



No. 1
July 2006

**UN Principles for the
Protection and
Promotion of
Human Rights through
Action to Combat
Impunity**

Principle 19

States shall undertake prompt, thorough, independent investigations of violations of human rights and international humanitarian law and take appropriate measures in respect of the perpetrators, particularly in the area of criminal justice, by ensuring that those responsible for serious crimes under international law are prosecuted, tried and duly punished.
[E/CN.4/2005/102/Add.1]

Definition

“Impunity” means the impossibility in law or in fact, of bringing the perpetrators of human rights violations to account - whether in criminal, civil, administrative or disciplinary proceedings - since they are not subject to any inquiry that might lead to their being accused, arrested, tried and, if found guilty, sentenced to appropriate penalties, and to making reparations to their victims.

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CASE REPORT

Allaipiddy Case

Date of Incident: 13 May 2006

Place of Incident: Allaipiddy. Kavts Island. Jaffna District. Sri Lanka

The Incident: Allaipiddy massacre

The massacre

Eight persons including a six-month old infant were killed at Allaipiddy on Kayts Island on 13 May 2006. A short distance away, four other murders were committed on the same night.

The Kayts Island is connected to the mainland Jaffna Peninsula by a causeway which is about a quarter mile in length. Kayts and the adjoining islands are controlled by the Sri Lanka Navy which has a heavy presence with a large camp on the beach side of Allaipiddy, several mini camps and sentry points. The interior of the island is a stronghold of the Eelam People’s Democratic Party (EPDP), which works in collaboration with the Sri Lankan security forces.

The Inquest

The inquest over the killings took place from 16 to 19 May 2006 before the Kayts Magistrate. Witnesses testified that at around 8.00 pm on 13 May 2006, three persons in Navy uniform entered the house and began shooting with their guns.

One of the witnesses was Mrs Selvathurai. When the Navy personnel entered the house, there were four persons in a room on the ground floor, including Mrs Selvathurai and two grand children. Her cousin **Joseph Anthonimuthu**, 64, was shot in the head and he died. Next to be shot was her husband T Selvathurai, 61. He fell off his chair and was seriously wounded. **Ganesh Navaratnam**, 50, who was a helper, was shot dead under the portico. Mrs Selvathurai, who was seated in an arm chair, hugging her grand children, was too frightened to cry for help.

The three assailants took the Petromax lamp which was on the table and went into the sitting room. Mrs Selvathurai heard several gun shots. Thereafter, the assailants went upstairs and she heard further gun shots. The three of them came back and placed the Petromax lamp on the table and went out.

Mrs Selvathurai thereafter went into the hall to look for her daughter and her

family members. She thought that they were too scared to come out, and cried out, “Daughter, they are gone. Now no need to fear”. But to her dismay, there was no response. She lit a match, and found that her daughter **Esther Ketheeswaran**, 24, her son-in-law **Balasamy Ketheeswaran**, 28, and their children four year-old **Thanushkanthan** and six month-old **Yathusha** were lying in a pool of blood. At that time, her neighbours, the family of the slain Anthonimuthu rushed in and began crying out.

Thereafter all of them went upstairs. Her son **Selvathurai Amuthathas**, 28, and another son-in-law **Abraham Robinson**, 28, had both been shot dead. Her daughter Annette Violet and her two children were seated on the floor weeping. By that time, some others arrived with the Parish Priest, Rev Anton Amalraj, who took the injured person to hospital.

About 10 minutes later, gun shots were heard by neighbours, fired presumably by the same assailants. The victim was Allaipiddy shopkeeper **Sinnathurai Sivanesan**. He later died in hospital. Around 9.30 pm, near Puliyanakoodal junction, north-west of Allaipiddy **Murugesu Shanmugalingam**, 72, his wife **Parameswary** and their son **Kanthurupan**, 22, were shot dead.

All the witnesses giving evidence at the inquest said Navy personnel in uniform, carrying weapons identical to weapons used by Navy personnel patrolling the area, were responsible for the murders. At least two witnesses stated that they can identify the assailants as they had seen them earlier on patrol.

Although none of the witnesses said in evidence about the EPDP, some of them confided to TIC contacts that they had seen an EPDP member in the company of those who committed the atrocities. After the conclusion of the inquest, the Magistrate returned a verdict of homicide. All the people vacated the village and went to Jaffna or to Kilinochchi. The village of Allaipiddy remains deserted.

Verdict of the Magistrate: A crime of murder has been committed

Magistrate Court Kayts

Inquest Number B/83/2006 on 19 May 2006

Magistrate: Mr Jeyaraman Trotsky

K.S. Ratnavale Attorney-at-Law appeared for victims' families.

State Counsel Shanthan Soosaidas appeared for the State.

SSP Mahes Perera and ASPs Mark and Karunanayake were present.

After hearing evidence of witnesses, the Magistrate gave the following verdict:

“Based on the evidence placed before me, I declare my findings that the deaths of Joseph Anthonimuthu, Ganesh Navaratnam, Balasamy Ketheeswaran, Ketheeswaran Annette Esther, Ketheeswaran Yathusha, Ketheeswaran Thanushkanthan, Selvathurai Amuthathas and Abraham



Grieving relatives of victims

Robinson were due to excessive bleeding and shock due to injuries caused by gunshots in their bodies and I further mention in my findings that there is reasonable evidence before me that a crime of murder has been committed. When I observe the evidence adduced before me in this case, one witness has given evidence that the Navy personnel stationed in the Allaipiddy area are directly involved in this incident. Hence I direct the Director of Criminal Investigations Department to investigate

seriously into this matter. At this stage the head of the Criminal Investigations Department Unit Mahes Perera is present in Court today and informs that the Unit under his leadership will undertake full fledged investigations. As one of those who gave evidence before had indicated that he would be able to identify the Navy personnel who are directly involved in the crimes committed at Allaipiddy, I direct the Officer of the Criminal Investigations Department to provide adequate security to the said witness and to take all steps to identify those who are involved in this crime and to take all steps to conduct an Identification Parade.

I direct the Officer of the Criminal Investigations Department to furnish an additional progress report of the investigations in this case on 5-6-2006. Further I order the Inspector General of Police in charge of the Northern Region to provide adequate security to the witnesses in this case.”

Police ignore court order to protect witnesses

After observing that the security forces had not provided adequate security to witnesses, the Kayts Magistrate Court made the following order on 18 May 2006, and brought it to the attention of the Senior Deputy Inspector General of Police S Balasuriya:

- 1. Police security should be provided to the people numbering over 300 who are staying in the Church at Allaipiddy in fear.*
- 2. Security arrangements should be made to those witnesses connected with the incident to give evidence independently.*
- 3. Police should provide security to those people who opt, of their own free will, to move out of Allaipiddy area to other areas because of fear.*

The afore-mentioned matters have also been informed by Court to Dinesh Karunanayake, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kayts. The Court now understands from the evidence recorded that the Police have not provided any security to those people at Allaipiddy and the important witnesses who were injured in the

incident and now warded at the Hospital. To enable the people of this country to enjoy their Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Constitution of the Republic of Sri Lanka, proper security for them is an important aspect. Further, it has been stated in Rule 12 of the Constitution that all are equal before the Law and are entitled to equal protection of the Law. I therefore direct Dinesh Karunanayake, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kayts to make immediate security arrangements and to provide police security to the place of the incident to enable judicial inquiries to be proceeded with independently. If he cannot make such security arrangements, I direct him to inform Court accordingly stating the reasons and circumstances for such inability.

The Police failed to carry out the orders of the Magistrate to provide security to the witnesses in the case. They also failed to make any genuine attempt to contact the people of Allaipiddy and the families of victims. Soon after the massacre, some 400 people of Allaipiddy village took refuge in the Philip Nerris Church on Kayts Island. But fearing further attacks, all the people of Allaipiddy left the island and went to Jaffna or to the Vanni.

The CID did not carry out investigation

In his press statement on 15 May 2006, Minister Keheliya Rambukwella spoke of an initial investigation into the Allaipiddy massacre. Press reports also said that President Rajapakse had ordered a full-scale enquiry. The reports further said that the Inspector General of Police (IGP) Chandra Fernando had sent a special police team of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) led by Senior Superintendent Mahes Perera on 15 May to Kayts to carry out the probe. In a statement to the press on 21 May, the IGP announced that no evidence of security force involvement had been found following an investigation.

However, affected families and lawyers have informed the Tamil Information Centre that the CID team never visited Allaipiddy and no enquiries had been held. Up to the time of publication of this newsletter, the CID team had not contacted the families or made any attempt to carry out an investigation.

“President Mahinda Rajapaksa while vehemently condemning the killings of Tamil civilians in Mandathivu Island off the Jaffna peninsula on Saturday night, has ordered a full scale inquiry into the incident.”

Daily News 15 May 2006

“IGP Chandra Fernando yesterday dispatched special CID and police teams to the Kayts islets to investigate the killing of 13 Tamil civilians in the islets on Saturday. IGP Fernando told the Daily News that a CID team headed by SSP Mahes Perera had been sent to Kayts to conduct a full scale investigation into the killings. The investigation is being carried out on the specified instructions of President Mahinda Rajapakse.”

Daily News 16 May 2006

“The Sri Lankan state is obliged to investigate any civilian killing and bring the culprits to justice.”

**Mahinda Samarasinghe
Minister for Human Rights**

At inauguration of the UN Human Rights
Council 19 June 2006

“The Government strongly condemns the killing of Tamil civilians by a group of unidentified armed persons in Mandathivu Island off Jaffna peninsula on Saturday night. Initial investigations have revealed that an informant who worked with a political group and his family members were gunned down brutally. The islands off the Jaffna peninsula are largely inhabited by peace loving Tamils and they had to face the wrath of the LTTE after they took part in the general elections and supported the democratic process.

“...the ruthless killings of Tamil civilians could very well be a part of the LTTE strategy to divert the international opinion.....The Government has ordered a full investigation into the ruthless murder of Tamil civilians in Mandathivu. The Government has taken effective measures to strengthen security in the islands off Jaffna to ensure the safety of the civilian population.

**Keheliya Rambukwella
Minister of Policy Development**
Daily News 15 May 2006

IGP denies Navy involvement before investigation

News Report in the *Daily News* of 21 May 2006 under the heading “**Killing of 12 civilians at Kayts: No evidence of security forces involvement – IGP**”

“No evidence of the involvement of security forces with regard to the killings of 12 civilians in Kayts has surfaced in the CID probe into the murders, IGP Chandra Fernando disclosed yesterday.

He said three separate investigations were now conducted by the CID, the Attorney General’s Department and a Magisterial inquiry into the killings which shook the Kayts islands last week.

“No evidence has been received to

the effect that the security forces personnel were involved in the killings,” said the Police Chief when asked about the CID investigation.

“Of course, there were speculations (on the security forces involvement), but no evidence has been found to support the claim,” he asserted.

“A special CID team led by a Senior Superintendent of Police is conducting investigations into killings which took place in Allaipiddy and Puliyanakodal in the Kayts islands.

“He, however said the investigators have found evidence that the LTTE agents had burnt 10-12 shops in Allaipiddy and Velanai two days before the killing of 12 civilians, including the gruesome murder of 8

civilians inside their home in Allaipiddy. He said the CID team has found leaflets distributed by the LTTE agents calling a shut down of shops in the area from May 11-13.

“Later that night (11), 10 to 12 shops which did not adhere to the call for hartal were burnt down allegedly by the LTTE,” he said referring to the findings of the CID investigation. He said the Navy doused the fire.

“The IGP, however, did not directly hold the LTTE responsible for the killings.

“We still don’t have evidence to prove that either,” he said.

“He however said the killings took place in an area not frequented by the Security Forces.”

Investigative mechanism critical for ending Impunity

- TIC Press Release 19 May 2006

The Tamil Information Centre (TIC) is shocked and concerned over the gruesome massacre and other killings of civilians on Kayts Island, west of the Jaffna peninsula, on 13 May 2006. Information from TIC sources indicate that the Sri Lankan navy from the naval base on Mandaitivu Island was responsible for the murders.

On the night of 13 May 2006, the assailants stormed a house at Allaipiddy on Kayts Island and massacred eight people, all belonging to the same family, including two children, a woman and a 64 year-old man. Three people suffered serious injuries and one of them later died in hospital. Later that night, the attackers entered a house further north-west at Puliyanakoodal, and shot dead three people of the same family. Two of the dead were over 65 years of age. Some shops in the area were set on fire. A civilian was also killed at his home in Velanai.

A news item in the state-controlled newspaper the *Daily News* (Colombo) of 15 May 2006 said that Sri Lankan President Mahinda Rajapaksa vehemently condemned the killings of Tamil civilians and ordered a full scale inquiry into the incident. It was also reported that on the same day, Inspector General of Police (IGP) Chandra Fernando sent a special police team led by Senior Superintendent of Police Mahes Perera to Kayts for a comprehensive probe to find the perpetrators of the crime.

An important concern is the lack of monitoring and investigation of violations in the north-east. A large number of people have been killed, but none of the deaths has been probed by law enforcement agencies with the intention of finding the perpetrators. Unless these are properly investigated, there is little hope of ending the killings. Absence of investigation into crimes has led to impunity and has encouraged the perpetrators and others to carry out more crimes. This has also resulted in witnesses fearing to come forward to give evidence.

Investigations begun in a few instances have never been completed. Some investigations have been aimed solely to ensure that no blame falls on the security forces. Security force personnel have been transferred out immediately after killings, to make investigation difficult or impossible. Cases were filed relating to some massacres, but have been dragging for many years, some for more than 15 years. In the Bindunuwewa case, relating to the massacre of 27 Tamil youths in the custody of the Sri Lankan State in a rehabilitation centre, all the accused were discharged or acquitted despite overwhelming evidence. This leads us to conclude that the whole State apparatus, including the judiciary, conspired to set murderers go scot-free.

The UN Secretary General has expressed concern over the violence and has called on the LTTE and the Sri Lankan government to ensure full protection of civilians. The European Parliament, in its resolution of 18 May 2006 stresses the need for an effective independent investigation into all alleged human rights violations by security forces or armed groups, bringing the perpetrators to justice in accordance with international fair trial standards, and insists that all parties should subscribe to comprehensive human rights agreements as a key element of future peace negotiations.

Sri Lanka has been elected to the new UN Human Rights Council. UN General Assembly Resolution [A/RES/60/251 of 3 April 2006-Sixtieth Session] establishing the Human Rights Council says that the Council shall be responsible for promoting universal respect for the protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinctions of any kind in a fair and equal manner, and that the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation.

- *The TIC calls upon the Sri Lankan government to take all measures to protect all human rights and ensure the observance of the principles set out in the UN Resolution. There must be prompt, effective and impartial investigation into the Jaffna Island massacre as well as other killings and the safety of family members of victims and witnesses who wish to give evidence should be guaranteed.*

The TIC has been constantly condemning killings by all sections and has continually called for proper investigations and punishment of offenders. As we have maintained throughout, the Sri Lankan government and the LTTE must take responsibility for investigations in the respective areas under their control and ensure that proper mechanisms are in place and the perpetrators are brought to justice.

- *The TIC calls upon the international community to take necessary steps to influence the two parties to take proper and tangible action in this regard. Where the parties lack facilities and the investigative capacity necessary for proper law enforcement, the TIC urges the international community to provide required assistance in establishing mechanisms for monitoring, investigation and training.*

Every people has the inalienable right to know the truth about past events concerning the perpetration of heinous crimes and about circumstances and reasons that led, through massive or systematic violations, to the perpetration of those crimes – Principle 2, UN Principles for Protection of Human Rights through Action to Combat Impunity

Civil society bodies demand investigation and punishment

- TIC Press Release 15 June 2006

Several Sri Lankan community and human rights organizations met at the Centre for Human Rights and Development (CHRD) in Colombo on 12 June 2006 and held discussions on the massacre of civilians at Allaipiddy on Kayts Island on 13 May 2006 and the other killings that are continuing unabated.

In a statement issued after the meeting, the organizations expressed dismay and extreme concern over the gruesome killings of civilians in the country during the last few months. These horrendous murders of unarmed civilians and non-combatants continue and these are being reported every day in the print and electronic media. Mutilated or burned bodies have been discovered in several parts of the country. Bodies were found in Awissawella about two months ago and in Anuradhapura recently.

The civil society organizations said that in none of these killings, the perpetrators have been brought to book by law enforcing agencies which take cover behind the ongoing ethnic strife and evade responsibility. The Police are entrusted with the protection of civilians, but lack professionalism and show little enthusiasm or diligence in the investigation of grave crimes. They often arrive at conclusions before beginning investigations and in many instances have attempted to assign blame without evidence. Immediately after the Allaipiddy massacre, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) was quick to claim that the state security forces were not involved in the incident, but the evidence of eyewitnesses in court proceedings has implicated Navy personnel in the murders.

The organizations further said that they were disturbed by the attitude of the special Criminal Investigation Department (CID) team under a Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP) appointed to probe the Allaipiddy crime. The CID team appears to be more interested in protecting the perpetrators rather than investigating them. The Kayts Island Magistrate himself expressed surprise over the

manner in which the CID team conducted the investigations. The Magistrate decided to send his observations to the IGP.

The same problem was encountered in the killing of four members of a family at Vankalai in Mannar District on 8 June 2006. Some Sri Lankan newspapers were quick to put the blame on the LTTE, against the statements of the next of kin and neighbours of the victims, which accused the armed forces stationed in the area. The civil society agencies expressed the opinion that irresponsible reporting by the media and indifferent or partial attitude by law enforcement authorities, particularly in the Police force, are creating a climate of impunity for the state security forces and armed groups aligned to the state security forces.

The organizations declared that they cannot ignore the attitude of the authorities or the plight of defenceless people. They made a fervent appeal to President Mahinda Rajapakse to take meaningful steps to prevent the current state of anarchy, by directing,

1. the Inspector General of Police to submit reports on the progress made in respect of cases in the northeast and elsewhere, in which the security forces are alleged to be the perpetrators.
2. the service chiefs of the Army, Navy and Air Force to act on reports of killings and human rights violations committed by members of security forces and to take disciplinary and other action against such persons to ensure strict discipline among them.
3. the Attorney-General to review the killings in which the security forces have been implicated, and call for reports from the respective Police authorities of the progress made in the investigations and in legal proceedings in respect of each case.



Eight people were murdered in this Allaipiddy house



Communication centre damaged by Navy

Statements on killings

The Tokyo Co-Chairs

“The Government must show that it will address the legitimate grievances of the Tamils. It must immediately prevent groups based in its territory from carrying out violence and acts of terrorism. It must protect the rights and security of Tamils throughout the country and ensure violators are prosecuted. It must show that it is ready to make the dramatic political changes to bring about a new system of governance which will enhance the rights of all Sri Lankans, including the Muslims. The international community will support such steps; failure to take such steps will diminish international support.”

- Press Statement, 30 May 2006
Co-Chairs, Tokyo

European Union

“... the EU calls upon the Sri Lankan authorities to curb violence in Government controlled areas. In this regard, the EU stands by all of the findings in the reports of the SLMM (Sri Lanka Monitoring Mission). The EU urges the Government of Sri Lanka to act effectively on the commitment of President Rajapakse to put a stop to the culture of impunity and to clamp down on all acts of violence in areas controlled by the Government. The EU further urges the Government to ensure law and order for all citizens of Sri Lanka, and to investigate and prosecute all cases of violence that have so far not resulted in arrests or convictions.”

- Presidency of the European Union 31 May 2006

“The targeting and killing of civilians is abhorrent and inhuman. It serves no military purpose. The intention of pitting one ethnic group against another is simply to create havoc and to stop the majority of moderate voices in Sri Lanka achieving the negotiated peace they want and deserve. Sri Lanka has tragically witnessed episodes of such ethnic violence in its past and knows the heavy cost such violence has for its country and citizens. The EU calls for the perpetrators to be found and brought to justice effectively and rapidly.”

- Statement by the EU Heads of Mission in Colombo, 25 April 2006

Anglican Bishop of Colombo

“I visited this island and saw for myself the tensions that prevail after the gruesome massacre of civilians, eight of whom belonged to one family. Surviving members of this family witnessed the killing and are likely to be able to identify the killers.

“The movement of civilians from this island following a threatening order presumably by a militant group adds to the misery of this people and to the complex nature of human suffering in such instances. The people have little desire to move and it is only a speedy investigation into the massacre and deliberate measures of dialogue and trust building between the people and the Sri Lanka Armed Forces that will somewhat stem the fear and panic and dislocation of an already previously displaced people.”

- Rt Revd. Duleep de Chickera 31 May 2006
Bishop of Colombo

Amnesty International

“The government has condemned the Kayts Island killings and announced that a police investigation is underway. Amnesty International welcomes these initial steps but notes that there is a disturbing pattern of incomplete or ineffective investigations by the government, with the result that perpetrators of such violence generally operate with impunity. In accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, which Sri Lanka has ratified, the government must carry out independent, impartial and effective investigations into all killings; the results of these investigations should be made public, and those found responsible for the attacks must be brought to justice. Without effective investigations and prosecutions, the cycle of retaliatory violence that so endangers the lives of civilians is likely to escalate. Regardless of who is responsible for the attacks, the Sri Lankan government has obligations under international law to take steps to prevent such killings, to ensure that those who commit them are brought to justice, and that the families of those killed are able to obtain redress.

“Amnesty International calls on all parties to the conflict—including the government of Sri Lanka, the LTTE, and other armed groups—to take all possible measures to avoid harm to civilians and respect international humanitarian law, which prohibits murder or violence to those taking no active part in hostilities.”

AI Index: ASA 37/014/2006
16 May 2006

“There have been many more killings and disappearances in recent times. But the fact remains that legal proceedings have not been instituted against perpetrators in most of the cases. The biggest stumbling block is the unwillingness on the part of the police to pursue the matter and take steps to prosecute the perpetrators.

- Centre for Human Rights and Development
12 June 2006, Colombo

Allaipiddy Massacre Case - Progress Report

Judge orders identification parade Police say identification parade not necessary

The police failed twice to carry out the orders of the Kayts Magistrate in the Allaipiddy case. It appears that the failure is deliberate on the part of the police. After statements of the witnesses were recorded on 19 May 2006, the Magistrate expressed the opinion that the perpetrators of the massacre may be identified by the witnesses. Two witnesses reiterated that the Sri Lankan Navy personnel from the naval base in the vicinity of their house were responsible. A witness named Annette Violet made a categorical statement that she would be able to identify the Navy personnel because her husband and brother were killed in her presence.

On the basis of the recorded statements of the eye-witnesses, the Magistrate directed the police Criminal Investigation Department (CID) to file the progressive report of the investigation and make arrangements for an identification parade on 5 June 2006.

On the 5 June, CID officers submitted a report of investigation in the court. But the officers who were present on 19 May were not present. The officers, who were present, outlined some of their concerns in the report. They stressed that there are contradictions in the statement of Annette Violet and that her statement does not corroborate other evidence. The officers contended that although Annette Violet said that she could identify the Navy personnel, she failed to mention the particular identities of such Navy personnel. The officers further argued that she referred to only one Navy camp, whereas there are two camps in the area. The officers therefore had concluded that an identification parade was not necessary and did not conduct the parade. They requested a long time interval to submit a second investigation report.

The Magistrate pointed out the regulation which says that the police investigation should be submitted to the court within 15 days. He expressed thorough disappointment and said that he was dissatisfied with request for submission of a further report. The Attorney for the victims' families K. S. Ratnavale pointed out that reference to and decision on corroboration and contradiction in evidence is the work of the lawyers and judges and not investigators of the CID. The judge agreed with this position. The Attorney referred to the recorded statement of the witness in which she clearly said that there are two camps. He said that he was shocked by the failure of the CID team to actually conduct any probe after undertaking in court to conduct the investigation and submit a report.

The judge ordered the officers of the CID to submit the second report on 20 June 2006. He stressed that failure to submit the report on the stipulated date would not be tolerated and he will be compelled to report the issue to the Inspector General of Police (IGP) or his superiors. He also ordered the police to make arrangements to hold an identification parade on 20 June 2006.

On 20 June, no CID team appeared in court. The Officer-in-Charge of the Kayts Police Station filed the fax copy of the second report prepared by the CID team, and informed court that due to the prevailing situation in the Jaffna islands, the CID Team was unable attend court. In the second report the team said it had not come across any evidence regarding the perpetrators. The team maintained that because of this reason, it was not able to make arrangements for an identification parade. The team again requested court to give a long time interval to carry out investigations. The team further said that since the members of the team are unable to come to Jaffna due to security reasons, they would request the court to order that persons having information on the incident should report to the police in Jaffna or the police in Kayts.

The Magistrate said that there was enough evidence from eye witnesses to hold an identification parade. He declared that the CID failed twice to carry out his orders and had not done their work in a responsible manner, but had attempted to distort the truth. He again expressed his dissatisfaction and disappointment with the investigation process. The Magistrate said that he would forward the entire case record to the Attorney General for his advice to expedite the investigation and to arrest and produce the suspects before the court.



Shops in Kayts destroyed by the Navy

Pictures: Plight of civilians affected at Allaipiddy



Refuge in Philip Nerris Church



Priest consoling the people



People moving belongings



A family leaving Allaipiddy