

ADDRESS BY HON'BLE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE SMT.V.K. TAHILRAMANI, HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, AT THE FULL COURT REFERENCE TO LATE SHRI JUSTICE MADHUKAR HIRALAL KANIA, FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA HELD ON THURSDAY, 11 FEBRUARY 2016 AT 11 AM IN THE CENTRAL COURT.

....

My esteemed colleagues

Mr.Anil C. Singh, Addl. Solicitor General of India & on behalf of Advocate General of Maharashtra and Bar Council of Maharashtra & Goa.

Dr. Milind Sathe, President of Bombay Bar Association.

Mr. Rajiv Chavan, President,
Advocates' Association of Western India.

Mr.Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla, President,
Bombay Incorporated Law Society.

Senior Advocates

Advocates

Members of the family of Justice M.H. Kania

Ladies and Gentlemen

We have assembled here this morning to mourn the sad demise of late Mr.Madhukar Hiralal Kania, former Chief Justice of India and former Chief Justice of this Court. Justice Kania left for his heavenly abode on 1 February 2016 in Mumbai at the age of 88 years.

Justice Madhukar Hiralal Kania had an illustrious family. His Lordship was born on 18 November 1927. His father, Hiralal J. Kania, was a lawyer in Mumbai; and his mother, Smt. Bhanumati, was active in social work. His wife, Smt.Rupa Kania, was in the field of education. His uncle, Justice Harilal J. Kania, was the first Chief Justice of India.

Justice Kania was educated at the Fellowship High School, Bombay and St.Xavier's High School, Bombay. He graduated from Elphinstone College and took his Degree in Law from the Government Law College, Bombay, where he also worked as a Fellow in 1949-50.

Justice Kania enrolled as an Advocate on 1st November, 1949. He practised mainly in civil suits and commercial matters in this Court and the Bombay City Civil Court. He was appointed as Asstt. Govt. Pleader for the State of Maharashtra in Bombay City Civil Court on 5th December 1964 and was appointed as Government Pleader, Bombay City Civil Court from 16th January 1967 and worked till 3rd November 1969.

Justice Kania practised for 20 years from 1949 till elevation to the Bench on 4th November 1969 as an Additional Judge of this Court. Justice Kania was appointed as a Permanent Judge of this Court on 2 November 1971. His Lordship was appointed as the Chief Justice of this Court on 23rd June 1986.

Justice Kania was elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court on 1st May, 1987 and was appointed as the 23rd Chief Justice of India on 13th December, 1991 and retired on 18th November, 1992.

During His Lordship's tenure, he dealt with a large number of important cases on various questions of law as reported in various law journals, pertaining to Income-tax references and Sales-tax references, tenancy and land laws, Rent Control Act, service matters, the Indian Stamps Act, 1899, Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, the Representation of the People Act, 1951, Maharashtra Employees of Private Schools (Conditions of Service) Regulations Act, 1977, the Advocates Act, 1961, etc. I may name a few of them here.

Justice Kania's first reportable judgment appeared in 1970 (73) Bom. L.R. 397 where it had been laid down that for the purpose of section 11(b) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, a business which was carried on by the debtor within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Court will be deemed to be continued to be carried on until all the trade or

business liabilities have been discharged notwithstanding that there might be no assets available for the discharge of the said liabilities. The view continued to hold the field and on 6th December 1985, a Division Bench approved the said view.

His lordship's notable judgment in a criminal matter appeared in the case of **A.H.Satranjiwala v. The State** (74 Bom.L.R. 742), which lays down that under section 561A of the Code of Criminal Procedure or otherwise there is no inherent power in the High Court to review or reconsider a previous judgment of the High Court in a criminal matter except where the previous judgment was pronounced without jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice or, possible, in a case where it was obtained by an abuse of the process of the Court.

In **88 Bom. L.R. 89** arising under the Companies Act, Justice Kania took the view that until the declaration of dividend is made by a company, no shareholder has a right to claim a dividend from the company nor has the company any liability to pay any dividend.

In **Percy v. Bar Council of India** (1987 (3) Bom.C.R. 281), a Division Bench of this Court presided over by Justice Kania while dealing with a petition which challenged Rule 1(1)(d) of Part IV of the Bar Council of India Rules i.e. degree of law must be obtained without undergoing any other course of instructions held that the impugned rule clearly appears to be excessive and beyond the power of the Bar Council of India.

His Lordship's several judgments on Income-tax references and Sales-tax references equally reveal his insight and close analysis of commercial law. These varied judgments on different branches of law indicate a mind quite familiar with commerce, trade and industry and nurtured on the sound principles of law. The judgments written in simple language reflect deep insight into various branches of law, rich experience and outstanding discharge of his judicial work.

During his entire judicial career, Justice Kania dealt with each case with absolute receptivity which every citizen expects from a Judge.

Justice Kania endeared himself to the members of the Bar of this Court with his humility and pleasant personality.

His Lordship was very much fond of **kite flying** and **travelling** to various unusual places.

After retirement, Justice Kania kept himself busy in legal work relating to arbitration and legal opinion.

In passing away of Justice Kania, we have lost an eminent Judge and a good human being. Justice Kania is survived by two daughters – Dr.Prema Kania, renowned Gynaecologist; and Svati Kania Shashank, an Advocate. In this hour of grief, on behalf of all of us, I convey my heartfelt condolences to the members of the bereaved family. May the Almighty give them strength to bear the great loss and overcome the grief.

May the departed soul rest in eternal peace!

.....

**ADDRESS BY SHRI ANIL C SINGH, ADDITIONAL SOLICITOR
GENERAL OF INDIA & ON BEHALF OF ADVOCATE GENERAL OF
MAHARASHTRA AND BAR COUNCIL OF MAHARASHTRA & GOA,
AT THE FULL COURT REFERENCE TO LATE HON'BLE SHRI
JUSTICE M. H. KANIA , FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA,
HELD ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 2016 AT 11.00 AM IN
THE CENTRAL COURT.**

The Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice Smt. Vijaya Tahilramani,

Hon'ble Judges of this Court,

President of Bombay Bar Association Dr. Milind Sathe,

President of Advocates' Association of Western India Shri Rajiv Chavan,

President of Incorporated Law Society Shri Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla,

Family members of late Justice Kania,

Members of the Bar,

Ladies & Gentlemen,

It is a saddening thought that within less than 4 days of the last Reference held to condole the death of the Chief Justice of India late Shri S. H. Kapadia, we have to meet this morning at this Full Court Reference to condole the death of another Chief Justice of India.

Justice Kania did his schooling from St. Xavier's High School, graduated from Elphinstone College and took Degree of Law from Government Law College, Bombay. Enrolled in 1949, Justice Kania practiced mainly in Civil Suits and Commercial matters in Bombay High Court and City Civil Court. In 1964, Justice Kania

was appointed Government Pleader in the Bombay City Civil Court and continued to work till 1969. He was one of the Founder members of Bombay International School.

Justice Kania was appointed as a Judge of Bombay High Court in November, 1971. In June 1986, he was appointed as Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court.

On 1st May 1987, he was appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India, and became the 23rd Chief Justice of India on 13th December 1991 and retired on 17th November, 1992. His uncle was Shri Harilal J. Kania, the first Chief Justice of independent India.

His first Reportable Judgment appeared in 1970 (73) Bom.L.R. 397 wherein it was held that for the purpose of Section 11(b) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, a business which was carried on by the debtor will deem to continue until all the business liabilities have been discharged notwithstanding that there might be no assets available for the discharge of the said liabilities. The view continued to hold the field and on December 6, 1985 a Division Bench had approved the said view.

His Lordship's notable judgment in a criminal matter appeared in the case of A.H. Satranjiwala v. The State, reported in 74 Bom. L. R. 742. This judgment lays down that under Section 561A of the Cr.P.C. or otherwise there is no inherent power in the High Court to review or reconsider a previous judgment of the High Court in a criminal matter -

- (i) except where the previous judgment was pronounced without jurisdiction or
- (ii) in violation of the principles of natural justice or
- (iii) where it was obtained by an abuse of the process of the Court.

His judgment in the field of company law reported in **88 Bom. L.R. 89** held that until the declaration of dividend is made by a company, no shareholder has a right to claim a dividend from the company nor has the company any liability to pay any dividend.

His Lordship's several judgments on Income-tax references and Sales-tax references reveal his knowledge of commercial law.

During Emergency, the Division Bench presided by Their Lordships Justice Madon and Justice Kania on 10th February, 1976 in case of **Binod Rao v. Minocher Masani** held that most of the consequences contemplated by the Censor were fanciful and far-fetched.

He had a kind word for almost everybody, whether a junior lawyer or a Subordinate Judicial Officer. Humility which is rare virtue among men, he possessed in ample measure. This is apparent from the fact that he himself claimed no credit for his achievements and success in the profession as a lawyer and as a Judge.

The SEBI Board had constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Mr. Justice M.H. Kania. Most of the recommendations of the expert group were accepted by the SEBI.

His death is a great loss not merely to Courts, lawyers or litigants, but to the whole country and to our State, particularly at a period in our History when men of worth and character are becoming fewer and fewer but are so vitally needed to guide and advise.

On behalf of the office of Additional Solicitor General of India, the office of Advocate General of Maharashtra, and the Bar Council of Maharashtra and Goa, I express my deepest condolence for the departed soul.

....

ADDRESS BY DR. MILIND SATHE, PRESIDENT, BOMBAY BAR ASSOCIATION, AT THE FULL COURT REFERENCE TO LATE HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE M.H. KANIA , FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA, HELD ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 2016 AT 11.00 AM IN THE CENTRAL COURT.

Hon'ble Smt.Vijaya Tahilramani, Acting Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, other Hon'ble Judges of this Court, Shri Anil Singh, Additional Solicitor General of India, Shri Rajiv Chavan, President, Advocates' Association of Western India, Shri Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla, President, Bombay Incorporated Law Society, Members of Justice M.H.Kania's family, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We have gathered here to record our deep sense of sorrow at the passing away of a great justice, a great Judge and a great gentleman and to pay our tributes to his Olympian qualities, former Chief Justice of India M.H. Kania, who passed away on 1st February, 2016. I fully associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the learned Acting Chief Justice and my fellow speakers.

Honourable Mr.M.H. Kania was appointed as the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court on June 23, 1986. Madhukar Hiralal Kania was born on November 18, 1927 to Hiralal Kania and Mrs. Bhanumati Kania. He was educated at the Fellowship High School, Bombay, and St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. He

graduated from Elphinstone College securing B.A. (Honours) and took his LL.B. degree from the Government Law College, Bombay, where he worked as a Fellow in 1949-50 and part time Professor between 1956-62.

His career as an Advocate started with his enrollment on November 1, 1949. He practised mainly in civil suits and commercial matters in the Bombay High Court and the Bombay City Civil Court. He was appointed as Assistant Government Pleader for the State of Maharashtra in the City Civil Court at Bombay on December 5, 1964 and was appointed Government Pleader, Bombay City Civil Court from January 16, 1967 and continued to work till November 3, 1969.

His career as a Judge started on November 4, 1969 when he was appointed as Additional Judge of the Bombay High Court and was confirmed on November 2, 1971. His first reported judgment appeared in 1970 (73) Bom. L. R. 397 where it had held that for the purpose of section 11(b) of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909, a business which was carried on by the debtor within the limits of the Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction of the Court, will be deemed to be continued to be carried on until all the trade or business liabilities have been discharged notwithstanding that there might be no assets available for the discharge of the said liabilities. The view continued to hold the field and on December 6, 1985, a Division Bench approved the said view.

His notable judgment in a criminal matter appeared in the case of **A. H. Satranjiwala v. The State**, reported in 74 Bom.L.R. 742, which lays down that under section 561A of the Code of Criminal Procedure or otherwise there is no inherent power in the High Court to review or reconsider a previous judgment of the High Court in a criminal matter except where the previous judgment was pronounced without jurisdiction or in violation of the principles of natural justice or in a case where it was obtained by an abuse of the process of the Court.

His judgment in the field of company law is reported in **88 Bom.L.R. 89** where he took the view that until the declaration of dividend is made by a company, no shareholder has a right to claim a dividend from the company nor has the company any liability to pay any dividend. Several of his judgments on Income-tax references and Sales-tax references equally reveal his insight and close analysis of commercial law. These varied judgments on different branches of law bespeak a mind quite familiar with commerce, trade and industry and nurtured on the sound principles of law.

He was appointed Acting Chief Justice of Bombay High Court in October, 1985 and permanent Chief Justice in June 1986. He was elevated as Judge, Supreme Court of India on 1st May, 1987 and was appointed as Chief Justice of India on 13th December, 1991 and retired on 18th November, 1992.

In death of Justice Kania an illustrious legal career of over 67 years has come to an end. He started his legal journey as a Fellow in Government Law College in 1949 and went on to become the Chief Justice of India.

Justice Kania was truly a versatile Judge having dealt with a variety of subjects like Civil Law, Land Revenue, Tenancy, Insolvency, Company, Sales-tax, Income-tax, Criminal and of course his passion being Commercial Law. The Law reports are testimony to his legal acumen.

His notable Judgments include one in the case of former Chief Minister of Maharashtra where the issue was relating to tampering of mark-sheets. He enumerated law of mala fides and Judges making observations, comments and passing strictures against parties.

His keen commercial mind came to fore in the celebrated case of *C. B. Gautam v. UOI* [1993 (1) SCC 78] where he held that when Appropriate Authority under Chapter XXC of Income-tax Act auctioned the property, such transfer did not affect the rights of sitting tenants giving relief to large number of tenants.

He was known for his deep knowledge of commerce, business, industry and stock markets. Post retirement when he functioned as Arbitrator and Consultant he was known for his fabulous commercial mind and ability to catch the pulse of the matter.

Justice Kania was an ideal Judge and he followed the fundamental tenets of a good judge as laid down by Socrates in his work "Republic".

"Four things belong to judge : To hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly and to decide impartially." To find a combination of all four is rarity, but Justice Kania answered these attributes to the hilt.

For last few years, he was keeping indifferent health, but his enthusiasm was intact. His spirit will always live and he will be remembered as a gentleman Judge.

In this hour of grief our thoughts turn to members of Justice M.H. Kania's family.

On behalf of myself, Bombay Bar Association Standing Committee all the members, I convey my heart-felt condolences to the bereaved family and we share their sorrow.

May his soul rest in eternal peace.

.....

**ADDRESS BY SHRI RAJIV CHAVAN, SENIOR ADVOCATE &
PRESIDENT OF ADVOCATES' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA,
AT THE FULL COURT REFERENCE TO LATE HON'BLE SHRI
JUSTICE M.H. KANIA , FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA,
HELD ON THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 2016 AT 11.00 AM IN
THE CENTRAL COURT.**

My Ladyship the Hon'ble Acting Chief Justice Mrs. Vijaya Tahilramani, Hon'ble other Judges of the High Court, Learned Addl. Solicitor General of India Shri Anil Singh, President of Bombay Bar Association Dr. Milind Sathe, President of Incorporated Law Society Shri Kaiwan Kalyaniwalla, Members of Justice Kania's family, Members of the Bar, Ladies & Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Advocates' Association of Western India, my colleagues and myself, may I associate ourselves with the thoughts and sentiments expressed by My Ladyship the Acting Chief Justice & others and add a few words of my own.

In a Full Court reference to former Chief Justice of India Justice M. Hidayatullah, the then Chief Justice of India Justice Madhukar Hiralal Kania said "To some it comes in the prime of youth, to some it comes in old age but some time or the other to one and all comes the summons from the Great Beyond which must be obeyed". Justice Madhukar Hiralal Kania got the summons from the Great Beyond at the age of 88 on 1st February 2016. We are here today to pay humble tributes to his memory.

Justice Kania took his law degree from Government Law College and enrolled as an Advocate on 1st November, 1949. He practised mainly in civil suits and commercial matters in the Bombay High Court and City Civil Court. He was appointed as a Additional Judge of this Hon'ble High Court on 4th November 1969 and was confirmed on 2nd November, 1971. He was appointed as Chief Justice of Bombay High Court on 23rd June 1986. He was elevated as a Judge of the Supreme Court on 1st May 1987 and was appointed as the 23rd Chief Justice of India on 13th December 1991.

During his tenure as a Judge of the High Court & Supreme Court, Justice Kania delivered many landmark judgments. May I recount a few. In the famous **M.R. Masani** case, Justice D.P. Madan & Justice M.H. Kania in their 250-page judgment, examined the ambit and scope of censorship order passed under the Defence and Internal Securities Rules, 1975 and laid down legal limitations within which censorship has to operate. The Bombay High Court Judges held that Executive Action in Article 358 could mean only "Executive Action taken under law". It did not authorize during the proclamation of Emergency to take any action it liked.

In **Surendra Kumar Lanka & others v. Union of India & others**, in a petition filed under Article 32 of the Constitution, the Bench headed by Justice Kania held that physically handicapped persons have a right to employment, and jobs should be reserved for them.

The majority judgment delivered by five-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court in *St. Stephen's* case, Justice Kania observed “minorities have a right to admit their own candidates to maintain the minority character of their institutions. This is a concomitant right which flows from the right to establish and administer educational institution under Article 30(1) of the Constitution”. He further observed “there is also a related right to the parents in the minority communities. The parents are entitled to have their children educated in institutions having an atmosphere congenial to their own religion”.

In a landmark case in *Indra Sawhney v. Union of India and others*, the Supreme Court Bench of nine Judges headed by Chief Justice M.H. Kania held that “reservation of posts under Article 16(4) confined to initial appointment only and cannot extend to providing reservation in matter of promotion. Vacancies reserved to be carried forward for maximum period of three years and creamy layer amongst backward class of citizens to be excluded by fixation of proper income or status”.

On 1 January 1990, the President of India was pleased to convert the Election Commission again into a single member body and rescinded both the notifications dated 7 and 16 October 1989, whereby he had fixed the number of Election Commissioners at two, and appointed Shri S.S. Dhanoa and Sh. V.S. Seigell as the Election Commissioners.

Shri Dhanoa challenged this decision of the President before the Supreme Court, contending inter alia, that once appointed, an Election Commissioner continued in office for his full tenure as determined by rules under Article 324(5) and that the President had no power to cut short the tenure so fixed. It was also urged that the Election Commission being an independent body, its independent functioning could not be eroded in any manner by removing the two Election Commissioners.

A Division Bench of the Supreme Court headed by Justice Kania rejected the contentions of Shri Dhanoa and dismissed his petition, by its decision dated 24th July 1991. The Supreme Court held, on merits, that there was no need for the posts of the Election Commissioners at the time the appointments were made, and that in the absence of a clear definition of their role in the Commission, particularly, vis-a-vis the Chief Election Commissioner, the abolition of the posts, far from striking at the independence of the Commission, paved the way for its smooth and effective functioning. The Supreme Court further observed that the creation and abolition of posts is the prerogative of the executive, and Article 324(2) leaves it to the President to fix and appoint such number of Election Commissioners as he may from time to time determine. The power of the President to create the posts is unfettered, so is his power to reduce or abolish them. With the abolition of the posts, the service rules pertaining to those posts also ceased to have effect and, therefore, the petitioner could not validly claim to continue for the full tenure as fixed by those service rules.

Justice Kania held legal luminary late Shri Nani Palkhiwala in high esteem. When Nani Palkhiwala was awarded Padma Vibhushan by the Government on 26th January 1998, Justice Kania wrote, I quote, "Government has at last thought it fit to recognise your singular services to the legal profession and to the country in general. Apart from your undoubted legal abilities you have shown the courage of your convictions and a willingness to stand up and be counted when it mattered. It is alright to talk of freedom and fundamental rights today, but there were few people during the emergency who were willing to stand up and express their views freely. You are happily one of them and I think the entire Bar of the country as well as the people in general hold you in great esteem for that".

We are all ceased of the fact that Judges are expected to comply with internationally accepted standards for managing conflict of interest in cases where they have a financial stake. The global norm is that a Judge having any financial interest in any party should automatically recuse himself, while in India, the Judge could just offer to do so.

This has been highlighted by the approach of Justice S.H.Kapadia in the *Vedanta* and *SAIL* cases and Justice R.V. Raveendran in the *Reliance* dispute where, in keeping with a voluntary code of conduct adopted by the Supreme Court Judges in 1997, they disclosed their shareholdings in the companies concerned, but only to check if there was any objection to their handling matters. Sure enough, the lawyers raised no objection.

The best known example is the **Bhopal gas leak** case in which Justice M.H.Kania, without consulting lawyers, recused himself after disclosing that he had shares in Union Carbide. "I thought it was proper to let the court know that I hold shares, and I also thought it proper to withdraw myself from the case," Justice Kania told the media soon after his recusal in 1988. Despite the assurance from others that his shareholding had "nothing to do with the case", Justice Kania said: "I wanted to withdraw because something may be said later."

The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (the SEBI Act) was amended in the years 1995, 1999 and 2002 to meet the requirements of changing needs of the securities market and responding to the development in the securities market. Based on the Report of Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) dated December 02, 2002, the SEBI Act was amended to address certain shortcomings in its provisions. In this background, the SEBI Board had constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Shri Justice M.H. Kania which had proposed certain amendments to the SEBI Act. The expert group headed by Justice M.H. Kania had recommended institution of a separate investor protection fund (IPF) under SEBI by utilizing unclaimed dividend or interest under any mutual fund or any other unclaimed money lying with a stock market intermediary for more than seven years.

Justice Madhukar Hiralal Kania was associated with many institutions and trusts. In 1994 he was appointed as the Chairman of the 14th Law Commission. For some time, Justice Kania was the Trustee of the Nalanda Nritya Kala Mahavidyalaya which is totally engaged in Pedagogical Study of Indian Classical Dance. The Trust has achieved tremendous networking not only in Mumbai but in other parts of the country and also abroad and has promoted Indian Classical Dance. Justice Kania was also the Trustee on Vedanta Foundation. This Foundation aims to bridge the inclusive growth gap of the country through its focused social development programs. The vision of the Foundation is to strengthen the efforts of the country in achieving inclusive growth by providing support through focused development programs with high potential for social development impact.

My Ladyship, today we condole the death of this sensitive and compassionate Judge and on behalf of Advocates Association of Western India, I fully associate with the sentiments that have been expressed here by Your Ladyship as well as my colleagues at the Bar and I pay my humble respects on behalf of the Association to the departed soul and offer our deepest condolences to the bereaved family.

.....

ADDRESS BY SHRI KAIWAN KALYANIWALLA, HON. SECRETARY,
BOMBAY INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY, AT THE FULL COURT
REFERENCE TO LATE HON'BLE SHRI JUSTICE
M.H. KANIA , FORMER CHIEF JUSTICE OF INDIA, HELD ON
THURSDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY, 2016 AT 11.00 AM IN THE
CENTRAL COURT.

My Ladyship, the Acting Chief Justice, Hon'ble Judges of the Bombay High Court, Mr.Anil Singh, Additional Solicitor General of India, Dr.Milind Sathe, President of the Bombay Bar Association, Mr.Rajiv Chavan, President of the Advocates' Association of Western India.

On behalf of the members of the Bombay Incorporated Law Society, I concur with the sentiments of my Ladyship and the feelings that have been expressed by my brethren .

Hailing from an illustrious family of lawyers and Judges, Chief Justice Kania enjoyed a long stint in judicial service and was deservedly appointed Chief Justice of India. Chief Justice Kania was much admired by the members of the legal fraternity as an astute and compassionate Judge. Even after his retirement, Chief Justice Kania was much sought after as an arbitrator.

I express our heartfelt condolences to the members of Chief Justice Kania's family.

May his soul rest in eternal peace.

....