 'in the greater interests of the public who have been put to unnecessary expenditure and hardship' by the Commissioner's acts. He described his application as 'a suit in the public interest'.

Unfortunately Justice Silva chose to ignore this component of the application almost totally. His Lordship referred to the petitioner's contention regarding the public interest nature of the petition, but did not articulate expressly his views on the matter.

Implicit in his judgement is his acceptance of the concept of a 'public interest suit' - since he proceeded to hear and issue orders on the application. However no express statement on this issue or on the status of public interest law was forthcoming from Justice Silva despite the opportunity presented by this particular application.

The expansion in the doctrine of standing to permit bona fide third parties to make applications to court on behalf of aggrieved persons, is unassailable in the socio-economic context of Southern Asia. The right of access to the courts and equality before the law, are worthless in the light of vast legal illiteracy and poverty in the region. Allowing third party action would be one method of giving some degree of substance to these rights.

It is important that in our encounter with PIL, we in Sri Lanka do not confine it only to aspects of the concept. PIL has a much wider significance than an expansion in the doctrine of standing and it is essential that we explore its several potentialities. PIL or SAL, is probably the most innovative jurisprudential attempt, in this part of the world, at fashioning legal concepts and processes appropriate to our socio-economic environment. The several nuances of PIL - including the use of socio-legal commissions and the more intense scrutiny of governmental action and non-action - need to be explored in adapting the concept to Sri Lankan society.

We apologise to readers for errors and omissions in our October 1st Fortnightly Review.

The following is the last section of 'Asian Trends' carried in the October 1 issue which got slightly garbled last week.

RAPE AND THE INDIAN SUPREME COURT

From India's apex court court comes a recent decision, showing great sensitivity to the trauma of rape victims. In the case of Stree Atvachar Virodhi Parishad v C K Jain (1990 AIR 658), the Supreme Court reprimanding the High Court of Bombay, noted that to seek collaboration except in the 'rarest of the rare cases' (as the High Court had done), is to equate a woman 'who is the victim of the lust of another, with an accomplice to a crime.' In an ex tremely perceptive judgement the court stressed the need for sensitivity on the part of the judiciary, to the 'emotio nal turmoil and the psychological injury' of rape victims.

In this case a sub-inspector of police, was charged with twice raping a 19 year old girl in August 1981. The High Court of Bombay in acquitting the accused, had said that the court should ordinarily look for corro boration, and that it was only in the 'rarest of the rare' cases that this rule should be dispensed with.

The Supreme Court disagreed, adding that in most cases of rape, the only direct evidence is that o f the victim herself. The evidence of a rape victim should be treated on the plane as that of a victim subject to physi cal violence. The background circumstances and the relationship of the perpetrator to the victim, (in this case law enforcement officer and citizen) was also a factor to be considered. The court also referred to the hesitancy of rape victims to make allegations of rape, in a cultural context like India.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER 1990

12th Friday - 4.30 pm.

TOPIC - *"GEUDA PROJECTS"*

Arjuna Mahendran
Central Bank - Senior Economist

19th Friday - 4.30 pm

TOPIC - *"THE PROFILE & PROSPECTS OF THE CEYLON MINERAL SANDS CORPORATION'*

Professor L. Panditheratne
Ceylon Mineral Sands Corporation - Chairman

21st Sunday -3 pm. onwards.

KANTHA MELA AT ANANDOLUWA CONVENT PREMISES, KATUNAYAKE

26th Friday- 28th Sunday.

SOUTH ASIAN CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS at Ahungalle,

TO OUR READERS....

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