

Ten Years Ago: The Political Assassination of Dr. David Kelly

The Dr Kelly Inquest Campaign demands due process of law – the re-opening of Dr Kelly's inquest – and transparency, to achieve truth and justice.

By <u>Global Research News</u> Global Research, July 16, 2013 Dr Kelly Inquest Campaign

TENTH ANNIVERSARY SILENT PROTEST

Theme: Law and Justice

ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,

THURSDAY 18th JULY 2013

2pm PHOTO-CALL

The campaign to re-open the inquest into the death of Dr David Kelly is holding a

silent, gagged, protest outside the Royal Courts of Justice, London, on Thursday $18^{\rm th}$ July 2pm, to mark the tenth anniversary of Dr Kelly's death and to demand the reopening of his inquest.

Campaigners demand Dr Kelly's inquest, as his right under British law, to examine all the evidence, including the fresh evidence. The coroner 'speaks for the dead to protect the living.' Campaigners demand due process of British law and transparency, for the clear establishment of truth and justice.

All single, unexplained deaths require an inquest under British law. Dr Kelly's unexplained death, according to many centuries of British law, should have been examined in a proper coronial inquest, with the option of a jury, the power to subpoena witnesses, testimony given under oath, with cross-examination and the requirement to establish suicide beyond reasonable doubt.

Instead, Section 17A of the Coroners Act 1988 was quickly invoked – which is used to cover multiple deaths, as with train disasters – probably uniquely, for Dr Kelly's single, unexplained death. The result was the Hutton Inquiry, engaged only to look into 'the circumstances surrounding Dr Kelly's death', neither overseen by a coroner, nor with the proper powers of an inquest.

There is fresh evidence which requires the scrutiny of a proper coronial inquest.

Thames Valley Police FoI responses reveal that there were no fingerprints on six items found with Dr Kelly's body, including the knife with which he is said to have cut his ulnar artery, blister packs of Co-proxamol tablets, which he is said to have swallowed, an opened water bottle, a watch, spectacles and mobile phone. No gloves were found at the scene.

Lord Hutton requested the records provided to the Hutton Inquiry, not produced in evidence, be closed for 30 years, and that medical reports and photographs be closed for 70 years. The Ministry of Justice was unable to explain the legal basis for Lord Hutton's order.

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