

Canadian Academic Extradited to France on Fake Terrorism Charges. Prevent Hassan Diab's Wrongful Conviction!

By [Hassan Diab Support Committee](#)
Global Research, November 14, 2016

Region: [Canada](#), [Europe](#)
Theme: [Law and Justice](#)

1. French Investigative Judge Finds "Consistent Evidence" Supporting Hassan Diab's Innocence

In a highly positive development for Dr. Hassan Diab, a French investigative judge (*juge d'instruction*) found "consistent evidence" supporting Hassan's innocence. Hassan has been in pre-trial detention in France since he was extradited from Canada two years ago today for investigation into a 1980 bombing of a Paris synagogue.

"At this stage of the inquiry, there exists consistent evidence tending to establish that Hassan Diab was in Beirut late September, early October 1980... this calls into question information implicating him in the attack since this relies on his presence in France during this period", wrote the French investigative judge in an order released on October 27, 2016.

The judge immediately ordered the release of Dr. Diab on bail. He issued a second order on the same day stating that there are no grounds for further detention of Hassan.

But, in a deeply disappointing move, the prosecutor blocked Hassan's release, and the Court of Appeal overruled the investigative judge's orders and renewed Hassan's detention. Hassan's lawyers filed an appeal to France's Court of Cassation.

William Bourdon, Hassan's lawyer in France, noted that

"Hassan Diab's situation is unprecedented. New consistent evidence of his innocence was collected but the Court of Appeal refused, for the 4th time, to release him, even though the investigative judge decided so. After 36 years and since no one else was indicted, the Court of Appeal is clinging on to Hassan Diab. He is detained because of the judges' fear to be accused of laxity in the context of today's fight against terrorism in France. Such a situation would be inconceivable in an ordinary-law procedure."

Earlier this year, in May 2016, Hassan was ordered released on bail by the investigative judge and the judge of freedom and detention. He spent ten days out on bail in Paris before his release order was overturned by the same panel of Court of Appeal judges which has repeatedly denied him bail.

Don Bayne, Hassan's lawyer in Canada, commented on the significant development stating that

“Dr. Diab’s case is a tragic example of the serious flaws in Canada’s extradition laws and practices. The courts in Canada at every level failed the basic test of fundamental justice that the evidence on which the foreign state relies to deprive a Canadian of his or her liberty be ‘reliable’. The evidence in Dr. Diab’s case was shown to be so unreliable (flawed handwriting comparisons said to be worthless by the world’s leading handwriting experts, plus secret intelligence which is not evidence at all) that this innocent Canadian never should have been extradited. Yet he was, and despite even more evidence of Dr. Diab’s innocence, he remains locked up in a French prison on a path to a manifestly wrongful conviction.”

Hassan was extradited from Canada based on extremely contested and weak evidence. Justice Maranger, the Canadian extradition judge, stated that “the prospects of conviction in the context of a fair trial seem unlikely”, but said his interpretation of Canada’s extradition law left him no choice but to commit Hassan to extradition.

Michael Vonn, Policy Director of the British Columbia Civil Liberties Association, one of the interveners during the appeal of Hassan’s extradition at the Court of Appeal for Ontario, remarked on two years of pretrial detention for Hassan, saying “The Government of Canada must act to raise Mr. Diab’s case with the French authorities. We have the gravest concern that this case represents a profound miscarriage of justice and the time to act is long overdue.”

Sukanya Pillay, Executive Director and General Counsel of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, another intervener on Hassan’s side at the Court of Appeal for Ontario, expressed concern that, “Mr. Diab has spent two years already in a French prison, was extradited on the basis of what appeared to be manifestly unreliable evidence, and has accordingly experienced a deprivation of fair process and an injustice to him and his family.”

2. Join the Bring Hassan Home Campaign

Today marks 731 days away from home for Dr. Hassan Diab.

Two years ago, on November 14, 2014, Hassan was extradited from Canada to France based on a handwriting analysis report that the Canadian extradition judge described as “convoluted, very confusing, with conclusions that are suspect”. Hassan continues to languish in a prison thousands of kilometres away from his family and community in Canada. Hassan has repeatedly denied all involvement in the bombing and strongly condemned the attack.

We are deeply concerned that Hassan may be wrongfully convicted under France’s anti-terrorism laws, based on deeply flawed handwriting analysis and the use of secret, unsourced intelligence. Hassan must receive a fair process, so he has a real chance to fight for justice and return to his home in Canada. We must make sure that the real perpetrators of the rue Copernic crime are brought to justice. Making an innocent man pay for a crime he did not commit will only further the tragedy.

Please join the Bring Hassan Home Campaign, by signing the statement at:

<http://www.justiceforhassandiab.org/bring-hassan-home>

Despite the hardship, Hassan remains hopeful that he will be exonerated and will return to

his home in Canada. Hassan is very grateful for your continued support. Your support gives Hassan a real chance for justice and hope to return home!

3. Write to Canadian Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Justice

Please write to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, [Mr. Stéphane Dion](#), and the Minister of Justice, [Ms. Jody Wilson-Raybould](#), and urge them to raise Hassan's case with their counterparts in France, and make sure that Hassan is promptly released and returned to his home in Canada.

At the very least, the deeply flawed handwriting analysis and unsourced intelligence, which were withdrawn from the Canadian extradition proceedings, should not be used against Hassan in France. Using these discredited elements against Hassan undermines his right to a fair legal process and is a recipe for wrongful conviction.

A sample letter to the Ministers is available::

[.pdf version](#)

[.doc version](#)

Email addresses:

Mr. Stephane Dion, Minister of Foreign Affairs: stephane.dion@parl.gc.ca

Ms. Jody Wilson-Raybould, Minister of Justice: Jody.Wilson-Raybould@parl.gc.ca

Please share your communication with diabsupport@gmail.com. Thank you.

Hassan Diab Support Committee

Web: <http://www.justiceforhassandiab.org>

Email: diabsupport@gmail.com

Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/groups/friendsofhassandiab>

Twitter: <http://twitter.com/friendsofhdiab>

Blog: <http://friendsofhassandiab.blogspot.com>

The original source of this article is Global Research

Copyright © [Hassan Diab Support Committee](#), Global Research, 2016

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Hassan Diab Support Committee](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the

copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca