

Other speakers at the four-day conference included Dr. Aslam Parvaiz from India, Abdul Karim Grimm and Fatima Grimm from Germany, ISNA vice president Imam Sirai Wahai, Syed Imtiaz Ahmed, Sheikh Abdullah Hamoud, ISNA president Sheikh Muzammil Siddigui, education expert Dr. Yasmine Zine, ISNA board member and community activist Sister Khadija Haffajee, Canadian Immigration and Refugee Board Adjudicator Azhar Ali Khan, Toronto Star editorial page editor emeritus Haroon Siddiqui, Minister of Multiculturalism and Citizenship Isabel Bassett, and Canadian scholars Sheikh Ahmad Kutty, Sheikh Abdullah Idris Ali and Sheikh Abdul Hameed Akbar

The Muslim Students' Association and Muslim Youth of North America also held parallel sessions.

Canada Denies Visa to Tunisian Islamic Activist

Canadian Immigration authorities denied a visitors' visa to the head of Tunisia's Islamic opposition group Hizb al-Nahdah (Renaissance Party), Sheikh Rached Ghannouchi. Sheikh Ghannouchi had applied for a visa through the Canadian High Commission in London, where he currently lives in exile

The 59-year-old philosopher had been invited to address the Islamic Society of North America (ISNA) annual conference in Toronto. In a letter dated April 30th, the immigration department wrote that he was not admissible to Canada because there was reason to believe that his organization had links to terrorism. He was also accused of "treason" for trying to replace the present Tunisian government. Immigration Canada was unable to comment when contacted by the Washington Report.

Sheikh Ghannouchi was detained on a number of occasions by the regime of President Habib Bourquiba, whom John Esposito calls the most secularized Muslim leader after the late Mustapha Kemal Attaturk, founder of modern Turkey, Sheikh Ghannouchi was jailed between 1981 and 1984 and arrested and charged again in 1987 with plotting to overthrow the government. He was released after the November 1987 coup which brought to power President Zeine Abedine Ben Ali, who had been serving as minister of the interior under the increasingly unpredictable Bourguiba. Upon assuming power, Ben Ali promised to allow Islamic parties to participate in national politics. Sheikh Ghannouchi's party had captured 18 percent of the votes in 1989 when, along with some of his supporters, he was sentenced to life imprisonment by a military court on charges of instigating terrorism aimed at overthrowing the Ben Ali

Sheikh Ghannouchi, who was recently granted political asylum in the United Kingdom, told the Toronto Star that he was astonished by the Canadian decision. He said that "Only Canada considers me as a terrorist I don't know why. Using violence to achieve political goals is refused in our view of Islam."

Ibrahim Malabari, director of the Islamic Center of Toronto, questioned how "a person granted political asylum in another Commonwealth country could be an inadmissible person in Canada " His sentiments

Ibrahim Malabari, director of the Islamic Center of Toronto, questioned how "a person granted political asylum in another Commonwealth country could be an inadmissible person in Canada." His sentiments are echoed by many Canadian Muslims who remain disturbed over mistreatment of visiting Egyptian Islamic scholar Sheikh Abdul Hamid Mohamed Ghoniem at the Detroit/ Windsor border by Canadian Immigration and Security officials (see story in the March 1998 issue of the Washington Report.)

Sheikh Ghannouchi, born in the southeastern Tunisian town of al-Hama in 1939, is a founding member and head of the Renaissance Party of Tunisia. The group advocates an Islamic system with majority rule, free elections, a free press, protection of minorities, full women's rights and co-existence with the West For instance he has written:

"Internationally, we strive for the freedom of cultural pluralism....We must recognize that the human destiny is a joint one. Locally, there is no acceptable alternative other than democracy, one that is not exclusive recognizing all perspectives "

It is hard to understand what kind of threat the Canadian government perceived from the activist who has openly renounced violence in any form. Even experts can't understand Canada's position. George Joffe, with the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, told the Toronto Star that "he [Ghannouchi] has publicly renounced violence and has espoused the idea of multi-party political systems." In fact, according to Joffe, the only thing extreme about Sheikh Ghannouchi is that he "is considered by all

Canadian Jewish Congress Elects Its Youngest President

oshe Ronen, a 39-year-old activist, was elected the youngest president in the 79-year-old history of the Canadian Jewish Congress. Ronen, considered a radical by many observers, was acclaimed at the 25th Plenary Assembly on May 24 and 25 in Winnipeg.

The Israeli-born son of an Auschwitz survivor is no stranger to the limelight. He first gained international attention when he brought the plight of Soviet Jewish dissident Natan Sharansky to the attention of prime -time TV news through Dan Rather of CBS, Ronen, then a 26-year-old law student, and four fellow activists staged a stunt for journalists by walking into the Aeroflot office in Geneva to buy a one-way ticket for Sharansky from the Soviet Union to Israel.

Ronen became a political activist during his years at York University, which has a large and active community of Jewish students and faculty. He continued his activism through law school and eventually became president of the Jewish Students' Network and a member of the World Jewish Congress. He most recently served as chair of the Canadian Jewish Congress-Ontario region.

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