

Motion achieves unanimous consent in the House of Commons after long campaign

MASSE DECLARES A VICTORY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS AS THE SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY MOTION PASSES THE HOUSE

OTTAWA, ON – Today Brian Masse M.P., NDP Industry, Automotive, and Border Critic declared a victory for human rights as the motion he introduced to establish a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada was passed in the House of Commons by unanimous consent after a long campaign which began more than a year ago in his riding and was lead by the Bosnian-Canadian community.

“The time is long past due for Canada to declare July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day. This anniversary raises awareness of the tragic suffering of the people of Bosnia and honours and remembers those who were killed as a result of the policies of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995,” Masse stated. “With this declaration, Canada acknowledges the importance of this event in helping to bring closure for the Bosnian people through truth and justice. The institutionalization of Srebrenica Remembrance Day every July 11 will help to inform future generations and assist all of us to work towards peaceful coexistence.”

After the fall of Srebrenica on July 11th 1995, Bosnian Serb forces, commanded by General Ratko Mladic (an indicted war criminal), and paramilitary units rapidly executed more than 8,000 Bosniak (Muslim) men, boys, and elderly, who had sought safety in the area. Moreover, approximately 30,000 people were forcibly deported in an UN-assisted ethnic cleansing. The European Parliament resolution referred to the Srebrenica Massacre as “the biggest war crime in Europe since the end of WWII.” This atrocity has been declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate in 2005 have passed resolutions on the Srebrenica Genocide and all the atrocities that occurred during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The European parliament passed its resolution on January 15, 2009 institutionalizing July 11 as the day of Remembrance for the Srebrenica Genocide. This past March the Serbian parliament passed a resolution recognizing the 1995 massacre in Srebrenica.

“I would like thank and recognize the enormous effort, determination and perseverance of the Bosnian-Canadian community in bringing about this achievement today for Canada. This result in due to the endeavours of thousands of Bosnian-Canadians across the country lead by Emir Ramic, President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks-Canada, Imam Dr. Zijad Delic, Zeljko Milicevic, Chair of Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Senad Alicehajic, President of the Bosnian Club of Windsor, Leila Handanovic, Dina Bajric, and countless others. With this motion, the House of Commons joins Canada with many other countries in doing something that should have been done long ago,” Masse stated.

The motion that passed in the House of Commons today:

“That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognised as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 7,000 Bosniak men and boys were executed, declared an act of genocide by the international Criminal tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of justice, and 25,000 others were forcibly removed from their homes by Bosnian Serb forces.”

Canadian parliament unanimously adopts the Srebrenica genocide resolution

After five years of lobbying by the Canadian – Bosniak community, the Canadian parliament has unanimously adopted the Srebrenica genocide resolution {M-416} recognizing the genocide that happened in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1995.

In light of the recent strides that we have made, we would like to inform you about the steps that have led up this important moment.

Beginning of the lobbying exactly on the tenth anniversary of genocide in Srebrenica

The lobbying process for this resolution started five years ago, specifically, on the tenth anniversary of the genocide. Then, a member of the parliament – Jean Augustine, the first African American woman in the Canadian parliament, a member of the Liberal party of Canada and a close friend of the Bosniak community, read a statement to the parliament which said: “the massacre in Srebrenica was the worst crime of genocide in Europe since World War II. A resolution, presented by the Congress of North American Bosniaks, for the tenth anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica states that the political aggression and genocide created by the Serbian forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina completely define the crime of genocide from point two: Conventions for preventing and punishing the crime of genocide. Recalling these crimes are still fresh in the hearts and minds of all friends of truth and justice in Canada.”

That same year, then minister of foreign affairs in Canada – Pierre Pettigrew (Liberal Party of Canada) turned to the Canadian public with a statement in the name of the Canadian government which stated: “the massacre in Srebrenica represents the worst crime in Europe since World War II. The best way to pay respects to those who were killed in Srebrenica is to arrest all the architects of the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to put them on trial.”

Canada has a chance to fix its mistake and recognize Genocide in Srebrenica like many other on the international scene

In 2009, Brian Masse, a member of the Canadian parliament (New Democratic Party of Canada) became the parliamentary sponsor of the Srebrenica genocide resolution. At the end of August, 2009, Brian Masse held a press conference in downtown Windsor. At that time, Mr. Masse stated: “Genocide occurred fourteen years ago, and Canada has not paid enough

attention to that genocide nor identified the scars and aftermath of that genocide. Today, Canada has a chance to fix this mistake and recognize what many in the international community have already recognized. Victims of this genocide deserve support and help. Everyone needs to learn the lesson from this event because anyone could find themselves in a situation where our voice is not strong enough to prevent such disastrous losses of human life. Furthermore, those who want to prevent such massacres from happening must work on strengthening the lobbying actions against genocide while improving the quality of life of all victims so they can live a normal life. This is not just the case of Bosniaks and Muslims, nor is this just my resolution, a positive result is important. An individual must be able to identify the need to prevent genocide wherever it may be happening. This is why I am proud of the Bosniak community in Canada, they share their openness and progressive nature to work with others to create better standards of live for all people. This guarantees that the job will be well done. Srebrenica is genocide, and there is no debate about it. Since Canada has accepted thousands of Bosniaks, it is the responsibility of this country to protect other nations' traditions as well as help ease the scars that have been created in their home countries. By passing this resolution, Canada would join other countries on the international scene."

Resolution M-416 states that Canada, as a member of the international community, has the responsibility to support the decisions of the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia, respect all countries that passed individual resolutions on the Srebrenica genocide, respect international law, and accept information regarding the Srebrenica genocide which has already been declared genocide in international courts. With this resolution we ask that July 11th is declared as a remembrance day for more than 8,000 innocent Bosniak victims of genocide in Srebrenica and that the week of July 11th is declared Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute week. Through a well organized campaign, the Bosniak community in Canada successfully received support from more than two thirds of the parliament and from three political parties.

Rob Oliphant, a member of the Canadian parliament (Liberal Party of Canada) heard about the initiative from the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada and became a sponsor of a private member's bill for Srebrenica Remembrance Day. By having a remembrance day through a private member's bill, Canada would become the only country in the world to do that. At a conference in the Canadian parliament, Rob Oliphant stated: "It is an honour to present a bill that will establish a Canadian national day of remembrance for the genocide in Srebrenica that would be marked on July 11th. In July of 1995, over 8,000 Bosniaks were massacred in the Srebrenica Region in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a UN safe area, by the Bosnian Serbs. This was the biggest mass killing in Europe since World War II. The International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice in the Haag concluded that the massacre in Srebrenica is genocide".

Bosniaks in Canada will never accept a resolution that does not contain the term genocide

Therefore, resolutions that accept this genocide have been voted on in the European and American parliament as well as in the American Senate. Recognizing the devastation caused by the genocide in Srebrenica in July of 1995, this bill would give an opportunity to all Canadians to stand together with the members of the Bosniak-Canadian community to pay respect to the victims who were massacred. Since the fifteenth anniversary of this genocide is fast approaching, I hope that this bill will serve as a step in the right direction which will ultimately provide some comfort for the survivors of this genocide that live here in Canada. May we never allow the memories of those killed in this genocide fade.”

The Conservative party of Canada, along with Prime Minister Stephen Harper, rejected the original resolution proposed by the Bosniak community and proposed a new version. Instead of using the correct term: Bosniak, the party and its leader changed it to “genocide committed on Bosnian peoples”. By using the term “Bosnian people”, the Conservatives were suggesting that victims of this genocide were all the nations who live in Bosnia and Hercegovina. As a result, the number of victims of the Srebrenica genocide was significantly reduced and the term genocide was changed to “mass killings”. Bosniak victims of genocide strongly protested against Conservatives’ altered version of the resolution. As for Harper, he accepted the term Bosniak and the actual number of victims of the genocide in Srebrenica but strongly opposed the use of the term genocide. Bosniaks from Canada believe there is no negotiation when it comes to genocide which was also confirmed by both international courts and in various other documents.

More than twenty countries adopted resolutions in their parliament that declare July 11th as a remembrance day for all victims of genocide in Srebrenica. This once again demonstrates that the Conservative party of Canada is under the influence of Serbian and Russian Canadians. In fact, Serbian Canadians had their own campaign opposing Srebrenica Remembrance Day and, in the parliament, handouts were given against this resolution. In return, the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, along with many Bosniak Canadian citizens, organized the strongest lobby to date to support the original M-416 resolution. Canadian Bosniaks sent a clear message to the Canadian government and to the Canadian parliament: Bosniaks in Canada will never accept a resolution that does not contain the term genocide. Leaving out the word genocide is not just an insult to Bosniak Canadians and all victims of genocide, it is also an insult to human rights. Canadian Bosniaks will not negotiate the term genocide. No one has a right to negotiate in the name of thousands of innocent victims who gave their lives in defence of Bosniaks and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most prominent individuals from the international law and various human rights organizations support the endeavour of the Bosniak community in Canada so that the truth about the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina and justice for the crime is recognized by the Canadian parliament.

Canadian Bosniaks protected their rights, justice and home land by continuously fighting for the Srebrenica genocide resolution

The adoption of this resolution in Canada will pay respect to the victims of Genocide in Srebrenica and in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, adopting this resolution shows the regret Canada feels for not preventing this genocide from happening. This resolution also implies that all human rights abuses must be punished and victims of genocide cannot be forgotten. Survivors of aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina are aware that the past cannot be changed however it is easier to mourn for the killed ones when there are allies.

Declaring July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day by the Canadian parliament sends a message to past war criminals, current and future war criminals that their crimes will be punished. With this resolution the goal is for every Canadian to know that “what occurred in Srebrenica and Bosnia and Herzegovina is a sin and a crime against humanity.” For that reason, Canada must confront its past actions in Bosnia through this resolution. Canadian Bosniaks have no fear of truth and justice regarding the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina or seeking justice for those victims. Through their lobbying actions for this resolution, they fought for human dignity, rights, truth and justice.

The adoption of the resolution is just the beginning of more serious work on informing the Canadian public and Canadian authorities with the dimensions of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniaks. Opportunity for this is already provided in the lobbying for the adoption of Bill, C – 533 an Act respecting a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada.

The Srebrenica genocide resolution has now officially adopted by Canadian parliament. This is the moment that all dedication and hard work of Bosniak – Canadian community has been proven worthwhile. On behalf of Bosniak – Canadian community we thank the Canadian government and parliament for finally doing the right thing. Canadian Bosniaks will once again feel proud to be Canadians. We thank to all Canadian Bosniaks who participated in this struggle. Thanks to all friends of truth and justice that us supported these five years, especially in moments when we are exposed to attacks by those who try to deny the genocide. Thanks to the media, who regularly publish results of all our struggles.

Professor, Emir Ramic

Director Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

President of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

The final language of the Motion, M – 416, passed the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament with unanimous consent

”That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than

7,000 Bosniak men and boys were executed, declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice, and 25,000 others were forcibly removed from their homes by Bosnian Serb forces.”

Statements

With pleasure we received the news that the Canadian Parliament adopted a Resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica. This is a great victory of Bosniaks and their organizations in this country, as it were, in this regard, great resistance and destruction. In this way, another of the major world countries, where lives a large number of Bosnians, a planetary admitted the crime, the largest in Europe after the Second World War – genocide in the Srebrenica safe zone, the United Nations, July 1995. At the same time, these are conditions that eliminate relativism and minimizing the crime, which was in Canada. In these and similar actions will always have our support, where you once again congratulations on your perseverance and tenacity., **Prof. Dr. Smil Cekic, Director, Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo**

Adoption of the Srebrenica genocide Resolution which declares the eleventh day of July of Canada to commemorate the victims of genocide in Srebrenica was a big win of Canadian Bosniaks. Canada joins other countries in solidarity with the victims of crimes of genocide against Bosniaks and showed its reputation as a country that stands for peace, truth and justice and protect human rights and freedoms. Canadian reputation on the international scene with this resolution will be more respected. Adoption of Resolution Canada is sending a clear message to all those who abuse power, human rights and freedoms, will always support peace through justice and truth. Adoption of the Srebrenica Genocide Resolution Canada will become a model and mentor to other countries to accept the resolution on remembrance of the victims of genocide in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina. Serbs from both Bosnia and Serbia — supported by the Serbian government — killed approximately 250,000 Muslims; raped more than 50,000 Muslim girls and women; imprisoned thousands in concentration camps; maimed and wounded tens of thousands more. The full list of atrocities and their morbid statistics is too long to recount here. In the now-infamous Bosnian town of Srebrenica — which was supposed to be an internationally recognized safe-zone — Serbs slaughtered an estimated 8,000 men and boys for the sole “crime” of being Muslim. All of this unspeakable brutality, this horrendous and obscene waste of humanity, took place right before the eyes of the so-called “civilized” world. What was done to innocent Bosnians by Serb forces meets the definition of genocide as stated in Article 2 of the Convention of the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, which was established in Paris on December 9, 1948 and came into force on January 12, 1951. Traumatic memories of intentionally committed atrocities on Bosniaks are still very much alive in the minds and hearts of those who survived. Even though these massacres happened more than a decade ago, it is not too late for the world to collectively denounce the evil inflicted on innocent people in Bosnia. Both the House and Senate of the U.S. Congress have passed resolutions and the European Parliament did so earlier this year. The Srebrenica genocide resolution is giving Canada the opportunity to stand up and join other countries in solidarity against the heinous crime of genocide and regain our national reputation a true peace-broker in

the world. Adopting the resolution by Parliament Canada benefits in many ways: a) Canada's international image will be respected as it was in the past; b) Canada will send a clear message to all abusers of power that we will always stand for peace through justice; c) Canada will serve as the model and mentor to other countries to follow its path in acknowledging the genocide of innocent Bosnians; and d) Canada will give hope to those whose hope was taken from them. Adopting the Srebrenica genocide resolution by Canadian parliament justice has brought to bear on behalf of all who were so brutally massacred. **Dr. Zijad Delic, National Director of the Islamic Congress of Canada**

To go forward, Canada must remember Srebrenica. What happened in Srebrenica is a crime, is genocide, is a grave sin for human life and human honor. I do not call for hatred, but invite you to not forget Srebrenica. I do not call for vengeance or punishment, because God will punish all his justice. I call this evil remember to take a lesson from it. No one has the right to required of Bosniaks to remain silent. Srebrenica victims are not just numbers. These are evidence of the disappearance of Bosniak man, Bosniak families, Bosniak generations. Everything can be the subject of compromise, but the Bosniak genocide victims – never. Why? Because without memories of the genocide victims has no Bosniak people. This is the limit which must be established in each Bosniak head. West has been built by the currency, “never again genocide “ from the Second World War, which did not prevent the events in Srebrenica. Srebrenica Holocaust violated the right of existence of the West, and therefore Canada to go forward, Canada must remember Srebrenica. The aim of the action Bosniak-Canadian community for the adoption of the resolution on the genocide in the Canadian Parliament was that Canadians know about the fall of Srebrenica and the negation of Canadian values that these events carry. This includes Canada to undertake initiatives to support this task, to react in a unique way of rehabilitation and the Democratic Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the revision of the Dayton Agreement. The resolution should encourage all participants in the Canadian public life who have social or educational accountability (teachers, researchers, journalists, cultural societies or associations) to achieve that massive and Canadians were interested in the Srebrenica tragedy, and so to convince the world about the dimension of this issue. For Canadian Bosniaks resolution should start work on a strategic vision to develop a culture of memory in the Bosniak being. The resolution should scan the aloofness of the Bosniak victims, because the Bosnian victims of genocide are not subject to oblivion. He who controls the past controls the future. Bosniak victims are the key that locks the Bosniak right to the future. Bosniak's memory must override the tears, strengthen morale, and solidify the ambition to become an absolute compass in behavior and doing everything to a Bosniak's way. In each of the Bosniak victims written in our life. The experience of victims to be disseminated through time, space, generation. Today, the victims of genocide, won after a five-year struggle for truth and justice in Canada. Because this is a great day for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Great day for the Bosniaks. Great day for all friends of truth and justice in the world. After five years of great political struggle, the truth about the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina is a politically and legally formulated in the Parliament, one of the most developed Western democracies. This resolution is proof that truth and justice worth fighting for. It symbolizes the recognition of Canada that genocide against Bosniaks before the passive eyes of the world. It symbolizes the recognition of Canada, together with other countries is not done all it could to be the greatest

human tragedy in Europe since the Second World War prevented. Thank you to all Canadian Bosniaks who participated in this struggle. Thank you to all friends of truth and justice that we all supported these five years, especially in moments when we are exposed to attacks by those who try to deny the genocide. Thanks to the media, who regularly publish results of all our struggles. **Professor Emir Ramic, Director Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, President of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch**

I welcome the decision by the Canadian government to honor of the victims of genocide and aggression which occurred in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is extremely important that we continue to remember the victims and talk about the horrible events that made this the worst atrocity in Europe since World War II and the Holocaust. The genocide occurred after the fall of Srebrenica on July 11, 1995 to the Bosnian Serb forces supported Serbian paramilitary forces. Horrific atrocities that occurred afterwards would remain forever on a collective consciousness of the entire world. The Bosnian Serb forces systematically murdered more than 8,000 innocent Bosniak civilians, including new born children, with the intent of eradicating the Bosniak population from Srebrenica and the surrounding villages. Further 30,000 civilians were expelled from their homes, while women were raped, and the entire town set ablaze by terrorizing forces. This event has been classified as genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice. Both the United States Senate and the United States House of Representatives passed resolutions in 2005 acknowledging the genocide that the Serbian forces perpetrated in Srebrenica and all of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992-1995. By remembering the victims, we will ensure that we honor them by spreading awareness of genocide cases throughout the world so that what happened in Srebrenica will never happen again, anywhere in the world. But we must not forget other cities and towns in Bosnia which witnessed similar destruction and aggression, places like: Brcko, Doboj, Zepa, Prijedor, Gacko, Trebinje, Foca, Zvornik, Visegrad, Bijeljina, and many others. We must always remember the entire country of Bosnia and Herzegovina whose vote for freedom and democracy was met by brute force, aggression, and hatred. Many war criminals, including Ratko Mladic, general who led attacks on Srebrenica, are still at large. For true peace and reconciliation all war criminals must be brought to justice. It is therefore imperative that we continue to show support for Bosnia so that it will continue strongly on its path to peace, stability, democracy and freedom for all of its citizens. **Haris Alibasic, President of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks**

I commend the decision of the House of Commons to recognize 11th of July as Srebrenica Remembrance Day. By adopting the modified version of the Resolution, Canada joined the long list of the countries which had stood behind the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia much earlier, soon after it declared execution of more than 8,000 Bosniak men and boys an act of genocide., **Tajib ef. Pasanbegovic, Head Imam of the Bosniak Community in Canada**

Recognize Genocide. Canada is legally bound to recognize genocide against Bosniaks in the time scale of 1992-1995 in general and the genocide in Srebrenica, perpetrated in July of 1995, in

particular. At all material times Canada was legally bound, as it is today, by the 1948 Geneva Genocide Convention which stipulates in its first article that member nations are to prevent and punish the crime of genocide. At all material times Canada had its military on the ground in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At all material times Canada had, and availed itself of, the ability to gain information of all of plans and movements of all of the opposing forces on the ground in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is incumbent upon Canada to finally and formally recognize, by way of a parliamentary debate and vote, that genocide was indeed perpetrated against Bosniaks. A formal recognition of that, by a body representative of all, is necessary in order to provide for catharsis on the part of the perpetrators on the one hand, and forgiveness on the part of the victims, their relatives and members of community on the other. **Zeljko Milicevic, President of the Justice for Bosnia Task Force**

Canada has always been internationally respected for its resolve in the fight for justice and human rights. It has a longstanding history of extending a warmhearted welcome to many who have knocked on her doors in times of desperation. One very recent example of such grace is Canada's embrace of Bosnian emigrants. Since our arrival to Canada, the Bosnian community has worked very hard to rebuild their lives and integrate themselves into the Canadian social fabric. One very important product of this effort is the founding of the Bosnian Canadian Relief Association (BCRA). The BCRA is a charitable organization focused on humanitarian efforts in Bosnia and Herzegovina (B&H). Formed in the summer of 1992 in response to the humanitarian disaster that followed a genocidal aggression against the civilian population of B&H, the BCRA has since incessantly worked to alleviate the consequences of injustice in the country. Over the last 14 years the BCRA has also meticulously worked on many ongoing and side projects. More importantly, in an effort to contribute to Canada's truly amazing multicultural mesh, the BCRA actively seeks to educate and share with Canadians the beauty of Bosnian culture and the bloody history which accompanies it. As the official humanitarian organization for the Congress of North American Bosniaks, the BCRA has organized numerous lecture series, panel discussions, and various other gala events. In turn, our humanitarian efforts have been recognized by organizations and dignitaries from Bosnia and the Canadian community alike. In other words, the BCRA actively works on enriching Canadian society by raising awareness for the Bosnian cause. It is in this light that we, the members of the BCRA, appeal to the members of the Canadian Parliament. Help us continue raising awareness and fighting injustice by passing the resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica. Help us make a difference! Today, those Bosnians who once fled their homes and families to start a safer and peaceful life in Canada, compose a unique and very important part of the greater multicultural social fabric that characterizes Canadian society and we as Bosnians are very proud of this integration. Nevertheless, as grateful as we are that Canada has given us the opportunity to contribute to its growth as a nation, we as Bosnians, as a people who have suffered so much injustice at the hands of those who have no respect for human life or dignity are once again knocking on Canada's door to do the honorable thing and pass the resolution on the genocide of Srebrenica in the Canadian parliament. **Members of the Bosnian Canadian Relief Association**

Adoption of the resolution in the Canadian parliament is a historical event which won justice, and spoke the truth. With this act, the victims of the Srebrenica genocide will never be

forgotten. The world is one step closer to knowing that genocide never forgives the perpetrators and will always be condemned, and the hand of justice, though slow, will always be attainable. **Senad Pasalic, Secretary of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada**

Adoption of the resolution means a lot as a man and a Bosnian – Bosniak, because here in Canada where our enemies are very powerful, we were able to sustain and convince the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian government to accept the truth. I hope this will help us in our future work as a Canadian ‘ethnic communities and especially the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada and the Congress of North America., **Mirsad Smajic, Member of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch**

As a young Canadian Bosniak I cannot explain the pride and joy I feel for having July 11th as an official Srebrenica Genocide Remembrance Day. I have been dreaming about the day when this date has an official meaning in Canada for many years. Before I go on, I have to thank all the MP’s and lobbyists that believed in this resolution and all those who supported this cause. You are all an inspiration. Many might think this is just a piece of paper with a few signatures from politicians. For Canadian Bosniaks throughout this country this resolution means so much more. Injustice has been done and genocide committed in my native land and all of us are carrying those scars today. By having an official remembrance day, it demonstrates that the Canadian government acknowledges that genocide was committed by Bosnian Serbs and Serbia proper in Srebrenica. Furthermore Canada is finally stating to the world that its government and people do not tolerate genocide. For the last 15 years we have been mourning for the victims of the Srebrenica genocide and the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina but the lack of support from the government left us feeling alone and isolated as a community. With an official day of remembrance we will educate Canadians about this genocide and unite with other communities to fight against injustice, war crimes and human rights abuses. We want to send a clear message to all those who commit, are committing and committed genocide that such people will not and are not tolerated in this world. Canada, by giving this day to the Bosniak community, you have gained 50,000 human rights activists who will fight to keep the promise of “Never again” never again. Our goal is to shed light on the events that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to demonstrate to victims of genocide and other communities, it is important to talk about the past because that is the only way we will keep the memory of the victims alive. As citizens of a democratic country it is our duty to speak about these issues and fight for truth and justice. I will end by saying Denial is the last step of Genocide. Canada, thank you for accepting the Srebrenica genocide. **Aldina Muslija, Member of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch, Member of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada**

Just as among different individuals, so as among different political parties and activist groups, resolution of conflicts and problems is best done through negotiations in order to reach certain preferred goals. If we want to see certain changes in the world, we, ourselves, have to be ready to change, thus we have to be ready to work hard. The very beginning of that hard work is based on the will to negotiate i look for solutions which will lead to improvement of the quality of our life (and lives of others), however, we need a lot of patience there. The same case we

have here in terms of lobbying for the motion M-416 (Srebrenica Genocide), which was recently passed by Canadian Government. Even though there is only one truth about this sad event, many are freely taking the true facts (testimonies, numbers, perpetrators) and manipulate them to the point that they negate the event ever took place, or they re-victimize those affected by the very same genocide. In order to fight for the truth, Bosniak Community of Canada took an advocacy approach, and in the long process of presenting the facts realized the “conviction” which confirmed the events in and around Srebrenica in July of 1995 to be ones that constitute GENOCIDE. It also clearly states the names of perpetrators, victims, numbers and finally proclaims the Day of Srebrenica Remembrance. This proclamation will be a stepping stone towards even stronger resolution that will follow. In this way Bosniak Community of Canada became a relevant power in lobbying for the “Bosnian matter” and will continue its fight to prevent genocide not only in Bosnia, but also anywhere else in the World. **Senad Alicehajic, Bosniak Community Windsor**

In Prosecutor v. Krstic, a landmark ruling that put to rest any doubts about the legal character of the massacre, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia unanimously ruled that it was an act of genocide. The Jewish Holocaust survivor, honorable judge Theodor Meron, presided over the Krstic appeal when the Court established the following facts: “By seeking to eliminate a part of the Bosnian Muslims, the Bosnian Serb forces committed genocide. They targeted for extinction the forty thousand [40,000] Bosnian Muslims living in Srebrenica, a group which was emblematic of the Bosnian Muslims in general. They stripped all the male Muslim prisoners, military and civilian, elderly and young, of their personal belongings and identification, and deliberately and methodically killed them solely on the basis of their identity. The Bosnian Serb forces were aware, when they embarked on this genocidal venture, that the harm they caused would continue to plague the Bosnian Muslims. The Appeals Chamber states unequivocally that the law condemns, in appropriate terms, the deep and lasting injury inflicted, and calls the massacre at Srebrenica by its proper name: genocide. Those responsible will bear this stigma, and it will serve as a warning to those who may in future contemplate the commission of such a heinous act.” **Daniel Toljaga.**

Chronology of the campaign for Resolution of genocide in B&H in the Canadian Parliament

CNABC and IGC call on the Canadian Parliament and Government to pass Motion, M – 416 and Bill, C – 533

Beginning campaign

Beginning in July 2005, The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch {CNABC} which represents interests of more than 50,000 Canadians, Bosniak origin launched the Canadian national campaign for adoption of Srebrenica Genocide Resolution. On the tenth anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide, July 11, 2005.

The Hon. Jean Augustine, MP made the statement in the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament to ensure that the Resolution of the Srebrenica Genocide is on the table in the Canadian Parliament – 38th Parliament, 1st Session, Edited Hansard, Number 124, Contents, Tuesday, June 28, 2005

Statement from The Hon. Jean Augustine, MP

Enclosed is a statement I made in Parliament today to ensure that the Resolution of the Srebernica genocide is on the table in Parliament. July 11 is a day that all Canadians will remember. Standing Order 31 in the House where The Hon. Jean Augustine have raised the issue of the Resolution of Srebrenica genocide on the floor of the House. Mr. Speaker, this July 11 will mark the 10th anniversary of the massacre in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina in which almost 8,000 men and boys were meticulously and methodically separated from their daughters, mothers, sisters and wives and then killed by Serb forces, buried in mass graves and then reinterred in secondary graves to cover up the crimes. Srebrenica fell to invading Serb forces on July 11, 1995, which at the time had been declared a UN " safe area" under the protection of the international community. The Srebrenica massacre was the worst genocidal atrocity in Europe since World War II. The Resolution of the Congress of North American Bosniaks commemorating the 10 year anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide states that the policies of aggression and genocide as implemented by Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 and 1005 meet the terms defining the crime of genocide in Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, created in Paris on December 9, 1948, and entered into force on January 12, 1951. The memory of those atrocities are still very much alive in the minds and hearts of many of my constituents. Srebrenica marked the climax of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Red Cross estimated that between 8,000 and 10,000 innocent people were either executed or listed as missing. Throughout the three year war, tens of thousands were deprived of the fundamental democratic principles of peace, stability and safety. This July let us remember the individuals who suffered because of hatred and intolerance. Let us assure the Canadian-Bosniak community and all communities that aggression, ethnic cleansing, genocide and all such evils be not repeated and that Canada and Canadians stand ready to uphold democratic principles and the rule of law. I have written to the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister of Foreign Affairs, The Honourable William Graham, Minister of National Defence and Dr.Senad Patry, Chair of the Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and International Trade requesting their support for Resolution of the Congress of North American Bosniaks regarding the Srebrenica genocide. Canadians are marking this anniversary year from January to December. July 11 is a day that all Canadians will remember.

In the same year The Hon. Pierre Pettigrew, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada has issued a statement regarding the 10th anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide.

Statement by Pierre Pettigrew, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew today extended his condolences and sympathies to the families and friends of the more than 8,000 Bosnians who were killed in the Bosnian town of

Srebrenica on July 11, 1995. “The killings marked one of the darkest points of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina and constitute the worst crime committed in Europe since World War II. “The most appropriate way to honour those murdered at Srebrenica is for the leaders of the region to bring to justice all of those indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, particularly Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic, the architects of the Srebrenica massacre. “Canada welcomes the recent commitments by the Serbian government to arrest Ratko Mladic and other indictees, and hopes that these commitments will be acted upon soon. “We cannot undo the tragedy of Srebrenica but it is important that the right lessons be learned and applied to the future. In this regard, leaders of the region must acknowledge the atrocities committed in Srebrenica and elsewhere in the Balkans. Canada welcomes the announcement of Serbian President Boris Tadic’s intention to attend the commemoration ceremony as a step toward full recognition of the horror of this crime.” This year marks the 10th anniversary not only of the Srebrenica massacre but also of the signing of The General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, known as the Dayton Accords, which ended the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Since the early 1990s, Canada has been committed to supporting peace, stability and reconstruction in the Balkans. In successive UN, NATO and EU missions, more than 40,000 Canadian Forces members have served in the Balkans. The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has disbursed more than \$500 million toward humanitarian assistance and development goals. Canada accepted tens of thousands who fled the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s. Canada is a member of the Peace Implementation Council, which provides political advice to the High Representative of the International Community in Bosnia and Herzegovina in overseeing the civilian implementation of the Dayton Accords. Canada will be represented at the Srebrenica commemoration ceremony by Canadian Ambassador to Bosnia and Herzegovina, Shelley Whiting.

Launching campaign for Resolution M -416

On August 29, 2009, Brian Masse M.P. along with Prof. Emir Ramic, President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks – Canadian Branch and Director of the Institute for Research of genocide Canada , Imam Dr. Zijad Delic, National Director of the Islamic Congress of Canada, the Canadian Bosniak community and many supporters launched the campaign for a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada with the public presentation of a motion M – 416 to be introduced in the House of Commons.

Srebrenica Remembrance Day Campaign in Windsor, ON

Brian Masse, MP, Presents motion to be introduced in the House of Commons this fall

Windsor, ON – Today Brian Masse M.P., NDP Industry, Automotive, and Border Critic along with Imam Dr. Zijad Delic, Prof. Emir Ramic, President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks-Canada, the Canadian Bosniak community and many supporters launched the campaign for a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada with the public presentation of a motion to be introduced in the House of Commons this upcoming fall session.

“The time is long past due for Canada to declare July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day. This anniversary raises awareness of the tragic suffering of the people of Bosnia and honours and remembers those who were killed as a result of the policies of genocide, ethnic cleansing, and war crimes carried out in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995,” Masse stated. “With this declaration, Canada acknowledges the importance of this event in helping to bring closure for the Bosnian people through truth and justice. The institutionalization of Srebrenica Remembrance Day every July 11 will help to inform future generations and assist all of us to work towards peaceful coexistence.”

After the fall of Srebrenica on July 11th 1995, Bosnian Serb forces, commanded by General Ratko Mladic (an indicted war criminal), and paramilitary units rapidly executed more than 8,000 Bosniak (Muslim) men, boys, and elderly, who had sought safety in the area. Moreover, approximately 30,000 people were forcibly deported in an UN-assisted ethnic cleansing. The European Parliament resolution referred to the Srebrenica Massacre as “the biggest war crime in Europe since the end of WWII.”

This atrocity has been declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate in 2005 have passed resolutions on the Srebrenica Genocide and all the atrocities that occurred during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The European parliament passed its resolution on January 15, 2009 institutionalizing July 11 as the day of Remembrance for the Srebrenica Genocide.

Senad Alicehajic, President of the Bosnian Club of Windsor, stated “We are also here today to recognize the fact that individuals committed these terrible acts, but it is the ideology of ethnic cleansing, fascism, racial and cultural discriminations, Nazism, and hatred that allowed them to carryout these atrocities. While the perpetrators of these crimes need to be brought to justice it is equally important that these false ideologies be condemned. The Srebrenica Remembrance Day will provide just such an opportunity.”

“The US Congress, both the House and Senate have passed resolutions. The European Parliament has done the same earlier this year. The House of Commons needs to act. With this motion the opportunity presents itself for Canada to join other countries in doing something that should have been done long ago,” Masse stated.

Historical overview of events leading to this moment:

Good Afternoon, My name is Senad Alicehajic, member of the Bosnian Community Windsor, President of the Bosnian Club Windsor and social worker at a local mental health agency.

On behalf of the Congress of North American Bosniaks-Canadian Branch, on behalf of the Institute for the research of Genocide-Bosnian and Canadian branch, on behalf of the Bosnian Community Windsor and most importantly on behalf of the victims of Genocide and their families, I welcome you and thank you for being here. Some of you traveled a geographical

distance and some of you had to travel an emotional distance to be here, but you made it and I am humbled and honored to be among you.

Let us remind ourselves:

It is Canada who came to Bosnia before Bosnia came to Canada. It is Canadian battalion that served in Bosnia for over 3 years and it is Canada who lost 9 soldiers serving these two great countries. Our past is jointed in many ways as we continue to strive for the justice, peace, respect and honor.

These values are universal and transcend the boundaries created by humans.

Today we are here to reiterate our commitment to the promise of Never Again Genocide, Never Again Concentration Camps and Never Again Mass Graves. We are here today to show that maintenance of this commitment is very important because these strong messages can actually save lives of those living in regions impacted by raging wars.

Today we firmly stand here to confirm that we as human beings share the universal truth about the good and the wrong. We all know that when we do a good deed we feel great about it for a while and then the feeling goes away, but when we do a bad deed, the wrong feeling stays with us for much longer period of time, sometimes our whole life. This tells us that doing good deeds is natural and doing wrong deeds works against our body and soul; because, in essence, we are all created as good people and our body always tells the truth.

The truth that we want to say today, loud and clear, has been confirmed by many living and unfortunately many dead people. Experts from many renowned organizations, International courts and tribunals, survivors, witnesses, and exhumed remains from the mass graves all tell the same truth.

THAT IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 10TH AND 14TH OF JULY 1995 IN THE REGION OF A SMALL TOWN IN EASTERN BOSNIA CALLED SREBRENICA, AT LEAST 8353 MEN AND BOYS WERE GRUSOMLY EXECUTED BY SERB FORCES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL RATKO MLADIC, WAR CRIMINAL, STILL AT LARGE.

LET US REMIND OURSELVES THAT SREBRENICA AT THAT TIME WAS A SAFE HAVEN PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

Bodies of these innocent people were then buried in multiple mass graves, which were subsequently, by using heavy machinery, moved again and buried in secondary mass graves in order to bury the truth too.

Some bodies were dismantled in this process and the body parts of one person in some cases ended up in two, three or more different mass graves.

We are not here today, 14 year later, to prove anything to anyone or to point fingers at anyone. It is well know to the world what happened in Bosnia between '92 and '95. It has been confirmed by the International Tribunal in Hague, By the Senate of the USA, by the European Union Parliament, and by other counties, states and cities including the state of Michigan, city of Grand Rapids and the countries such as Croatia and Monte Negro.

The question is: What is Canada waiting for?

They all passed a resolution or a proclamation confirming the fact that an act of Genocide, the worst one Europe has seen after the WWII, has happened in the town of Srebrenica.

Again, the reasons for these resolutions are not one sided. They are based on the universal belief of the democratic world that we need to recognize countries in trouble and to help in a timely manner, to prevent genocide and intervene before it is too late. It is for the victims of Genocide that we are doing this as they have no voice to do it for themselves.

We are also here today to recognize the fact that yes, it must have been individuals who committed these terrible acts, but it is the ideology of ethnic cleansing, ideology of fascism, racial and cultural discriminations, Nazism, and hatred that need to be trialed in the courts, and condemned in our hearts. We have to condemn such ideologies and fight for the justice, truth, equality and democracy.

And this is where this story starts: During and after the war in Bosnia, as many as 50 000 Bosnians came to Canada as immigrants and refugees and found their new home here. As the new diaspora we worked hard to become a piece of the Canadian Multicultural Mosaic and to be productive members of this democratic society. We also learned how the system works and how we need to organize to preserve our culture and heritage.

However, this most important piece is not completed yet.

Our open wound still hurts as we watch every year, on July 11th, the day of genocide anniversary, hundreds of coffins placed in the ground for the last time.

So far, experts have been able to exhume and identify, by using the DNA technology, over 3500 bodies, and their families were able to give them a proper burial in the Commemorative centre POTOARI near Srebrenica.

Over 5000 others are still waiting to be found in mass graves and to be identified and buried.

Each Year, Over 40 000 people come in person to this place to say their final good byes to their brothers, fathers, sons, grandsons, uncles, grandfathers, while millions are closely watching on their TV's and computers. Among those who visited POTOARI are President Bill Clinton, current vice president Joe Biden, Carla del Ponte, prosecutor for the International Criminal

Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in August 1999 and others.

Today, only 14 years later, you are standing here and asking yourselves what went wrong. That is a complex question and we will not be able to answer it today, but what is maybe even more important question is what we can do to make it better for future generations.

This kind of approach is the driving force behind the Congress of North American Bosniaks, an organization established in North America that represents the interests of over 350 000 North American Bosniaks. This organization is committed to creating better future for Bosniaks and all other people in Bosnia, Canada and USA.

This organization has been looking for support of Canadian MP-s, for the past 4 years, to help us on the road of recovery, to bring some closure to our past and to help us in our effort to have our voice heard in Ottawa.

It is only recently that we finally got the opportunity to do something like this. Thanks to Brian Masse, we are here today, all humbled and privileged to be able to help raise awareness on these sad, but true subjects.

Brian Masse agreed to work with Canadian Bosniaks towards, not only passing of a motion or a resolution or a bill, but also towards creating a prosperous Bosnia and Herzegovina in its effort to integrate in European Union.

Senad Alicehajic

By Sonja Puzic, The Windsor Star — Windsor West MP Brian Masse has launched a campaign for a nationally recognized Srebrenica Remembrance Day to mark the horrific 1995 massacre in Bosnia.

At a news conference in Windsor Saturday, Masse said he will present a motion in Parliament this fall to designate July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day. Masse was accompanied by members of Windsor's Bosnian community.

In July 1995, Bosnian Serb forces led by General Ratko Mladic, an indicted war criminal still in hiding, executed more than 8,000 Bosnian Muslim men and boys in Srebrenica.

The massacre has been referred to as the biggest war crime in Europe since the Second World War and declared a genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. It is regarded as the worst atrocity of the war in Bosnia between 1992 and 1995.

The European Parliament passed a resolution early this year to mark July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day. The United States House of Representatives and the Senate have also passed similar resolutions.

Introduction Resolution M – 416

Motion – M – 416 — September 10, 2009 — Mr. Masse (Windsor West) — That, in the opinion of the House, the government should declare the day of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute Week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

Resolution M – 416 seconded

M 416 Mr. Masse (Windsor West) — Srebrenica massacre — Notice — September 10, 2009 Pursuant to Standing Order 86(3), jointly seconded by: Mr. Siksay (Burnaby—Douglas) and Ms. Charlton (Hamilton Mountain) Chris — October 6, 2009

World intellectuals urge the Canadian Parliament to adopt Resolution

Dear Prime Minister,
Dear Minister Cannon,

We, Members of the International Team of Experts of the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada express support for Motion M – 416 on Genocide in Srebrenica. On August 29, 2009, MP Brian Masse introduced the Motion that was sponsored by Mr. Brian Masse, MP, and seconded by Mr. Bill Siksay, MP, and Ms. Chris Charlton, MP. The Motion has support from the Conservative Party of Canada, the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois, Green Party of Canada, the Islamic and Jewish Congress of Canada, the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, the Congress of North American Bosniaks and many organizations for the protection of human rights and freedom in Canada and in the world.

With Motion–146, the Canadian Parliament and Government are observing the 15th anniversary of the genocide committed in the Bosnian city of Srebrenica in July 1995, and expressing support for the designation of “Srebrenica Remembrance Day” in Canada.

In addition, the undersigned:

1. Solemnly observe the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide,
2. Support the designation of “Srebrenica Remembrance Day” in Canada,
3. Commend the official bodies that have recognized the Srebrenica genocide, including the European Parliament, and the American Congress and Senate, which declared a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in the European Union and America,
4. Honor the memory of the thousands of innocent people who died at Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1995, along with all individuals who were killed during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995,

5. Extend condolences to the families and friends of those who died at Srebrenica in July 1995, and during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995;
6. Reaffirm support for the independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, peace and stability in southeastern Europe as a whole, and the right of all people living in the region, regardless of national, racial, ethnic or religious background, to return to their homes and enjoy the benefits of democratic institutions, the rule of law, and economic opportunity, as well as to know the fate of missing relatives and friends.

We ask that the Canadian Government pass (proclaim) motion M-416 as originally introduced by Mr. Brian Masse. We ask that it be passed in the latest negotiated version and that Srebrenica Remembrance Day be proclaimed as soon as possible.

It is our hope that Canada will stand proud of its long history of peacekeeping and its tolerance oriented national mentality.

We are anxiously awaiting your response.

International Team of Experts:

1. Sir Elie Wiesel, political activist, Nobel Laureate and Holocaust survivor, USA;
2. Prof. Dr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, former High Representative for the B&H, Germany;
3. Professor Linda Melvern, investigative journalist and author, USA;
4. Mark Hanis, President of the Genocide Intervention Network, USA;
5. Francis Anthony Boyle, PhD, Professor of international law at the University of Illinois, USA;
6. Tilman Zülch, Society for Threatened Peoples International , President, Göttingen, Germany;
7. Greg Stanton, Chair, International Campaign to End Genocide, USA;
8. Carole Hodge, MA, LLM, PhD, Post Genocide Education Foundation, UK;
9. Payam Akhavan, PhD, — Professor of International Law at McGill University in Montreal, a former UN war crimes prosecutor at The Hague and co-founder of the Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre, Canada;
10. Safia Soliman, PhD Professor, Gloucester, UK;
11. Florence Hartmann, French journalist and author, France;
12. Esad Durakovic, PhD, Professor, University of Sarajevo and Member Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Department of humanities, B&H;
13. David Pettigrew, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, Southern Connecticut State University, USA;
14. Bakhtyar Aljaf, Director of the International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia;
15. Zijad Becirovic, M.Sc., Director of the International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia;

16. Dennis Gratz, Dr. Phil, Lecturer on “Genocide and Genocidal Atrocities in Theory and International Law” at the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies of the University of Sarajevo (CIPS) – ERMA program;
17. Maja Kasa, Professor, Osijek, Croatia;
18. Patrick McCarthy, Advisor to the current exhibit on genocide in Prijedor and co-authored a book about the Srebrenica genocide, USA;
19. Marko Attila Hoare, PhD, Kingston University, London – a world renowned British historian of the Former Yugoslavia, UK;
20. Daniel Toljaga, Board of Directors at the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Vancouver, Canada;
21. Amir Ahmic, Bosniak liaison officer at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia at the Hague, Netherlands;
22. Sakib Softic, PhD, Professor of Law, University of Sarajevo, former B&H agent in the dispute (Bosnia v Serbia) before the ICJ, B&H;
23. Nader Hashemi, Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics Josef Korbel School of International Studies; University of Denver CO, USA;
24. Sahza Hatibovic Kofman, D.D.S., M.D.Sc., PhD., FRCD(C) Associate Professor & Chair, University of Western Ontario, Canada;
25. Mirza Trokic, PhD, Department of Economics McGill University, Montreal QC Canada; University of Denver CO, USA;
26. Smail Cekic, PhD, Professor of History at the University Sarajevo and head of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, B&H;
27. Emir Zlatar, Mr, Director of Television Sarajevo;
28. Zijad Delic, PhD, head of the Islamic Congress Canada;
29. Senadin Lavic, PhD Professor, University, Sarajevo, B&H;
30. Suad Arnautovic, PhD, Professor, University, Sarajevo, B&H;
31. Ibrakovic Dzelal, PhD, Proffesor, University, Sarajevo, B&H;
32. Dzermaludin Latic, PhD, Professor, University Sarajevo, B&H;
33. Sacir Filandra, PhD, Professor, University Sarajevo, B&H;
34. Lejla Panjeta, PhD, Professor, University of Sarajevo, B&H;
35. Alija Suljic, PhD, Professor, University of Tuzla, B&H;
36. Ferid Muhic, PhD, Professor, University of Skopje, Macedonia;
37. Fatmir Alispahic, Mr. Sci., Tuzla, B&H;
38. Ante Milinovic, Mr. Sci. Zagreb, Croatia;
39. Goran Kapetanovic, Toronto, Canada;
40. Aldina Muslija, University of Toronto, Canada;
41. Zeljko Milicevic, Ottawa, Canada;
42. Eno Causevic, Hamilton, Canada;
43. Emina Gadzo, University of Toronto, Department of Political Science, Canada;
44. Mersiha Gadzo, University of Toronto, Department of Political Science, Canada.
45. Mr. Sanja Seferovic Drnovsek, Director of the Bosnian-American Genocide Institute and Education Center
46. Prof. Emir Ramic, Director of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Supporters of the Resolution

The Resolution has support from: the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois.

Brian Masse Motion M – 416

M-416 — September 10, 2009 — Mr. Masse (Windsor West) — That, in the opinion of the House, the government should declare the day of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute Week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

M – 416 Seconded

M 416 Mr. Masse (Windsor West) — Srebrenica massacre — Notice — September 10, 2009 Pursuant to Standing Order 86(3), jointly seconded by: Mr. Siksay (Burnaby—Douglas) and Ms. Charlton (Hamilton Mountain) Chris — October 6, 2009

(M-416 Supporters from Government of Canada {Ministry of Foreign Affairs}, Office of Prime minister, General Governor and Conservative party of Canada)

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, P.C., M.P. Minister of Foreign Affairs Thank you for your email of September 16, 2009, in which you inform me of the campaign for a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada and request support for the motion put forward by Mr. Brian Masse, Member of Parliament, declaring July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day. The Government of Canada would support a motion designating a Srebrenica Remembrance Day. Any motion which the government would support should be based on a factual description of the events that is supported by reliable sources such as the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. As indicated in my letter of July 23, 2009, Canada mourns the terrible loss of life and condemns the atrocities committed at Srebrenica. Thank you for your email of May 29, 2009, concerning the Srebrenica massacre in 1995. The Office of the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, Prime Minister, and the Office of the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, as well as the Honourable Peter Milliken, Speaker of the House of Commons, have also forwarded to me your emails on this matter. I have taken note of your suggestion that Canada consider adopting a measure to recognize a Srebrenica Remembrance Day. The House of Commons has now adjourned for the summer recess. Please be assured, however, that when Parliament resumes in the fall there will be an opportunity to give consideration to this important issue. Canada mourns the terrible loss of life and condemns the atrocities committed at Srebrenica. I appreciate you bringing your views on this matter to my attention.

Office of the Minister of Public Works and Government Services, On behalf of the Honorable Christian Paradis, Minister of Public Works and Government Services I would like to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence of October 28, 2009, regarding Srebrenica Remembrance Day Motin. Please be assured that your correspondence will be given every consideration. On behalf of the Prime Minister, thank you for your e-mail of June 20. We have taken the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Honourable Lawrence Cannon. We would encourage you to dialogue with his office, as he is best equipped to address your concerns regarding a motion for a day of remembrance for Srebrenica. Once again, thank you for taking the time to write. On behalf of the Right Honourable Stephen Harper, I would like to acknowledge receipt of your e-mail, with which you attached a resolution of the Congress of North American Bosniaks Canadian Division. You may be assured that the views expressed in the resolution have been carefully considered. I have taken the liberty of forwarding your correspondence to the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, I am certain, will also appreciate receiving this information. Thank you for writing to the Prime Minister.

Terence Young, MP Oakville, Thank you for your e-mail. All correspondence directed to Terence Young is read and reviewed. I will bring your request to support the motion regarding Srebrenica Remebrance Day in Canada to Mr. Young's attention for action, following which we will attempt to provide a more detailed response in the coming days.

Bev Oda, M.P. Durham, This serves to acknowledge receipt of your correspondence of 30 May 2009 with regard to a request for recognition of Srebrenica Remembrance Day. I am taking the liberty with this message of referring your request to the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs. I am confident that your request will be considered and that you will be provided with a response. Please accept my best wishes on behalf of the Honourable Bev Oda, P.C., M.P.

Wallace, Mike – M.P. Thank you for your email and I will pass this information on to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Sweet, David – M.P, Thank you for contacting us and bringing this to our attention. I will raise your request with Mr. Sweet and will be in touch shortly as per future action.

The Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, On behalf of Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, I am responding to your e-mail below.

While the Governor General appreciates your request, she feels that this issue would be best addressed by members of Parliament. I understand from your letter that you have already contacted various government representatives, which was the appropriate step to take. I wish you the very best. Thank you for writing.

Supporters from Liberal Party Canada)

Rae, Bob – M.P., Thank you very much for your email. As you may be aware, our office put forward a unanimous consent motion in the House of Commons last week to commemorate the events of Srebrenica, and honour July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day. Unfortunately, not all other parties agreed to the statement and so blocked its passage in the House. The Liberal Party stands firmly with Canadian Bosniaks and others who were affected by the events and will continue to try and push this initiative forward when we return in the fall. Thank you once again and please do not hesitate to contact our office again in the future for any reason. I am writing in response to your recent correspondence to Mr. Rae, regarding the introduction of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day. As you point out, it is never too late to start officially remembering the awful atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Understanding the importance of such a remembrance day to Canada, and especially its Bosniak community, Mr. Rae will be happy to support the motion in Parliament. I would like to thank you for bringing this to our attention, and hope you will not hesitate to contact us again on this, or any other issue. Thank you very much for your email and request for a resolution commemorating the events of Srebrenica. We will take your request under consideration as we move forward and will keep you posted on any developments. We are hopeful that this initiative will be welcomed by our party and others. Please do not hesitate to contact our office again in the future for any reason.

Ken Dryden, MP, Thank you for your letter. The events that took place in Srebrenica, Bosnia during the summer of 1995 must never be forgotten. I will be supporting Mr. Masse's motion to declare July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute Week.

Bernard Patry, M.P. Thank you for your message. Be assured that I will take good note of your request when the time will come to discuss this important matter at the House of Commons.

Hon. Marlene Jennings, P.C., M.P., I would like to inform you that Ms. Jennings would be in favour of this motion. On behalf of the Honourable Marlene Jennings, M.P. for Notre-Dame-de-Grâce – Lachine, I acknowledge receipt and thank you for your e-mail. As you know, Madame Jennings is in support of the motion below. I am also forwarding your e-mail to the Hon. Bob Rae, M.P., who is the Liberal Critic for Foreign Affairs, as well as to the Hon. Irwin Cotler, M.P., who is the Liberal Special Counsel on Human Rights and International Justice.

Robert Oliphant, M.P. Thank you for your email regarding the introduction of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day. As you rightly point out, it is never too late to start officially remembering the horrendous atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Following in the steps of the European Parliament and the U.S. Senate, I believe it is fitting to commemorate the lives of the thousands of men, women, and children who were killed in this terrible massacre. Understanding the importance of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day to Canada, and especially to its Bosniak community, I support this motion. I would like to thank you again

for bringing this issue to my attention. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

Jim Karygiannins, MP, Thank you for your email and concerns raised. I am aware of the campaign which is been done in order to recognize SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY. I wish to extend to you and the people working on this campaign the best of luck with this endeavour. I will be watching the Motion closely and when and if it makes its way to the house of commons for a vote I will give it full consideration. Thank you again for bringing this issue to my attention.

Hon. Irwin Cotler, MP, P.C., O.C. / C.P., O.C. Prof. Cotler acknowledges receipt of your email and pledges his support for this motion.

Derek Lee, MP, Thank you for your September 14th letter promoting support for Srebrenica Remembrance Day as outlined in Bill C-416. The Bill also describes a Bosnia-Herzegovina Tribute Week. I support efforts to remember the Srebrenica massacre, whether that remembrance be in Europe, or multinationally and here in Canada. I am not certain that the Canadian Parliament is the right place to initiate a tribute week for another country but I would be open to consider this if this Bill successfully reaches the Order of Precedence. I commend you for engaging in this human rights initiative, in the memory of those who were killed in this horrible criminal act.

Marlene Jennings, MP, I acknowledge receipt and thank you for your recent correspondence in which you express your desire to have Canada declare July 11, "Srebrenica Remembrance Day". I surely understand your views and concerns. Without hesitation, we Liberals have labelled these massacres as genocides because. For racial, ethnic, religious or political reasons, certain countries sought to annihilate these populations in violation of their right to live. Canadians lost family members in these genocides. It is our responsibility to recognize the memory of these victims as well reflects on the senselessness of these sadistic atrocities. Canada must serve as an example to the world that all peoples, regardless of their colour, ethnicity, or religion can live with dignity and respect. Under previous Liberal governments, Canada was able to establish itself as a respected leader in the protection of human rights internationally and let me reassure you that the Liberal Party of Canada stands committed to protecting humans rights worldwide. In this spirit, let me reiterate you my support for this initiative to have Canada recognize and declare July 11th, Srebrenica Remembrance Day.

Megan Leslie, MP, Thank you for taking the time to contact the office of Megan Leslie regarding the support for MP Brian Masse's motion. Ms. Leslie has asked me to respond on her behalf and relay that she does intend to fully support Brian Masse's motion Srebrenica Remembrance Day. Thank you for your request on this most important issue.

Supporters from NDP

Chris Charlton, MP, I just wanted to let you know that I have sent a letter to the Clerk of the House of Commons asking that my name be placed as a seconder of Mr. Masse's motion.

Libby Davies, MP

Paul Dewar, MP, Thank you for your letter regarding the motion for Srebrenica Remembrance Day, submitted by my colleague, Brian Masse, MP for Windsor West. I will be supporting the motion and hope we can get it passed. Paul Dewar, MP is happy to support this. Thank you for writing me about this important issue. I want to let you know you have my full support for the declaration of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and for the resolution as you have presented it. Please feel free to contact me if you any other questions or concerns.

Supporters from the Bloc Quebecois

Gilles Duceppe, MP Statement from Gilles Duceppe, Member of Parliament for Laurier—Sainte-Marie and Leader of the Bloc Quebecois, MP Your comments have been conveyed to the appropriate members of our research service and to our party's critic for Foreign Affairs, and the MP for La Pointe-de-l'Île, Mrs. Francine Lalonde, who will give them all the required attention. Please rest assured that the Bloc Quebecois will continue to take responsible approach and act at all times with the greatest respect for Canadian people as well as in the best interests of Quebec. Once again thank you for sharing your concern with us.

Thierry St-Cyr, MPAu nom du député de Jeanne-Le Ber et porte-parole en matière de Citoyenneté et d'Immigration, j'accuse réception de votre courriel. Votre message sera soumis à l'attention de Monsieur Thierry St-Cyr, afin qu'il puisse en prendre connaissance. Nous vous prions d'accepter nos salutations distinguées.

La Pointe-de-l'Île, The member for La Pointe-de-l'Île Spokesperson of the Bloc Québécois Foreign Affairs, Like you, the Bloc Québécois recognizes the importance both for Quebec, Canada, for the international community to commemorate the horrific and tragic events in Srebrenica in July 1995. Nearly 8,000 Bosnian Muslims were killed there summarily executed by members of the Bosnian Serb militias and paramilitary units. Many violations of the Geneva Conventions were perpetrated there, particularly the deportation of thousands of women, children and elderly persons and the rape of many women. Any process of healing and reconciliation begins first and foremost duty of memory. The international community has a responsibility to learn from these events, described as "genocide" by the International Court of Justice in order to prevent their recurrence and to enable to realize the necessary national reconciliation Bosnia-Herzegovina. That is why the Bloc Québécois supports the establishment of a Day of Remembrance events in Srebrenica. More than 60 years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 and December 10, 1948, the international community must continue to ensure that full light be shed on the events in Srebrenica. This review atrocities committed during the conflicts in former Yugoslavia is still not completed but it is essential to any lasting peace in the region and essential for the establishment of a genuine process of justice. Please be assured that the Bloc Québécois will continue to monitor this issue and seek to ensure that the Harper government contributes to

ongoing efforts by the international community for stability, peace and lasting reconciliation in this region the heavy past. Please accept, Excellency, our best regards **Francine Lalonde**

Letter from Prof. Smail Cekic to Canadian Parliament

Dear members of the Parliament of Canada,

I would like to take this opportunity to inform you that Professor Emir Ramic (from Hamilton), Director of the Institute for Research of Genocide -Canada, which is unit of the Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University in Sarajevo, informed us that the Resolution M-416 is in the Parliamentary procedure, foreseeing that the Government and Parliament of Canada declare 11th July the Day of remembrance of the genocide victims in Srebrenica, UN safe area, and that Canada introduces a week of Bosnia and Herzegovina there.

The initiation of the Parliamentary procedure to declare the 11th July the Day of remembrance of the Srebrenica genocide truly and profoundly touched our hearts as human beings, University professors, scholars and genocide victims.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a symbol of the suffering of a people because of their national, ethnic, and religious belonging, as well as continuous orientation and conquering aspirations against Bosnia and Herzegovina and the extermination of some of its nations. It is at the same time the paradigmatic example of antifascist resistance and defense of Europe, ever since the worst evil known to the mankind – crime of genocide at the end of the 20th century, when Europe remained mute to the cries of helpless people for salvation, while the world, particularly the Governments of big Western countries took a neutral, ignorant, passive, and hypocritical position towards the genocide victims, depriving them of the legitimate rights to defend biological and physical survival.

Researching (scientifically-theoretically and scientifically-empirically) genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and interactional law, we at the same time raise our voice against genocide. We are also sending the message that will significantly influence the consciousness and morale of the powerful to save modern mankind and civilization, preserve the highest human values, human freedoms and rights and the lives of the small, weak, powerless groups, human communities and nations. The current and future generations have to learn all genocides, in the interests of future of the modern world and civilization, and take historic lessons to finally strengthen, develop, and unify all the antifascist forces, regardless of national, ethnic, racial, religious, ideological, and political background, in the strategy of prevention and punishment of crime of genocide.

It is the duty of the scholars, as the Nobel prize winner Eli Wiesel said, to speak for victims, remind of their suffering and tears, and suppress the fear of oblivion. Scholars must have their professional responsibility and sufficient courage to study and inform the public about the scientific truth on genocide.

Using the method of scientific findings and scientific research in genocide studies, the Institute has gathered and obtained, sorted and processed, analyzed and systematically presented the results of studies to the public, including both scientific and professional, which were also accepted as valid by the ICTY in The Hague. The Institute, during the hard times under the barbarian siege of Sarajevo and after, hosted, along with the experts from B&H and region, the experts of international academic community in the field of Holocaust and genocide studies: Eric Markusen, Gregory Stanton, Debora Lipstadt, Israel Charny or Peter Balakian.

We sincerely hope and expect that the members of the Parliament of Canada will uphold the proposed Resolution, whose adoption will join them to the antifascist movement on the planet of Earth, where we finally have to promote the universal human values, rights and freedoms of, unfortunately the large number of helpless, humiliated, poor and hungry, those deprived of rights who at the time of globalization and development of science and technology, development of quality of human lives, become victims of not only the manipulation but genocide as well.

With this Resolution the reputation of Canada will be enhanced around the world, as has previously been the case. Canada will in this way send a clear message which promotes and affirms peace, justice, and truth, and strongly condemns injustice, evil, human suffering, and tragedy.

On behalf of all the innocent victims of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the 20th century, we appeal to you to adopt the proposed Resolution, by which the 11th July will be declared the Day of remembrance of genocide victims in Srebrenica, UN safe area. With this hope, we extend our biggest gratitude and respect.

Letter from Prof. David Pettigrew to Canadian Parliament

Dear Honorable Members of the House of Commons:

I would like to express my support for Motion M – 416 to “declare the day of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute Week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.” Motion M – 416 is a profoundly important signal to the international community that these crimes will not be forgotten.

In a similar vein, the May 19, 2009 United States House of Representatives Resolution 171 (on Bosnia) stated, that “continued efforts should be made ... to achieve justice for victims of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide...”. [1] Indeed, the first step in the path to justice is the recognition of the tragedy, that is to say, the recognition of genocide as such.

The Srebrenica massacre was, in fact, termed a genocide against the Bosnian Muslims by the International Court of Justice. [2] Moreover, among other confirmations of this fact, Radislav Krstić, a Bosnian Serb army commander at Srebrenica in July 1995, was convicted of “aiding and abetting” the Srebrenica genocide, by the United Nations’ International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia. [3]

With Motion M – 146, we can stand together in solemn memory of the victims of the Srebrenica genocide. Further, by recognizing the genocide with a commemoration of the date of July 11th, we will also stand with those who return to Potočari each year on that day to bury the remains of the victims who have been exhumed from mass graves in the area and identified. Thus far about 4,000 of the more than 8,000 victims have been identified and buried. We will stand with those who lost husbands, fathers, uncles, cousins, and friends. We will stand with those whose natal villages were razed to the ground as part of the Bosnian Serb policy of ethnic cleansing. We will stand with the millions of Bosnian Muslims forced into exile across the globe. We will stand together. The international community did not act effectively in Bosnia when it needed to do so between 1992 and 1995. But now we can make a difference.

In solidarity with those who suffered the genocide, we can resolve to dedicate ourselves to a better future for the citizens of Bosnia; a future that involves the re-unification of Bosnia in the context of truth, justice, and democracy.

In closing, I would like to express my great appreciation to the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canada Branch, and the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada for bringing this issue to the attention of the Canadian Parliament.

I am including my essay, “The Geography of Genocide in Eastern Bosnia,” for your review.

[1] United States House of Representatives Resolution 171 May 19, 2009.

<http://www.govtrack.us/congress/billtext.xpd?bill=hr111-171>

[2] International Court of Justice; The Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro), case 91, The Hague, 26 February 2007, p. 108, paragraph 297.

<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/91/13685.pdf>

[3] The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, Judgement of Radislav Krstić in the Appeals Chamber, 19 April 2004, pp. 47-48, paragraph 139.

<http://www.icty.org/x/cases/krstic/acjug/en/krs-aj040419e.pdf>

Letter from Prof. Francis A. Boyle to the Government of Canada re: Resolution M-416

Appeal to the Canadian Federal Government, Political Parties and Parliamentarians to adopt the proposed Resolution M-416. As the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide will be commemorated on July 11, 2010, I sincerely hope and respectfully ask to have the Resolution adopted by this time.

Dear Honorable Members of the House of Commons,

I urge you to do everything in your power to ensure that Canada accepts Motion M-416 commemorated the 15th Anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide {July 11, 2010}. When once again genocide was being perpetrated in the heart of Europe, this time in Bosnia and Herzegovina, by Serb troops against Bosniaks, many people were shocked, angered and horrified by the failure to help prevent it.

I want to thank the Congress of North American Bosniaks, and Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada for stressing the need for Canada to address this issue not only for sake of genocide victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina but for the sake of humanity. I agree with the Appeals Chamber at the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, which confirmed in April 2004 that the crime of summarily executing almost 8,000 men and boys at Srebrenica alone meets the legal definition of genocide. The court got it right. The Canadian Parliament get it right.

As there are some people who are inclined to deny the reality of genocide I am appending a few facts about the genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

There are numerous accounts of the aggression and genocide perpetrated by the rump Yugoslavia and its Bosnian Serb surrogates against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that have been written by journalists, historians, ambassadors, political scientists, and others. This paper tries to tell the story of Bosnia from the perspective of international law. The aggression and genocide against Bosnia and the refusal of the international community to stop it will prove to be one of the pivotal events of the post World War II era. This paper will try to explain what happened, why it happened, and, most importantly, what was wrong with what happened.

It is hoped that this analysis will prove useful to the People of Bosnia and Herzegovina as they struggle to reconstruct their lives and their State. Hopefully, a record of what happened in the past will provide the Bosnian People with a guide for the direction of their future. Concerning the utility of this study for the rest of the world, as George Santayana has said: "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

On March 19, 1993, this author was appointed General Agent with Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Powers "to institute, conduct and defend against any and all legal proceedings" for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the International Court of Justice by His

Excellency President Alija Izetbegovic while attending the so-called Vance-Owen negotiations in New York. The very next day the author instituted legal proceedings on behalf of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the International Court of Justice in The Hague against the rump Yugoslavia for violating the 1948 Genocide Convention. On April 8, 1993, the author won an Order for provisional measures of protection from the World Court against the rump Yugoslavia that was overwhelmingly in favor of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Generally put, the World Court ordered the rump Yugoslavia immediately to cease and desist from committing all acts of genocide in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whether directly or indirectly by means of its surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed units:

52. For these reasons,

The COURT,

Indicates, pending its final decision in the proceedings instituted on 20 March 1993 by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), the following provisional measures:

A.(1) Unanimously,

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should immediately, in pursuance of its undertaking in the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of 9 December 1948, take all measures within its power to prevent commission of the crime of genocide;

(2) By 13 votes to 1,

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should in particular ensure that any military, paramilitary or irregular armed units which may be directed or supported by it, as well as any organizations and persons which may be subject to its control, direction or influence, do not commit any acts of genocide, of conspiracy to commit genocide, of direct and public incitement to commit genocide, or of complicity in genocide, whether directed against the Muslim population of Bosnia and Herzegovina or against any other national, ethnical, racial or religious group;

IN FAVOUR: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda; Judges Ago, Schwebel, Bedjaoui, Ni, Evensen, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry, Ranjeva, Ajibola;

AGAINST: Judge Tarassov;

B.Unanimously,

The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should not take any action and should ensure that no action is taken which may aggravate or extend the existing dispute over the prevention or punishment of the crime of genocide, or render it more difficult of solution.

In his Declaration attached to the World Court's Order of 8 April 1993, the late Judge Tarassov from Russia provided a most authoritative interpretation of Paragraph 52A(2) of the Court's Order:

...In my view, these passages of the Order are open to the interpretation that the Court believes that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is indeed involved in such genocidal acts, or at least that it may very well be so involved. Thus, on my view, these provisions are very close to a pre-judgment of the merits, despite the Court's recognition that, in an Order indicating provisional measures, it is not entitled to reach determinations of fact or law....

As I told the world's news media from the floor of the Great Courtroom of the Peace Palace in The Hague immediately after the close of the World Court's proceedings wherein this Order was handed down, I fully agreed with Judge Tarassov in the following sense: This Order was indeed a pre-judgment on the merits that genocide had been inflicted by the rump Yugoslavia against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both directly and indirectly by means of its surrogates in the Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed units.

The unanimous ruling in Paragraph 52A(1) indicated that the World Court believed there was more than enough evidence to conclude that the rump Yugoslavia itself had inflicted genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The 13 to 1 ruling in Paragraph 52A(2) indicated that the World Court believed there was more than enough evidence to conclude that the rump Yugoslavia was legally responsible for the atrocities inflicted by the Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The 13 to 1 ruling in Paragraph 52A(2) also indicated that the World Court believed that there was more than enough evidence to conclude that these surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces had inflicted acts of genocide, conspiracy to commit genocide, direct and public incitement to commit genocide, and complicity in genocide, against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

As the Lawyer for the entire Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for all of its People, I had expressly asked the World Court to protect all of the national, ethnical, racial and religious groups in Bosnia from acts of genocide perpetrated by the rump Yugoslavia and by its surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces, which the World Court did do in Paragraph 52A(2) of this Order. Of course, the first and foremost victims of this genocide were the Bosnian Muslims, but also came those Bosnian Croats, those Bosnian Serbs and those Bosnian Jews who supported the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, most of the evidence of genocide that I submitted to the World Court concerned acts of genocide against Bosnia's Muslim population, to which the Bosnian Parliament awarded the name "Bosniaks." So the World Court went out of its way to protect by name "the Muslim population of Bosnia

and Herzegovina” from acts of genocide by the surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces in Paragraph 52A(2) of this 8 April 1993 Order.

Only the late Judge Tarassov from Russia objected to this express protection of Bosnian Muslims by name in his separate Declaration: “The lack of balance in these provisions is the clearer in view of the way in which the Court has singled out one element of the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina.” Once again, I agree with Judge Tarassov in the sense that the overwhelming weight of the evidence did indeed call for the World Court to protect the Bosnian Muslims from genocide expressly by name. This entire World Court Order of 8 April 1993 was so completely unbalanced against the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces because the evidence of their genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in particular, against the Bosnian Muslims, was so overwhelming.

The unanimous World Court ruling in Paragraph 52B was also a victory for the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I had expressly asked the World Court to impose this protective measure upon both Bosnia and the rump Yugoslavia, which the Court did indeed do. My calculation was that the rump Yugoslavia would definitely violate this measure, whereas Bosnia would obey it. I felt it would be difficult to imagine how the victim of genocide could aggravate or extend the dispute over genocide with the perpetrator of genocide, or render that dispute more difficult of solution.

By voluntarily asking for the imposition of this measure upon both Bosnia and the rump Yugoslavia, I intended to entangle the rump Yugoslavia into a full-scale breach and open defiance of the most comprehensive World Court Order that I could obtain. This is exactly what happened. The rump Yugoslavia paid absolutely no attention whatsoever to the entirety of this 8 April 1993 Order. Whereas, by comparison, Bosnia obeyed this self-imposed requirement of Paragraph 52B not to aggravate or extend the dispute over genocide, or render it more difficult of a solution.

By means of obtaining the measure set forth in Paragraph 52B, inter alia, I intended to prepare the groundwork for harsher Security Council sanctions against the rump Yugoslavia. I also hoped to pave the way for a then already anticipated second round of provisional measures at the World Court in which I intended to expand the basis of my original Application/complaint against the rump Yugoslavia beyond the fixed parameters of the 1948 Genocide Convention. I needed to do that in order to break the genocidal arms embargo against Bosnia and also to stop the proposed racist carve-up of the Republic pursuant to the so-called Vance-Owen Plan, and then later, its successor, the genocidal Owen-Stoltenberg Plan.

By issuing this Order on 8 April 1993 the World Court necessarily and overwhelmingly rejected the bald-faced lies put forward by the rump Yugoslavia’s Lawyer Shabtai Rosenne from Israel, that the bloodshed in Bosnia was the result of a civil war for which the rump Yugoslavia was in no way responsible. The World Court also overwhelmingly rejected Rosenne’s argument that President Izetbegovic was not the lawful President of the Republic and therefore could not

lawfully institute this lawsuit against the rump Yugoslavia and appoint me as Bosnia's Lawyer to argue this genocide case before the World Court. The World Court also overwhelmingly rejected Rosenne's request that provisional measures along the lines of those found in Paragraphs 52A(1) and (2) be imposed upon Bosnia because there was no evidence that the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had committed genocide against anyone. Many of these so-called issues are still misrepresented by the rump Yugoslavia and its supporters around the world today despite the fact that they were decisively resolved by the World Court as long ago as 8 April 1993.

The World Court's Order of 8 April 1993 was an overwhelming and crushing defeat of the rump Yugoslavia by Bosnia on all counts save one: The World Court said nothing at all about the arms embargo, apparently because the Genocide Convention itself says nothing at all about the use of force to prevent genocide. Nevertheless, in this regard, the World Court did state quite clearly in Paragraph 45 of its 8 April 1993 Order that in accordance with the requirements of Article I of the Genocide Convention "...all parties to the Convention have thus undertaken 'to prevent and to punish' the crime of genocide..." The implication was quite clear that in the opinion of the World Court all 100+ states that were parties to the Genocide Convention had an absolute obligation "to prevent" the ongoing genocide against Bosnia. Therefore, although technically the World Court directed its 8 April 1993 Order against the rump Yugoslavia, the Court was telling every other state in the world community that each had an obligation "to prevent" the ongoing genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The World Court continued in Paragraph 45 with the following language:

"...whereas in the view of the Court, in the circumstances brought to its attention and outlined above in which there is a grave risk of acts of genocide being committed..." (Emphasis added.)

In other words, the World Court went as far as it could consistent with its Rules of Procedure toward definitively ruling that acts of genocide were actually being committed by the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the time, this "grave risk of acts of genocide" language set forth in Paragraph 45 of the 8 April 1993 Order was as close as the World Court could go to rendering a pre-judgment on the merits of the dispute, as pointed out by the late Judge Tarassov in his Declaration.

Several hours after I had won this World Court Order for Bosnia, on 8 April 1993 the Clinton administration announced the imposition by NATO of a complete air interdiction zone above the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina whereby NATO jet fighters would shoot down any Serb jets, planes, and helicopters. The Serbs were no longer able to kill the Bosnians from the sky! Late that evening Hague time I was interviewed live by the BBC and asked to give my opinion on this so-called "no-fly zone" over Bosnia that was announced earlier in the day from Washington, D.C.: "...I certainly hope that the NATO pilots do not fly over Bosnia, watch the genocide, rape, murder, torture and killing go on, take pictures, send them back to NATO

Headquarters, Washington, London and Paris, and then do nothing to stop it!" Yet, most tragically of all, that is exactly what happened until the Fall of 1995.

In accordance with its own terms, an original copy of this 8 April 1993 Order was transmitted "to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for transmission to the Security Council." In other words, the World Court officially informed the member states of the U.N. Security Council (1) that genocide was currently being inflicted by the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and also (2) that the member states of the Security Council had an absolute obligation under the Genocide Convention "to prevent" this ongoing genocide against Bosnia. According to Article 94(2) of the United Nations Charter, the Security Council is supposed to enforce such World Court Orders.

As I had anticipated, the rump Yugoslavia paid absolutely no attention whatsoever to the World Court's 8 April 1993 Order, and immediately proceeded to violate each and every one of its three provisional measures. But instead of punishing the rump Yugoslavia, the Security Council's Permanent Members — the United States, Britain, France, Russia, and China — decided to punish Bosnia, the victim, by imposing upon it the so-called Owen-Stoltenberg Plan as the successor to the Vance-Owen Plan, which had been rejected by the so-called Bosnian Serb Parliament. The Owen-Stoltenberg Plan would have carved-up the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina into three ethnically based mini-states, destroyed Bosnia's Statehood, and robbed Bosnia of its Membership in the United Nations Organization. Furthermore, in accordance with an internal study prepared by the United States Department of State, this proposed tripartite partition of Bosnia would have subjected approximately 1.5 to 2 million more Bosnians to "ethnic cleansing," which I had already argued to the World Court was a form of genocide.

Therefore, soon after my return from The Hague, the author set out to break the genocidal arms embargo against Bosnia and to stop this genocidal carve-up of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina by drafting a Second Request for Provisional Measures of Protection to the International Court of Justice on behalf of Bosnia. Pursuant thereto, on July 26, 1993, the author spent the day at United Nations Headquarters in New York with Ambassador Muhamed Sacirbey of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, publicly briefing large numbers of Ambassadors, as well as privately briefing the Non-Aligned member states of the Security Council and the then President of the Council Ambassador Diego Arias from Venezuela, about this Second Request to the International Court of Justice for an Interim Order of Protection on behalf of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that location and on that day, as Bosnia's Lawyer I publicly threatened to sue the Permanent Members of the Security Council over the arms embargo, with Ambassador Sacirbey sitting at my side. As I said at that time and place, the Security Council's arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had aided and abetted genocide against the Bosnian People.

The five Permanent Members of the Security Council—United States, United Kingdom, Russia, France, China—bear special responsibility for aiding and abetting genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in violation of the 1948 Genocide Convention. I would have been happy to have sued the Permanent Members of the Security Council for

Bosnia, and had offered to do so on more than one occasion to the Bosnian Presidency. The same condemnation can be applied as well to all those U.N. member states that had served on the Security Council from 1992 through 1995 and had routinely supported the continuation of this genocidal arms embargo against Bosnia.

That evening, the author flew to The Hague and filed this Second Request for Interim Protection at the World Court on 27 July 1993. The very next day, 28 July 1993, the author flew to Geneva in order to serve as the Legal Adviser to President Alija Izetbegovic, then Foreign Minister (later Prime Minister) Haris Silajdzic, and all of the Members of the collective Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the so-called Owen-Stoltenberg negotiations. There I personally disrupted the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan to carve-up the Republic into three pieces, to destroy Bosnia's Statehood, and to rob Bosnia of its Membership in the United Nations Organization. In addition, President Izetbegovic had also instructed me to negotiate in good faith over the so-called "package" of proposed documents with David Owen and his lawyer Paul Szasz.

The author served in that capacity until August 10, 1993, when the talks had broken down. The author then returned home in order to prepare for Bosnia's second oral argument before the World Court.

The author then argued the Second Request for provisional measures of protection for Bosnia and Herzegovina before the World Court on 25 and 26 August 1993. The author then won the Second Order of Provisional Protection on behalf of Bosnia from the World Court on 13 September 1993. Generally put, this second World Court Order demanded that the Court's first Order of 8 April 1993 "should be immediately and effectively implemented":

61. For these reasons,

THE COURT

(1)By 13 votes to 2,

Reaffirms the provisional measure indicated in paragraph 52 A (1) of the Order made by the Court on 8 April 1993, which should be immediately and effectively implemented;

IN FAVOUR: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda; Judges Schwebel, Bedjaoui, Ni, Evensen, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry, Ajibola, Herczegh; Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht;

AGAINST: Judge Tarassov; Judge ad hoc Kreca;

(2)By 13 votes to 2,

Reaffirms the provisional measure indicated in paragraph 52 A (2) of the Order made by the Court on 8 April 1993, which should be immediately and effectively implemented;

IN FAVOUR: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda; Judges Schwebel, Bedjaoui, Ni, Evensen, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry, Ajibola, Herczegh; Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht;

AGAINST: Judge Tarassov; Judge ad hoc Kreca;

(3)By 14 votes to 1,

Reaffirms the provisional measure indicated in paragraph 52 B of the Order made by the Court on 8 April 1993, which should be immediately and effectively implemented.

IN FAVOUR: President Sir Robert Jennings; Vice-President Oda; Judges Schwebel, Bedjaoui, Ni, Evensen, Tarassov, Guillaume, Shahabuddeen, Aguilar Mawdsley, Weeramantry, Ajibola, Herczegh; Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht;

AGAINST: Judge ad hoc Kreca.

In his Dissenting Opinion attached to this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993, the late Judge Tarassov from Russia once again provided a most authoritative interpretation of its meaning and significance:

Given that requests for the indication of provisional measures have been submitted by both Parties in new proceedings and given the numerous communications on which those requests are based, regarding acts which allegedly relate to the crime of genocide and which have purportedly been committed in this inter-ethnic, civil conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina by all ethnic groups against each other, the Court's decision to make an order ascribing the lion's share of responsibility for the prevention of acts of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina to Yugoslavia is a one-sided approach based on preconceived ideas, which borders on a pre-judgment of the merits of the case and implies an unequal treatment of the different ethnic groups in Bosnia and Herzegovina who have all suffered inexpressibly in this fratricidal war. I, as a judge, cannot support this approach. ...

While the one-sided, unbalanced Order of the Court might not necessarily be 'an obstacle to a negotiated settlement,' it will obviously not facilitate its successful completion. ...

Once again, I fully agreed with the late Judge Tarassov's characterization of this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993 in the following sense:

It was indeed completely "one-sided" and "unbalanced" in favor of Bosnia and against the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces. This second World Court Order

clearly did ascribe “the lion’s share of responsibility” for the atrocities in Bosnia to the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces.

This second Order clearly represented a “one-sided approach” by the World Court in favor of Bosnia against the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces. Moreover, this second Order clearly accorded the Bosnian Muslims “unequal treatment” because of the Order’s reaffirmation of their express protection by name. The World Court had indeed developed the “preconceived ideas” that the Bosnian Muslims were the primary victims of Serb genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina precisely because of the overwhelming evidence I had submitted to that effect starting on 20 March 1993 when I originally filed the lawsuit. Finally, this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993 was even more of “a pre-judgment on the merits of the case” than was the first Order of 8 April 1993.

Immediately after the receipt of this second World Court Order, the Serb Ambassador sat down dejectedly in the Hall of the Peace Palace just outside the Great Courtroom and was asked by the world news media what he thought about the new Order: “It is even worse than the first one!” The world news media then asked me what I thought about his comment: “It is the first truthful statement they have ever made here at the World Court.” You have to give the devil his due when he is telling the truth.

In order to render this second Order, the World Court once again necessarily and overwhelmingly rejected the bald-faced lies put forward by Rosenne and in addition now by three Serb lawyers who had joined him, that what was happening in Bosnia was a civil war for which the rump Yugoslavia bore no responsibility. Once again, the World Court overwhelmingly rejected Rosenne’s argument that President Izetbegovic was not the legitimate President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina entitled to have me argue these proceedings before the World Court in his name and in the name of the Republic. Finally, the World Court once again overwhelmingly rejected the request by Rosenne to impose a proposed provisional measure against Bosnia along the lines of Paragraph 52A(1) of its 8 April 1993 Order because there was still no evidence that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had committed genocide against anyone.

This second World Court Order of 13 September 1993 was a crushing and overwhelming victory for Bosnia against the rump Yugoslavia on all counts but one: The World Court once again refused to say anything directly about the arms embargo, apparently because the Genocide Convention itself said nothing about the use of force to prevent genocide. Nevertheless, in Paragraph 50 of this second Order the World Court quoted verbatim Article I of the 1948 Genocide Convention and then expressly held: “...whereas all parties to the Convention have thus undertaken to prevent and to punish the crime of genocide;...” Once again, the World Court was telling all 100+ states parties to the Genocide Convention that each had an obligation “to prevent” the ongoing genocide in Bosnia, and this time by means of the “immediate and effective implementation” of its 8 April 1993 Order as called for by Paragraph 59 of this second Order, inter alia, which will be quoted in full below.

These preliminary conclusions become perfectly clear by means of a detailed examination of the next several paragraphs of this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993:

51. Whereas, as the Court recorded in its Order of 8 April 1993, the crime of genocide “shocks the conscience of mankind, results in great losses to humanity ... and is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations”, in the words of General Assembly resolution 96 (1) of 11 December 1946 on “The Crime of Genocide”;

52. Whereas, since the Order of 8 April 1993 was made, and despite that Order, and despite many resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations, great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in circumstances which shock the conscience of mankind and flagrantly conflict with moral law and the spirit and aims of the United Nations;...

In accordance with its own Rules of Procedure, during the two provisional measures phases of these proceedings the World Court could not technically render a final Judgment on the merits that the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces had committed acts of “genocide” against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expressly by use of that word. But in Paragraphs 51 and 52 of this second Order, the World Court did the next best thing:

The crime of “genocide” is a legal term of art that is based upon the existence of certain factual predicates as set forth in part by the General Assembly in Resolution 96(1) on “The Crime of Genocide.” In Paragraphs 51 and 52 of this second Order the World Court found the existence of several facts necessary to constitute “The Crime of Genocide” in accordance with the General Assembly’s Resolution even though the Court was prevented at this stage of the proceedings from ruling that “genocide” itself had actually been committed by the rump Yugoslavia by using that precise word. In other words, as far as the World Court was concerned, Bosnia had already won this lawsuit on the merits and had only to continue through the merits stage of the proceedings in order to obtain a pre-ordained final Judgment on the merits in Bosnia’s favor against the rump Yugoslavia for genocide.

In Paragraph 51 of the second Order the World Court expressly referred to the crime of genocide as something that “shocks the conscience of mankind, results in great losses to humanity...and is contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations,” quoting from the U.N. General Assembly Resolution 96(1) on “The Crime of Genocide.” Then in Paragraph 52 the World Court does expressly make the finding of fact that “...great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina.” This language is stronger than “great losses to humanity” found in the General Assembly’s Resolution on “The Crime of Genocide” that the Court had quoted in the immediately preceding paragraph. In other words, the World Court rendered a formal finding of fact that the predicate to the crime of genocide—“great losses to humanity”—had been exceeded by the “great suffering and loss of life” sustained by the Bosnian People.

Paragraph 52 then continued: "...great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in circumstances which shock the conscience of mankind..." Notice that the World Court used the precise language taken directly from the General Assembly's Resolution on "The Crime of Genocide" that the Court had quoted in Paragraph 51, and employed that language with respect to the Bosnian People. In other words, the World Court found the existence of a second factual predicate of the international crime of genocide by the rump Yugoslavia against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: "...shock the conscience of mankind..." Finally, Paragraph 52 concludes: "...great suffering and loss of life has been sustained by the population of Bosnia-Herzegovina in circumstances which shock the conscience of mankind and flagrantly conflict with moral law and the spirit and aims of the United Nations..." By comparison, the General Assembly's Resolution on "The Crime of Genocide" quoted in Paragraph 51 only requires acts of genocide to be "contrary to moral law and to the spirit and aims of the United Nations." Notice that the World Court found that the circumstances in Bosnia "flagrantly conflict with moral law," which language is much stronger than the General Assembly's "contrary to moral law." Certainly, the word "conflict" is stronger than "contrary" even without the modifying adverb "flagrantly," which was not even required by the General Assembly's Resolution on "The Crime of Genocide." In other words, the World Court had found that a third factual predicate necessary to establish the crime of genocide had been far exceeded with respect to the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The conclusion is ineluctable that in Paragraphs 51 and 52 of this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993 the World Court found that several factual predicates necessary to constitute the crime of genocide had been committed by the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that the Serb atrocities against the Bosnian People had by far exceeded the threshold level for genocide set forth by the General Assembly in its Resolution 96(1) on "The Crime of Genocide." In other words, as far as the World Court was concerned, Bosnia had already won this lawsuit for genocide against the rump Yugoslavia. The conclusion is inevitable, therefore, that in the opinion of the World Court all that Bosnia must now do is to continue through the merits phase of the proceedings in order to obtain a pre-ordained Judgment on the merits that the rump Yugoslavia has indeed committed acts of genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both directly and indirectly by means of its surrogate Bosnian Serb military, paramilitary, and irregular armed forces.

This second Order of 13 September 1993 was purposefully designed by the World Court to be even more of an outright pre-judgment on the merits of the issue of genocide in favor of Bosnia than was the first Order of 8 April 1993. In other words, the World Court was telling the entire world, and especially the member states of the Security Council, that the Court had essentially found that genocide was currently being inflicted by the rump Yugoslavia against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both directly and indirectly by means of its Bosnian Serb surrogates.

Therefore, the World Court was deliberately saying in this Second Order that all 100+ states parties to the Genocide Convention as well as the member states of the Security Council, and

especially its Permanent Members, had an absolute obligation to terminate this ongoing genocide by means of the immediate and effective implementation of its first Order of 8 April 1993.

Paragraph 53 of the 13 September 1993 World Court Order makes even more findings of fact that are conclusive on the infliction of genocide by the rump Yugoslavia and its Bosnian Serb surrogates against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina:

53. Whereas, since the Order of 8 April 1993 was made, the grave risk which the Court then apprehended of action being taken which may aggravate or extend the existing dispute over the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide, or render it more difficult of solution, has been deepened by the persistence of conflicts on the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the commission of heinous acts in the course of those conflicts;

The “grave risk” language quoted above was taken from Paragraph 45 of the 8 April 1993 Order, which was mentioned by the World Court in Paragraph 49 of the second Order of 13 September 1993 as follows:

“49. Whereas in paragraph 45 of its Order of 8 April 1993 the Court concluded that there was a grave risk of acts of genocide being committed...”

I have already pointed out why Paragraph 45 of the 8 April 1993 Order was tantamount to a pre-judgement on the merits of the case that the rump Yugoslavia had indeed inflicted genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as conceded by the late Judge Tarassov in his Declaration of 8 April 1993.

By means of Paragraph 53 of the second Order, the World Court expressly stated that since 8 April 1993 this “grave risk” of “...the crime of genocide... has been deepened...” Once again the World Court was telling the entire world and especially the Permanent Members of the Security Council that the rump Yugoslavia was currently inflicting even worse genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina than the Serbs had been doing as of 8 April 1993. Also, the World Court’s reference to “heinous acts” only strengthened the conclusion that in the opinion of the Court the rump Yugoslavia was indeed committing even worse acts of genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Finally, this Paragraph 53 also indicates that in the opinion of the World Court, the rump Yugoslavia had violated the provisional measure set forth in Paragraph 52B of its 8 April 1993 Order, inter alia.

Paragraph 55 of the 13 September 1993 World Court Order provides conclusive proof of the fact that the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan would have destroyed Bosnia’s Statehood and robbed the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina of its Membership in the United Nations Organization:

55. Whereas the Security Council of the United Nations in resolution 859 (1993) of 24 August 1993 which, inter alia, affirmed the continuing membership of Bosnia-Herzegovina in the United Nations,...

At the very outset of the Owen-Stoltenberg negotiations in Geneva, on 29 July 1993 around 7:30 p.m. then Foreign Minister (later Prime Minister) Haris Silajdzic asked me to analyze the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan for President Izetbegovic. After working all night to prepare a formal Memorandum on the Plan for the President, and with a heavy heart, I informed Bosnia's Foreign Minister at breakfast around 8 a.m. Geneva time: "Briefly put, ...they will carve you up into three pieces, destroy your Statehood, and rob you of your U.N. Membership." At the end of our lengthy conversation, Foreign Minister Silajdzic instructed me: "You brief the press, I will tell the President!" Pursuant to his instructions, I immediately proceeded to explain to the world news media that the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan called for Bosnia to be carved up into three ethnically based mini-states, for Bosnia's Statehood to be destroyed, and for Bosnia to be robbed of its Membership in the United Nations Organization. I distributed my Memorandum dated 30 July 1993 to the world's news media in support of my conclusions.

Several hours later, I received an urgent telephone call from Muhamed Sacirbey, Bosnia's Ambassador to the United Nations Headquarters in New York, asking me what he should do: "Convene an emergency meeting of the Security Council! Tell them they are stealing our U.N. Membership! Distribute my Memorandum! Try to stop it!" The net result of Ambassador Sacirbey's prodigious efforts in New York was Security Council Resolution 859 (1993) that guaranteed Bosnia's Membership in the United Nations despite the Machiavellian machinations of Owen and Stoltenberg in Geneva.

At the time everyone in Geneva knew full well that if Bosnia were to lose its U.N. Membership, then the Bosnian People would go the same way that the Jewish People did starting in 1939. Indeed, that was the entire purpose of the exercise in Geneva by Owen, Stoltenberg, and their lawyer Szasz: Implementing the "final solution" to the inconvenient "problem" presented by the gallant resistance to genocide mounted by the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina since March of 1992. But in the late summer of 1993 the Bosnians refused to go the same way the Jews did in 1939!

During the course of this second round of provisional measures proceedings before the World Court in July and August of 1993, I had requested the World Court to rule against the legality of the Owen-Stoltenberg carve-up of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the grounds that this partition would subject 1.5 to 2 million more Bosnians to "ethnic cleansing," which I had already argued to the Court was a form of genocide. In response, the World Court did rule against the legality of the Owen-Stoltenberg Plan in Paragraph 42 of its Second Order by means of the following language:

...whereas, on the other hand, in so far as it is the Applicant's contention that such "partition and dismemberment", annexation or incorporation will result from genocide, the Court, in its Order of 8 April 1993 has already indicated that Yugoslavia should "take all measures within its power to prevent commission of the crime of genocide", whatever might be its consequences;...

In other words, by a vote of 13 to 2, the World Court effectively prohibited the Owen-Stoltenberg carve-up of Bosnia because it would result from acts of genocide, which were already prohibited by its 8 April 1993 Order. Nevertheless undeterred, thereafter Owen and Stoltenberg continued to plot their tripartite carve-up of Bosnia under the new rubric of the so-called "Contact Group Plan" with the full support of the United States, Britain, France, Russia, the United Nations, the European Union and its other member states.

In this second Order of 13 September 1993, the World Court then indicated that its first Order of 8 April 1993 was so sweepingly comprehensive that it did not need to be supplemented, but only "should be immediately and effectively implemented":

59. Whereas the present perilous situation demands, not an indication of provisional measures additional to those indicated by the Court's Order of 8 April 1993, set out in paragraph 37 above, but immediate and effective implementation of those measures;

Notice here the World Court's express finding of fact that the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was "perilous." In other words, the rump Yugoslavia was currently perpetrating even worse acts of genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina than the Serbs had been doing as of 8 April 1993. The very existence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was in jeopardy.

Furthermore, it becomes crystal clear from reading through this second Order of 13 September 1993 that the World Court was indirectly criticizing the member states of the U.N. Security Council for having refused to fulfill their obligation "to prevent" the ongoing genocide in Bosnia. Pursuant to its own terms the World Court's first Order of 8 April 1993 was transmitted to the Security Council. The World Court noted in Paragraph 54 of the second Order of 13 September 1993 that the Security Council duly "took note of" its first Order in Resolution 819 (1993) of 16 April 1993. But the Serb acts of genocide against the Bosnians continued apace "...despite many resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations..." to the great harm of the Bosnian People, as the World Court expressly found in Paragraph 52 of its second Order of 13 September 1993. In other words, in the opinion of the World Court, the Security Council had failed to adopt prompt and effective measures to terminate the ongoing genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and especially despite its first Order of 8 April 1993.

In accordance with its own terms, this second World Court Order of 13 September 1993 was also transmitted to the U.N. Secretary General for transmission to the U.N. Security Council. It is obvious from reading through this second Order that the World Court was calling upon the member states of the U.N. Security Council to immediately and effectively implement its first Order of 8 April 1993 against the rump Yugoslavia in order to stop the ongoing genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This the member states of the Security Council were required to do under the terms of both the Genocide Convention and the United

Nations Charter. But despite this second, even stronger Order by the World Court on 13 September 1993, the Security Council and its Permanent Members refused to do anything to stop the Serb genocide and aggression against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for the next two years until the Fall of 1995.

Article 31(3) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice provides: "If the Court includes upon the Bench no judge of the nationality of the parties, each of the parties may proceed to choose a judge as provided in paragraph 2 of this article." It was this author's decision to nominate Professor Elihu Lauterpacht of Cambridge University as Bosnia's Judge ad hoc in this case. Professor Lauterpacht is one of the leading Professors of Public International Law in the world today. He is also a man of great experience, integrity, and judgment. Finally, he is a distinguished member of the prominent Jewish community in Britain and thus, in my opinion, bore a special understanding for a race of people currently being victimized by genocide. Professor Lauterpacht had no prior connection with the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

By comparison, the Serb government nominated Milan Kréca to serve as their Judge ad hoc in this case. In accordance with his submitted resume, Mr. Kréca was a Serb lawyer who had worked for the Serb government. In other words, unlike Professor Lauterpacht, Mr. Kréca was not independent of the Serb government.

For this reason, at the time of Mr. Kréca's nomination by the Serb government to be their Judge ad hoc in this case, I repeatedly argued to the Deputy Registrar of the World Court that the President of the Court (then Judge Robert Jennings of Britain) should disqualify Mr. Kréca on the basis of his resume alone because he obviously was not independent of the Serb government. Eventually I was informed by the Deputy Registrar that the President of the World Court had taken the position that in the event I insisted upon my objection to Mr. Kréca's qualifications, there would have to be a formal hearing by the full Court on my objections and that this hearing would undoubtedly postpone the then scheduled World Court hearing on my Second Request for provisional measures of protection for Bosnia against the rump Yugoslavia that the Court had already ordered to take place on August 25 and 26, 1993.

Of course, under no circumstances could I risk jeopardizing that World Court hearing on my Second Request for provisional measures. It would be the only chance I had to stop the Owen-Stoltenberg carve-up of Bosnia into three pieces as well as to break the genocidal arms embargo against Bosnia. So I told the Deputy Registrar to inform the President of the Court that under these dire circumstances I had no choice but to accept Mr. Kréca as Serbia's Judge ad hoc, but that I protested his presence on the Court in the strongest terms possible.

It would serve no purpose here for me to analyze Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht's lengthy Separate Opinion attached to the World Court's Order of 13 September 1993. It speaks for itself, and—I might add—quite eloquently so. Nevertheless, within his erudite exposition, I wish to draw to the reader's attention the critical passage found in Paragraph 102 of Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht's Separate Opinion:

102. Now, it is not to be contemplated that the Security Council would ever deliberately adopt a resolution clearly and deliberately flouting a rule of jus cogens or requiring a violation of human rights. But the possibility that a Security Council resolution might inadvertently or in an unforeseen manner lead to such a situation cannot be excluded. And that, it appears, is what has happened here. On this basis, the inability of Bosnia-Herzegovina sufficiently strongly to fight back against the Serbs and effectively to prevent the implementation of the Serbian policy of ethnic cleansing is at least in part directly attributable to the fact that Bosnia-Herzegovina's access to weapons and equipment has been severely limited by the embargo. Viewed in this light, the Security Council resolution can be seen as having in effect called on members of the United Nations, albeit unknowingly and assuredly unwillingly, to become in some degree supporters of the genocidal activity of the Serbs and in this manner and to that extent to act contrary to a rule of jus cogens.

In other words, Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht had pointed out for the entire world to see that the Security Council's arms embargo against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had aided and abetted genocide against the Bosnian People! Furthermore, Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht knew full well that his Separate Opinion would be transmitted with the Second Order of 13 September 1993 to the United Nations Security Council. Thus, Judge ad hoc Lauterpacht had purposefully and officially placed on notice the member states of the Security Council that their arms embargo against Bosnia was aiding and abetting genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the early morning hours of 14 September 1993, the author rose to fly to Geneva for further consultations with President Izetbegovic, Vice President Ejup Ganic, and then Foreign Minister Silajdzic. It was my advice to all three that the next step for Bosnia and Herzegovina at the World Court would be to sue the United Kingdom for aiding and abetting genocide against the Bosnian People in order to break the genocidal Security Council arms embargo of Bosnia and to stop the genocidal carve-up of the Republic pursuant to the proposed so-called Contact Group Plan. This recommendation was taken under advisement.

Pursuant to the authorization of President Izetbegovic, on November 10, 1993 the author was instructed by Ambassador Sacirbey to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom for violating the Genocide Convention and the Racial Discrimination Convention in accordance with my previous recommendation. On 15 November 1993, Ambassador Sacirbey convened a press conference at U.N. Headquarters in New York in which he stated Bosnia's solemn intention to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom. Later that day, the author filed with the World Court a Communication that I had drafted, which was entitled Statement of Intention by the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Institute Legal Proceedings Against the United Kingdom Before the International Court of Justice. Ambassador Sacirbey had also distributed this Statement at his press conference.

In this 15 November 1993 Statement, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina formally stated its solemn intention to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom before the International Court of Justice for violating the terms of the 1948 Convention on the Prevention

and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide; of the 1965 International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; and of the other sources of general international law set forth in Article 38 of the World Court's Statute. This 15 November 1993 Statement also indicated that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina had issued instructions to the author to draft an Application and a Request for Provisional Measures of Protection against the United Kingdom, and to file these papers with the Court as soon as physically possible. Ambassador Sacirbey had this Statement circulated at United Nations Headquarters in New York as an official document of both the Security Council and the General Assembly.

On 30 November 1993, by telephone the author personally informed Ambassador Sacirbey in Geneva that these documents were ready to be filed with the World Court at any time. But by then it was too late. In immediate reaction to Ambassador Sacirbey's public Statement of Bosnia's intention to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom on 15 November 1993, a Spokesman for the British Foreign Office said that this announcement "would make it difficult to sustain the morale and commitment of those [British troops and aid workers] in Bosnia in dangerous circumstances." This story continued: "Foreign Office sources said there were no plans to remove the Coldstream Guards, who have just begun a six-month deployment to Bosnia. But Whitehall would take account of whether the Bosnian threat of legal action was in fact taken to the International Court of Justice in The Hague."

In addition to the British government, several European states threatened the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina over the continuation of Bosnia's legal proceedings against the United Kingdom before the World Court in accordance with the 15 November 1993 Statement. The basic thrust of their collective threat was that all forms of international humanitarian relief supplies to the starving People of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina would be cut-off if my Application and Request for Provisional Measures against the United Kingdom were to be actually filed with the World Court. For these reasons of severe duress and threats perpetrated by the United Kingdom, other European states, and David Owen, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was forced to withdraw from those proceedings against the United Kingdom by means of concluding with it a coerced "Joint Statement" of 20 December 1993.

Nevertheless, on the afternoon of Monday, 3 January 1994, the author called the Registrar of the International Court of Justice in order to make three basic Points to him for transmission to the Judges of the World Court:

1. The Bosnian decision to withdraw the lawsuit against the United Kingdom was made under duress, threats, and coercion perpetrated by the British government and the governments of several other European states upon the highest level officials of the Bosnian government in Geneva, London, and Sarajevo. Therefore the so-called agreement to withdraw the lawsuit against Britain was void ab initio. I reserved the right of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to denounce this agreement at any time and to institute legal proceedings against the United Kingdom in accordance with the Statement of 15 November 1993.

2. The British government demanded that the author be fired as the General Agent for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the Court. The British government knew full well that the author was the one responsible for the Bosnian strategy at the World Court, and especially for the recommendation to sue Britain.

3. Toward the end of my conversation with the Registrar on 3 January 1994, the author made an oral Request that the World Court indicate provisional measures proprio motu in order to protect the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from extermination and annihilation by the rump Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia. I pointed out to the Registrar that this oral Request was in accordance with the terms of the written Request for provisional measures proprio motu in advance that was already set forth in Bosnia's Second Request for Provisional Measures of 27 July 1993. The Registrar informed me that the Court was paying close attention to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Pursuant to Point 2, above, the author was relieved of his responsibilities as General Agent for the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina before the World Court on 12 January 1994.

On February 5, 1994, a mortar shell struck the marketplace in the center of Sarajevo, killing 69 people and wounding more than 200. The international outrage over this wanton atrocity inflicted upon innocent people by the Bosnian Serbs was so enormous that the Clinton administration was forced to seize the initiative for the so-called Bosnian peace negotiations from the United Nations and the European Union, and thus to take the matter directly into its own hands. The net result of this American effort was the Washington Agreements of March 1994.

The author analyzed the Washington Agreements in great detail in a Memorandum of Law to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the so-called Washington Agreements of 18 March 1994, that I prepared and submitted to the Bosnian Parliament on March 24, 1994. This Memorandum is a public document that was considered by the Bosnian Parliament during the course of their deliberations over the Washington Agreements. It was originally published on the Bosnian Computer Newsgroup Bosnet (i.e., BIT.LISTSERV.BOSNET), and later elsewhere.

Instead of carving up Bosnia into three de jure independent states, the Washington Agreements prepared the way for carving up the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina into only two de facto independent states. One such de facto independent state—consisting of approximately 49 per cent of the Republic's territory—would be designated for the Bosnian Serbs, thus ratifying the results of their ethnic cleansing, genocide, mass rape, war crimes, and torture. The second such de facto independent state was actually created by the Washington Agreements and was called a "Federation" between the legitimate Bosnian government and the extreme nationalist Bosnian Croats working for separation at the behest of the ex-communist apparatchik Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

In theory, the so-called Federation was supposed to control 51 per cent of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nevertheless, it was clear from reading through the Washington Agreements that its American State Department drafters contemplated that ultimately this so-called Federation would be absorbed by the Republic of Croatia; and likewise, that the Bosnian Serb state would ultimately be absorbed by the Republic of Serbia. In other words, the Washington Agreements paved the way for the de facto partition of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina between the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Serbia. That had been the longstanding plan of Tudjman and Serb President Slobodan Milosevic to begin with, going all the way back to their secret agreement to partition Bosnia at Karadjordjevo in March of 1991.

The Washington Agreements of March 1994 became the basis for the drafting and the conclusion of the Dayton Agreement in December of 1995. Indeed, the Dayton Agreement can only be understood and interpreted by reference to the Washington Agreements. In other words, despite its public protestations to the contrary, throughout 1994 and 1995 the Clinton administration actively promoted and consistently pursued the de facto carve-up of a United Nations member state into two parts, and then Bosnia's de facto absorption by two other U.N. member states.

After imposing the Washington Agreements upon the Bosnian government, the Clinton administration then fruitlessly spent the next year and a half trying to convince Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs to go along with this de facto carve-up and absorption of 49 per cent of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This would have required the Bosnian Serbs to voluntarily give up about 20 percent of the 70 percent of Bosnian territory that they had stolen and ethnically cleansed. That they proved unwilling to do until the use of military force against them by NATO in the Fall of 1995.

In the meantime, the siege and bombardment of Sarajevo and the other Bosnian cities persisted and the Bosnian Serbs continued to ethnically cleanse Bosnian towns of their Muslim and Croat citizens, with the active support and assistance of Serbia. The entire world watched and did nothing as the slaughter and carnage by the Bosnian Serb army continued relentlessly. This genocide culminated in the Serb massacres of thousands of Bosnian Muslims at the so-called U.N. "safe havens" of Zepa and Srebrenica during the Summer of 1995.

On September 8, 1995, the Clinton Administration imposed a so-called Agreement on Basic Principles upon the Bosnian government in Geneva as part of the run-up to Dayton. It was clear to the author that the Geneva Agreement constituted the next stage in the American plan to carve up the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina into two de facto independent states that had been initiated by the 1994 Washington Agreements. In order to warn the Bosnian Parliament of these machinations, I prepared a formal Memorandum of Law to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Concerning the Agreement on Basic Principles in Geneva of September 8, 1995, dated 11 September 1995. This Memorandum was submitted to the Bosnian Parliament and considered during the course of their deliberations. It was published on Bosnet on September 12, 1995.

At about the same time, it also appeared from published reports and from my own sources that the United States government was going to impose the partition of Sarajevo upon the Bosnian government as part of the so-called “final solution” for Bosnia. This is exactly what David Owen had planned to do in Geneva during the summer of 1993. In order to head off this partition plan, I prepared yet another Memorandum of Law to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, entitled *Saving Sarajevo*, dated September 13, 1995, and published on Bosnet, September 13, 1995. A Bosnian language translation of this Memorandum was published on Bosnet, September 24, 1995.

Briefly put, this Memorandum on Sarajevo resurrected the proposal that I had originally designed and drafted at the request of President Izetbegovic while serving as Bosnia’s Lawyer at the Owen-Stoltenberg negotiations in Geneva during the summer of 1993: Turn Sarajevo into a Capital District like Washington, D.C., instead of partitioning the city. Although I was not at Dayton, as far as I can tell from the published sources, my proposal constituted the opening position for the disposition of Sarajevo that was presented by the Bosnian Government at the Dayton negotiations.

Fortunately, it proved unnecessary to implement my proposal at Dayton. For there the President of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, proved willing to concede a unified Sarajevo to the control of the so-called Federation on the grounds that President Izetbegovic “deserved it” for having courageously endured the three and a half year siege and bombardment of that capital city by Milosevic’s surrogates. However, my proposal could still serve as a model for the organization of Sarajevo on a multi-ethnic basis as the capital of a reconstituted Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at some point in the not-too-distant future.

On 26 September the Clinton administration imposed yet another Agreement upon the Bosnian government in New York in order to pave the way for the carve-up of the Republic in Dayton. Once again, in order to alert the Bosnian Parliament to these machinations, I drafted a Memorandum of Law to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina Concerning the New York Agreement of 26 September 1995, dated September 28, 1995.

This Memorandum was submitted to the Bosnian Parliament for their consideration and then published on Bosnet, September 29, 1995.

Next, His Excellency President Alija Izetbegovic asked me to analyze the first draft of the so-called Dayton Peace Agreement that was submitted to him by Richard Holbrooke. For obvious reasons, this Memorandum of Law is and shall remain private and confidential. However, several of my basic criticisms were incorporated into the final text of the Dayton Agreement.

For example, it is a matter of public record that the first draft of the Holbrooke Plan would have constituted a *de jure* carve-up of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. That never happened!

After the public initialling of the Dayton Agreement, I was asked by then Bosnian Foreign Minister Muhamed Sacirbey as well as by the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to produce an analysis of the Dayton Agreement for the purpose of their formulating a package of reservations, declarations and understandings (RDUs) to the Agreement. This was done by means of a formal Memorandum of Law by me that was submitted to the Parliament of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina concerning the Dayton Agreement, dated November 30, 1995. This Memorandum is in the public domain and was published on Bosnet, December 1, 1995.

Pursuant to this self-styled Dayton Peace Agreement, on 14 December 1995 the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was carved-up de facto in Paris by the United Nations, the European Union and its member states, the United States, Russia and the many other states in attendance, despite the United Nations Charter, the Nuremberg Principles, the Genocide Convention, the Four Geneva Conventions and their two Additional Protocols, the Racial Discrimination Convention, the Apartheid Convention, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, as well as two overwhelmingly favorable protective Orders issued by the International Court of Justice on behalf of Bosnia on 8 April 1993 and 13 September 1993. This second World Court Order effectively prohibited such a partition of Bosnia by the vote of 13 to 2. This U.N.-sanctioned execution of a U.N. member state violated every known principle of international law that had been formulated by the international community in the post World War II era.

Bosnia was sacrificed on the altar of Great Power politics to the Machiavellian god of expedience. In 1938 the Great Powers of Europe did the exact same thing to Czechoslovakia at Munich. The partition of that nation state did not bring peace to Europe then. Partition of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina will not bring peace to Europe now.

On 11 July 1996, — the first anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre of several thousand Bosnian Muslims by the Bosnian Serb army with the assistance of Serbia — the International Court of Justice issued a Judgment in which it overwhelmingly rejected all of the spurious jurisdictional and procedural objections made by the rump Yugoslavia against Bosnia's Application/complaint for genocide that the author had filed with the Court on 20 March 1993. The World Court had already rejected these same objections twice before in its Orders of 8 April 1993 and 13 September 1993. But under the Court's Rules of Procedure, the rump Yugoslavia was entitled to a separate hearing and decision on these preliminary issues alone.

Nevertheless, despite the overwhelming merits of Bosnia's claims for genocide against the rump Yugoslavia, enormous pressure has been brought to bear upon the Bosnian government by the United States, the United Nations, the European Union and its member states, Carl Bildt, and Richard Holbrooke, inter alia, to drop this World Court lawsuit in order to placate Slobodan Milosevic. Why?

When I drafted all of the World Court papers for Bosnia and also when I orally argued the two sets of Provisional Measures before the Court in April and August of 1993, I was quite careful and diligent to file and plead as much material as I could that personally implicated Milosevic in

ordering, supervising, approving and condoning genocide against both the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I personally attacked and repeatedly accused him of primary responsibility for the genocide in Bosnia for the entire world to see and to hear. For this reason, it will prove to be impossible for the United States, the United Nations, and Europe to rehabilitate Milosevic once the World Court renders its final Judgment on the merits of the case in favor of Bosnia, which will inevitably occur unless prevented.

Bosnia has already won what is tantamount to two pre-judgments on the merits of the case in the World Court's Order of 8 April 1993 and the Court's Order of 13 September 1993, as conceded by the late Judge Tarassov in his Declaration attached to the first Order, and in his Dissenting Opinion attached to the second Order. In other words, under the leadership of Slobodan Milosevic, the rump Yugoslavia has indeed committed genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, both directly and indirectly by means of its surrogate army under the command of two individuals already indicted for international crimes in Bosnia: Radovan Karadzic and Ratko Mladic. Nevertheless, for almost four years the entire international community refused to discharge their solemn obligation under Article I of the Genocide Convention "to prevent" this ongoing genocide against the Bosnian People that was so blatantly taking place in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Hence, except for the Bosnians, everyone mentioned above wants this World Court lawsuit to disappear from the face of the earth. For they are all guilty of complicity in genocide. As this essay goes into print, it does not appear that Bosnia's lawsuit will survive much longer. If and when Bosnia is forced to drop its World Court lawsuit for genocide against the rump Yugoslavia, then the negation of the international legal order will be total and shameless. The so-called Western powers and the United Nations will have confirmed their complete moral bankruptcy and gross legal hypocrisy for the rest of the world to see everyday in the former Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

But there is something that the People of Bosnia and Herzegovina can do about this situation: The Bosnian People must stand up as One and make it absolutely clear to the great powers of the world, and especially to the United States and to Europe, that under no circumstances will they withdraw their lawsuit against the rump Yugoslavia for genocide. This World Court lawsuit is the only justice that the Bosnian People will ever get from anyone in the entire world on this or any other issue!

If this lawsuit is withdrawn, then the rump Yugoslavia and its supporters around the world, together with the United States, the United Nations, the European Union and its member states, will be able to rewrite history by arguing that genocide never occurred against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. All the great powers and these international institutions will then argue that the reason why Bosnia dropped its lawsuit for genocide against the rump Yugoslavia was because Bosnia was afraid of losing its World Court lawsuit. In this manner these great powers together with the United Nations and the European Union will be able to justify their refusal to prevent the ongoing genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for almost four years despite the obvious

requirements of the 1948 Genocide Convention, the 1945 United Nations Charter, and the two World Court Orders of 8 April 1993 and 13 September 1993.

As I have established in this paper, Bosnia has already won this World Court lawsuit. All that Bosnia must do now is to see this lawsuit through to its ultimate and successful conclusion. It is inevitable that the World Court will rule that the rump Yugoslavia and its surrogate Bosnian Serb armed forces have committed genocide against the People and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. At that time, the claims of the Bosnian People for genocide will be vindicated for the entire world to see and for all of history to know. After all that they have suffered, and endured, and accomplished, the Bosnian People owe it to themselves and to their children and to their children's children, as well as to all the other Peoples of the world and to their children and to their children's children, to prosecute this World Court lawsuit through to its successful conclusion.

Canadian Bosniak Community do not accept Resolution without the inclusion of the term genocide

Genocide was committed in Srebrenica in July of 1995 by Serbian and Bosnian Serb forces. The judgments of the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia attested to this fact.

In the name of more than 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks, most of whom are victims of genocide, The Congress of North American Bosniaks, and the Canadian Branch and Institute for Research Genocide Canada, sent a loud and clear message to you, the Canadian Government and to the Canadian Parliament: that the Canadian Bosniak community will not accept any Parliamentary Motion on Srebrenica without the use of proper terminology – i.e., the term 'genocide'. A lack of inclusion of the term 'genocide' is nothing short of a major insult to human intelligence and to the human dignity of all victims and the survivors of genocide.

On February 26, 2007, The International Court of Justice, in The Hague, The Netherlands, which is the highest judicial body of the United Nations Organization, returned a verdict in which it declared that 'genocide' had in fact been committed against Bosniaks, and specifically against the Bosniak inhabitants of Srebrenica. The International Court of Justice and International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in the Krstic judgment also declared that "genocide" was committed against Bosniaks.

As a member of the international community of nations, Canada has a legal obligation to support the International Court of Justice, accept its rulings and enforce them.

Further, since the exhumation of remains of the victims of the Srebrenica genocide is still in progress, as it is a laborious task, the government of Canada's version of "7,000 victims" is inaccurate since the count, up until today, surpasses 8,000.

Therefore, Canada should demonstrate that they are in step with respect to the most decisive judicial rulings, or resolutions of its historical allies, the United States of America and the European Union, who have recently voted with respect to genocide committed against Bosniaks, and specifically against Bosniaks of Srebrenica.

As a sovereign parliamentary monarchy, Canada has the right and duty to adhere to international law and in doing so recognize the facts that have been documented, duly processed and properly judged.

The original version of Motion M – 416 has the support of many members of the Conservative Party of Canada, the Liberal Party of Canada, the New Democratic Party of Canada, the Blok Quebecois, the Green Party of Canada, the Islamic Congress of Canada, the Jewish Congress of Canada, and many organizations for protection of human rights and freedoms, as well as the Institute for Research on Crimes of Genocide.

The government's revised version of Motion M-416 is unacceptable to those who believe in the truth. The government's revised version removes or misrepresents a number crucial facts and aspects of the Motion:

(1) the number of more than 8,000 murdered has been reduced to 7,000;

(2) the Bosnia & Herzegovina Tribute Week has been removed;

(3) Reference to 'Serbian forces' has been replaced with 'Bosnian Serb' which is contrary to proven facts, from the ICJ ruling against Serbia/Montenegro to corpus delicti at the ICTY – having Serbia's documents that contain a statement given by Slobodan Milosevic (which reads): "We control over 72 percent of territory in B&H" ("to many others" this is not understood – does it mean 'and' many others?);

(4) 'Bosniak civilians' has been replaced with "Bosnian civilians". However, our national name – according the Constitution of Bosnia and Herzegovina- is "Bosniak";

(5) Reference to the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War has been removed.

This is a collective response from the Canadian – Bosniak Community, supported by:

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch,

The Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada,

The Islamic Congress of Canada,

The Islamic Association of Bosniaks Canada

The most prominent experts in the field of International law

Prominent Canadian Experts, Professors

Friends of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Bosniaks in Canada

With respect,

Professor Emir Ramic

President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks – Canadian Branch & President of the Institute for the Research of Genocide – Canada

Additional Statements of Support for the original version of Motion M-416.

Support by The Congress of North American Bosniaks

April 11, 2010

Re: Language of the Motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11” Re: Language of the Motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

To Whom It May Concern:

The Congress of North American Bosniaks (CNAB), representing more than 350,000 Bosniaks, including more than 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks, reiterates its full support for the Hon. Brian Masse’s motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”:

That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

The current version of the motion being considered by the Canadian Parliament has several serious omissions which compromise the validity and purpose of the motion:

“That, in the opinion of the House, the government shall declare the day of July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica massacre of July 1995, in which more than 7,000 Bosnian civilians were executed and 25,000 others expelled from their

homes by Bosnian Serb forces under a policy of ethnic cleansing.”

CNAB respectfully points out several serious omissions in the motion above:

- a) There were more than 8,000 lives lost in Srebrenica in July of 1995. These figures were confirmed by local authorities as well as the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and the U.S. House Resolution 199.
- b) Bosnia & Herzegovina Tribute week is missing. It is important that we pay respect to all the victims in Bosnia and Herzegovina and celebrate Bosnian statehood.
- c) Current motion replaces ‘Serbian forces’ with ‘Bosnian Serb’ which is contrary to proven facts, from the ICJ ruling against Serbia/Montenegro to corpus delicti at the ICTY – having Serbia’s documents that contain a statement given by Slobodan Milosevic (which reads): “We control over 72 percent of territory in B&H” (“to many others” this is not understood – does it mean ‘and’ many others?). It is imperative that we recognize the active involvement of Serbian troops in the genocide.
- d) An error in description of ‘Bosniak civilians’ as “Bosnian civilians”. The victims of the Srebrenica genocide were ethnic Bosniaks , a constitutionally recognized ethnicity, whereas Bosnian signifies only a regional affiliation to Bosnia.
- e) Removes the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War. It is a well known fact that the systemic murder of more than 8,000 Bosniaks in a short period of time was the worst atrocity since the Second World War and should be recognized as such.

Furthermore, CNAB strongly urges the Parliament to use the term genocide instead of massacre wherever possible. The use of the term genocide is consistent with the ICTY’s ruling on Srebrenica in several war crimes cases as well as the case of Bosnia-Herzegovina vs. Serbia and Montenegro where it has been clearly classified as a genocide as described under the [United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide](#) (CPPCG)

For any further information, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Mr. Haris Alibasic, MPA

President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks

haris.alibasic@bosniak.org

Support by The Bosnian – American Genocide Institute and Education Centre

April 10, 2010

Re: Language of the Motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Dear Sir/Madam:

This is the Bosnian – American Genocide Institute and Education Centre statement in regard to the Motion(s) on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Hon. Brian Masse’s Motion:

1. That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

The Bosnian – American Genocide Institute and Education Centre agrees with this motion in full and endorses it!

For any further information, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully,

Mr. Sanja Drnovsek

President of the the Bosnian – American Genocide Institute and Education Centre

Support by The Canadian Islamic Congress

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

April 1, 2010

Re: Language of the Motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Dear Sir/Madam;

This is the Canadian Islamic Congress statement in regard to the Motion(s) on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Hon. Brian Masse's Motion:

1. That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

Canadian Islamic Congress agrees with this motion in full and endorses it!

Canada's Government's version of the Motion:

2."That, in the opinion of the House, the government shall declare the day of July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica massacre of July 1995, in which more than 7,000 Bosnian civilians were executed and 25,000 others expelled from their homes by Bosnian Serb forces under a policy of ethnic cleansing."

Canadian Islamic Congress sees several serious omissions in the Motion by the Government:

a) The Srebrenica massacre – should read the Srebrenica genocide. CIC holds that the Government version will be acceptable if the term "genocide" is included into the motion since what has happened to people of Srebrenica cannot be called anything else but genocide, therefore, Canadian government should call it what it is — GENOCIDE. This tragedy has been declared an "act of genocide" by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) as well.

Following countries already declared the Srebrenica tragedy as an "Act of Genocide":

* European Parliament resolution of 15 January 2009 on Srebrenica

C. whereas this tragedy, declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), took place in a UN-proclaimed safe haven, and therefore stands as a symbol of the impotence of the international community to intervene in the conflict and protect the civilian population (p. 2 of 2)

* The Senate of the United States, May 9, 2005

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) the thousands of innocent people murdered at Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1995, along with all individuals who were victimized during the conflict and genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, should be solemnly remembered and honored;

(p. 3 of 4).

(2) the policies of aggression and ethnic cleansing as implemented by Serb forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 meet the terms defining the crime of genocide in Article 2 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, done at Paris December 9, 1948, entered into force January 12, 1951;

b) 7,000 Bosnian civilians were executed and 25,000 others expelled — should read 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed...30,000 others expelled... The evidence well grounded suggests that more than 8,000 Bosniaks were executed in Srebrenica.

For any further information, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Wahida Valiante

National President

Canadian Islamic Congress

Support by The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

April 10, 2010

Re: Language of the Motion on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Dear Sir/Madam,

This is the The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University statement in regard to the Motion(s) on “Srebrenica Remembrance Day, July 11”

Hon. Brian Masse’s Motion:

That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by

Serbian forces.

The Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University agrees with this motion in full and endorses it!

For any further information, please contact the undersigned.

Respectfully,

Prof. Dr. Smail Cekic

D i r e c t o r

Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law of the Sarajevo University

World Intellectuals Urge Canadian Parliament to Adopt Srebrenica Genocide Motion (M-416)

We, Members of the International Team of Experts of the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada express support for Motion M – 416 on Genocide in Srebrenica. On August 29, 2009, MP Brian Masse introduced the Motion that was sponsored by Mr. Brian Masse, MP, and seconded by Mr. Bill Siksay, MP, and Ms. Chris Charlton, MP. The Motion has support from the Conservative Party of Canada, the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois, Green Party of Canada, the Islamic and Jewish Congress of Canada, the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, the Congress of North American Bosniaks and many organizations for the protection of human rights and freedom in Canada and in the world.

With Motion-146, the Canadian Parliament and Government are observing the 15th anniversary of the genocide committed in the Bosnian city of Srebrenica in July 1995, and expressing support for the designation of “Srebrenica Remembrance Day” in Canada.

In addition, the undersigned:

1. Solemnly observe the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide,
2. Support the designation of “Srebrenica Remembrance Day” in Canada,
3. Commend the official bodies that have recognized the Srebrenica genocide, including the European Parliament, and the American Congress and Senate, which declared a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in the European Union and America,
4. Honor the memory of the thousands of innocent people who died at Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1995, along with all individuals who were killed during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995,
5. Extend condolences to the families and friends of those who died at Srebrenica in July 1995, and during the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995;
6. Reaffirm support for the independence and territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, peace and stability in southeastern Europe as a whole, and the right of all people living in the region, regardless of national, racial, ethnic or religious background, to return to their homes and enjoy the benefits of democratic institutions, the rule of law, and economic opportunity, as

well as to know the fate of missing relatives and friends.

We ask that the Canadian Government pass (proclaim) motion M-416 as originally introduced by Mr. Brian Masse. We ask that it be passed in the latest negotiated version and that Srebrenica Remembrance Day be proclaimed as soon as possible.

It is our hope that Canada will stand proud of its long history of peacekeeping and its tolerance oriented national mentality.

We are anxiously awaiting your response.

International Team of Experts of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada:

Professor Elie Wiesel, political activist, Nobel Laureate and Holocaust survivor

M. Cherif Bassiouni, Distinguished Research Professor of Law Emeritus, President Emeritus International Human Rights Law Institute, DePaul University, Chicago Illinois USA; President, International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences, Siracusa, Italy.

Prof. Dr. Christian Schwarz-Schilling, former High Representative for the B&H

Professor Linda Melvern, investigative journalist and author

Mark Hanis, President of the Genocide Intervention Network

Francis Anthony Boyle, PhD, Professor of international law at the University of Illinois.

Tilman Zülch, Society for Threatened Peoples International , President, Göttingen, Germany

Greg Stanton, Chair, International Campaign to End Genocide

Carole Hodge, MA, LL.M., PhD, Post Genocide Education Foundation

Payam Akhavan, PhD, – Professor of International Law at McGill University in Montreal, a former UN war crimes prosecutor at The Hague and co-founder of the Iran Human Rights Documentation Centre.

Safia Soliman, PhD Professor, Gloucester, UK.

Florence Hartmann, French journalist and author

Esad Durakovic, PhD, Professor, University of Sarajevo and Member Academy of Sciences and Arts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Department of humanities.

David Pettigrew, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, Southern Connecticut State University, USA.

Bakhtyar Aljaf, Director of the International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Zijad Becirovic, M.Sc., Director of the International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia.

Dennis Gratz, Dr. Phil .Lecturer on “Genocide and Genocidal Atrocities in Theory and International Law” at the Center for Interdisciplinary Postgraduate Studies of the University of Sarajevo (CIPS) – ERMA program.

Maja Kasa, Professor, Osijek, Croatia.

Patrick McCarthy, Advisor to the current exhibit on genocide in Prijedor and co-authored a book about the Srebrenica genocide.

Marko Attila Hoare, PhD, Kingston University, London – a world renowned British historian of the Former Yugoslavia, UK.

Daniel Toljaga, Board of Directors at the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Vancouver, Canada.

Amir Ahmic, Bosniak liaison officer at the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia at the Hague, Netherlands.

Sakib Softic, PhD, Professor of Law, University of Sarajevo, former B&H agent in the dispute (Bosnia v Serbia) before the ICJ.

Nader Hashemi, Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics Josef Korbel School of International Studies; University of Denver CO, USA.

Sahza Hatibovic Kofman, D.D.S., M.D.Sc., PhD., FRCD(C) Associate Professor & Chair, University of Western Ontario, Canada.

Mirza Trokic, PhD, Department of Economics McGill University, Montreal QC Canada; University of Denver CO, USA.

Smail Cekic, PhD, Professor of History at the University Sarajevo and head of the Institute for the Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law.

Emir Zlatar, Mr, Director of Television Sarajevo.

Zijad Delic, PhD, head of the Islamic Congress Canada.

Senadin Lavic, PhD Professor, University, Sarajevo

Suad Arnautovic, PhD, Professor, University, Sarajevo

Ibrakovic Dzeral, PhD, Proffesor, University, Sarajevo

Dzermaludin Latic, PhD, Professor, University Sarajevo, B&H.

Sacir Filandra, PhD, Professor, University Sarajevo, B&H.

Lejla Panjeta, PhD, Professor, University of Sarajevo, B&H.

Alija Suljic, PhD, Professor, University of Tuzla, B&H.

Ferid Muhic, Professor, University “Sts.Cyril and Methodius” in Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Sefket Krcic, PhD., Professor, International University in Novi Pazar (Sanjak), President of Matica Bosniaks of Sanjak

Fatmir Alispahic, Mr. Sci., Tuzla, B&H.

Ante Milinovic, Mr. Sci. Zagreb, Croatia.

Goran Kapetanovic, Toronto, Canada.

Aldina Muslija, University of Toronto, Canada.

Zeljko Milicevic, President and Chairman, Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa

Eno Causevic, Hamilton, Canada.

Emina Gadzo, University of Toronto, Department of Political Science.

Mersiha Gadzo, University of Toronto, Department of Political Science.

Sanja Seferovic Drnovsek, Director of the Bosnian-American Genocide Institute and Education Center

Emir Ramic, Director of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Statements by prominent experts in international law, humanist and statesman regarding to the Conservative Party of Canada refuses to allow an all-party Motion M – 416 on the Srebrenica genocide in Canadian Parliament

The Conservative Party of Canada refuse to allow an all-party Motion M – 416 on the

Srebrenica genocide in Canadian Parliament. Mr. Brian Masse, Member of the Canadian Parliament, had worked on that motion together with the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada very diligently reached agreement with the NDP, the BQ and the Liberal Party. We had hoped to have Conservative Party agreement (and we are led to believe that Foreign Affairs Minister was in agreement with it) but the Prime Minister's Office ultimately declined to give all-party agreement.

Mr. Robert Oliphant, Member of the Canadian Parliament tabled a Private Member Bill C – 533 on the same topic.

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada hope that it will both stimulate discussion and ultimately lead to a Canadian recognition of this painful genocide.

The three different international courts ruling and determining the genocide took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995: the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Court of Justice, and the European Court of Human Rights.

Canadian government has yet to pass a resolution to commemorate the Srebrenica genocide as many other countries – including the United States and members of the European Union – already did. The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada strongly believe that this horrific violation of human rights needs to be recognized and remembered as genocide in Canada so as to decrease the chances of a similar war crimes occurring elsewhere in the world.

Statements:

Brian Masse, Member of the Canadian Parliament and sponsor Resolution M – 416 about the genocide in Srebrenica

“It is with great regret to inform that the Motion M – 416 was not brought forward. Minister of Foreign affairs of Canada Mr. Lawrence Cannon and the Canadian Government have ensured Canada will not a motion in time for the 15th Anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. Be assured that although we did not get our objective it has been a worthwhile campaign. Although this is a sad day, we are not voiceless. Thanks for all the hard work, we will put out a more formal email later. M-416 is still to be voted on in the House of Commons. What was under consideration was a unanimous consent of the motion, that the Prime Minister vetoed. The actual vote still has to be scheduled to take place in the House of Commons in the upcoming sessions.

I am not going to Bosnia for the memorial events since the motion did not pass yet and it would be unacceptable to have to explain Canada's embarrassment to the world during this important

time of remembrance. Both Brian and I would like to go to Bosnia at another time”.

Robert Oliphant, Member of the Canadian Parliament and sponsor Bill C – 533 - Srebrenica Remembrance Day Act

“It is never too late to start officially remembering the horrendous atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Following in the steps of the European Parliament and the U.S. Senate, I believe it is fitting to commemorate the lives of the thousands of men, women, and children who were killed in this terrible massacre. Understanding the importance of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day to Canada, and especially to its Bosniak community, I support this motion. I would like to thank you again for bringing this issue to my attention. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

I am pleased this morning to introduce a bill that seeks to establish a national Srebrenica remembrance day to be held every July 11. I thank my colleague the hon. member for Vancouver East for seconding the bill. In July 1995, an estimated 8,000 Bosniak men and boys were massacred in the Srebrenica region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a UN declared safe area by Bosnian Serb forces. This was the largest mass murder in Europe since World War II. Both the appeals chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice ruled that the Srebrenica massacre was genocide. In addition, resolutions condemning the massacre have been passed by the European Parliament and the American House of Representatives and Senate. This past March, the president of Serbia issued a full state apology and endorsed the ruling of the International Court of Justice. Recognizing the devastating effects of the July 1995 Srebrenica genocide, this bill would provide the opportunity for all Canadians to stand with those in the Bosnian Canadian community to share in their pain and honour the memory of those men and boys massacred. As we approach the 15th anniversary of this massacre, I hope this bill will serve as a step in the right direction which will ultimately provide some semblance of comfort to the survivors of this genocide and to the Bosnian community here in Canada. May the memory of those lost never be forgotten”.

Francine Lalonde, Member of the Canadian Parliament, Foreign Affairs Spokesperson for Bloc Québécois

“The Bloc Québécois recognizes the importance both for Quebec, Canada, for the international community to commemorate the horrific and tragic events in Srebrenica in July 1995. Nearly 8,000 Bosnian Muslims were killed there summarily executed by members of the Bosnian Serb militias and paramilitary units. Many violations of the Geneva Conventions were perpetrated there, particularly the deportation of thousands of women, children and elderly persons and the rape of many women. Any process of healing and reconciliation begins first and foremost duty of memory. The international community has a responsibility to learn from these events, described as “genocide” by the International Court of Justice in order to prevent their recurrence and to enable to realize the necessary national reconciliation Bosnia-Herzegovina. That is why the Bloc Québécois supports the establishment of a Day of Remembrance events in

Srebrenica. More than 60 years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 and December 10, 1948, the international community must continue to ensure that full light be shed on the events in Srebrenica. This review atrocities committed during the conflicts in former Yugoslavia is still not completed but it is essential to any lasting peace in the region and essential for the establishment of a genuine process of justice. Please be assured that the Bloc Québécois will continue to monitor this issue and seek to ensure that the Harper government contributes to ongoing efforts by the international community for stability, peace and lasting reconciliation in this region the heavy past”.

Marlene Jennings, Member of the Canadian Parliament

“ Without hesitation, we Liberals have labelled these massacres as genocides because. For racial, ethnic, religious or political reasons, certain countries sought to annihilate these populations in violation of their right to live. Canadians lost family members in these genocides. It is our responsibility to recognize the memory of these victims as well reflects on the senselessness of these sadistic atrocities. Canada must serve as an example to the world that all peoples, regardless of their colour, ethnicity, or religion can live with dignity and respect. Under previous Liberal governments, Canada was able to establish itself as a respected leader in the protection of human rights internationally and let me reassure you that the Liberal Party of Canada stands committed to protecting humans rights worldwide. In this spirit, let me reiterate you my support for this initiative to have Canada recognize and declare July 11th, Srebrenica Remembrance Day”.

Hon. Bob Rae, Member of the Canadian Parliament

“It is never too late to start officially remembering the awful atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Understanding the importance of such a remembrance day to Canada, and especially its Bosniak community, I will be happy to support the motion in Parliament. I would like to thank you for bringing this to our attention”.

Christian Schwarz-Schilling

“Thank you so much for sending me the press release on Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s rejection of the crime of genocide in Srebrenica. I am equally appalled by the Prime Minister’s stand and blindness on this issue. I fully support the content of the press release by the congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch, the Institute for Research of Genocide”.

Professor Mark Attila Hoare

‘Prime Minister Harper’s veto of the Canadian parliament’s Srebrenica resolution is disgraceful, given Canada’s ignominious role in the Bosnian war, but ultimately, a genocide is not proven or

disproven by the resolutions of politicians or parliaments. The fact that genocide occurred at Srebrenica in 1995 has been established by two international courts – the ICJ and the ICTY. Whether or not particular politicians or parliaments recognise the genocide makes no difference to this reality.’

Professor Francis A. Boyle, Attorney for the Mothers of Srebrenica and Podrinja

“Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper has now become an Accessory After the Fact to the International Crime of Genocide at Srebrenica despite the fact that Canada is a contracting party to the 1948 Genocide Convention. So much for the promise “Never Again!” in Canada”.

David Pettigrew, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, Southern Connecticut State University, USA.

“MP Brian Masse (Windsor-West), reports that Prime Minister Stephen Harper has stated that he will not support any resolution commemorating Srebrenica if the resolution includes the term “genocide”. If this is indeed the case, then we must raise the following protestation. The murder of more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians at Srebrenica in July 1995 has in fact been deemed “genocide” by two international courts: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and The International Court of Justice. Moreover, among the perpetrators of the heinous acts at Srebrenica, there have been two convictions for genocide and two convictions for “aiding and abetting” genocide. Hence, it is patently clear that one cannot speak of the tragedy known as Srebrenica without also speaking of genocide. Indeed, in its recent June 10, 2010 judgment in the case of Popović et al., the ICTY stated that “The scale and nature of the murder operation, with the staggering number of killings, the systematic and organised manner in which it was carried out, the targeting and relentless pursuit of the victims, and the plain intention—apparent from the evidence—to eliminate every Bosnian Muslim male who was captured or surrendered proves beyond reasonable doubt that this was genocide.” (our emphasis) We trust, therefore, that the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, will be sensitive to the fact that those who were the very victims of the eliminationist goals of the leadership of Republika Srpska, as well as of its military staff, would be troubled to know that a leader of a developed democratic country, in which truth and justice are ideals held by all, and in which the rule of law is respected, would not publically recognize the documented crime of genocide that had been directed against their persons, their communities, their culture, and indeed their historical existence and memory as such. Further, we trust that the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada will concur that the indispensable act on the path to justice and reconciliation in post-conflict, post genocide societies, such as Bosnia, is to responsibly recognize the crime of genocide. Not to do so, would be to be in league with those who engage in genocide denial, including the current Prime Minister of Republika Srpska, Mr. Milorad Dodik. A majority of members comprising the spectrum of political parties represented in the Parliament of Canada, have pledged their support for a motion recognizing the 11th of July as the day of remembrance of the victims of genocide in Srebrenica. The Honourable Lawrence Cannon Minister of Foreign Affairs has also recommended adoption of the motion. As we approach the 15th anniversary of the genocide at Srebrenica, an anniversary that will see the burial of some eight hundred victims whose

bodies have been reclaimed through the painstaking process of exhumation from mass graves, we beseech the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, to reconsider his position with respect to Motion 146 declaring July 11th Srebrenica Remembrance Day”.

Nader Hashemi, Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics Josef Korbel School of International Studies; University of Denver CO, USA

“Prime Minister Stephen Harper is a politician. His primary loyalty is to his own career. If he feels he has the support of powerful interest groups that will advance his personal agenda and that of his political party he will support anything. Note his outrageous position on the Israel-Palestine conflict where often he sounds more hawkish than Netanyahu. In my view this position, is drive by political calculations rooted in who has political clout and power in Canadian society. Nothing more”.

Safia Soliman, Community Development Consultant , UK

“Since the cessation of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, instigated by the signing of the Dayton Accords:

a) it has been a well documented and publicized fact that the systematic crimes of genocide WERE carried out against Bosniaks / Bosnians / Herzegovinians between 1992 and 1995;

b) some of those who perpetrated the genocidal ‘crimes against humanity’ in BiH were actually tried very publicly and found guilty in the Hague;

c) the excavation of some of the many ‘mass graves’ in the region containing Bosniaks remains, (by appropriate expert members of the International Community), were also well documented and publicized;

d) large numbers of young people who were born as a result of rape are the living proof of that particular crime, and will bear the scars of their heritage – possibly for their lifetime (they will also carry DNA of therapists who sired them as well as their mothers’);

e) the recognition of a ‘Remembrance Day’ for all the victims of Srebrenica in BiH (be they those who perished so cruelly or those who survived it all), ought not, then, to cause any difficulty for any state (or its political representative) who is currently a signatory to International Human Rights.

f) it would be pertinent therefore, for the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, to respectfully request of Canada’s Prime Minister that he professionally and publicly declare his reasoning for NOT supporting the establishment

of such a day of recognition and remembrance regarding the genocide inflicted upon the people of Srebrenica – especially and particularly in the light that many members of Canada’s national and local government supported such a motion.

g) “Human Rights” (and their applications) are intended for ALL human beings, regardless of race, geographical location, skin colour, language, culture, gender, sexual orientation – and include all who are differently abled – without prejudice. GENOCIDE ought never to be permitted to ‘fly BENEATH the radar’ of human right;

h) while the world concentrates tremendous efforts to combat international terrorism (and quite rightly so) why is it so seemingly difficult to recognize and bring to book, those who have already carried out terrible acts of genocide in concentration camps (and elsewhere) in the middle of Europe in the 20th century? Why is it so seemingly difficult to simply establish of a ‘Day of Remembrance’ for all victims – in this case – the past and present inhabitants of Srebrenica”?

Carole Hodge, Post Genocide Education Foundation

“Amongst major world powers, Canada has enjoyed a relatively good reputation on human rights, other than in regard to the Bosnian war. The decision of Prime Minister Stephen Harper not to recognise the Srebrenica genocide is, sadly, consistent with Canada’s position under PM Brian Mulroney during the Bosnian war but, in denying the judgments at the UN Tribunal and the International Court of Justice, brings into question Canada’s overall international standing on human rights issue”.

Greg Stanton, Chair, International Campaign to End Genocide

“I don’t understand how Prime Minister Harper could oppose remembrance of what has already been declared genocide by the ICTY”.

Smail Cekic, Professor at the Faculty of political science and Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo

“Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo with regret received information from Professor Emir Ramic, Director of the Institute for Research of Genocda Canada that Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper denied the relevant historical facts about the events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the twentieth century, and especially aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide against Bosniaks. Institute is an autonomous scientific and research institution, a member of the University of Sarajevo. The study of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law as the most dangerous asocial phenomena detrimental to the society, is one of the most humane social activities, because the facts of the worst violations of international humanitarian law, which explores the Institute are enough warnings on the negative social and devastating phenomenon. In this sense, Institute

wants to warn the Canadian prime minister of essential facts about the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the 20th Century, based on which he needs to change its decision: Numerous relevant sources of different provenance reliably suggest the two initial and basic, essential fundamental settings and provisions for the contemporary events and episodes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of XX century:

Numerous relevant sources of different provenance reliably suggest the two initial and basic, essential fundamental settings and provisions for the contemporary events and episodes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of XX century:

First, a classic armed aggression was conducted against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, it was crime against peace and safety of mankind which is according to the basic understanding and definition an international armed conflict and

Second, the worst crimes – crime of genocide was committed in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Bosniacs under siege.

Considering previously mentioned basic assumptions, it is necessary, for the purpose of historic truth, to remind of the relevant facts determine based on the original and relevant documentation:

- Serbian Nazism again – during the last decade of XX century – generated the gravest crimes known to the mankind;
- Serbian nationalistic elite (political, intellectual, and clerical), in accordance with the great Serbian project of great Serbia (“all Serbs in one state”), during the last decade of XX century, caused an internal crisis in SFRY and destroyed the common state;
- The Republic of Serbia, by the Amendments to the Constitution of 28 September, practically made the cessation (from SFRY) and took over the functions of independent and sovereign state, by which it was excluded from the legal system of SFRY, which based on the SFRY laws constituted the gravest criminal offense;
- The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniacs make the essence of joint criminal enterprise conducted by the states of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Croatia, their leadership, and numerous top representatives of their respective political, military, police and administration, as well as their fifth column, collaborationists and mercenaries;
- The intention of that criminal act, based in the Serbian and Croatian project of great state, had for its objective taking over of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state, and “final solution” for the Muslim issue – extermination of Bosniacs or their limitation to an insignificant ethnic group. The fifth column from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Croatian Community Herzeg Bosnia”, “Republika Srpska” and “Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia”) and from

the Republic of Croatia (“Republic of Serbian Krajina”) joined obediently, as associates and executors, the function of these criminal activities;

- To achieve this joint criminal enterprise, the following activities were undertaken: the Constitutional concept of the defense of SFRY was destroyed; the Territorial defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina was reduced and disarmed as well as some other constitutive elements of the Federation; JNA “transformed” from antifascist and multiethnic to the great Serbian army; the great Serbian and great Croatian movements were renewed and they escalated; the methods, mechanisms, and procedures for planning and preparation of the crimes were defined; the principle agreement on the destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina (March 1991) was reached; new borders of great Serbia and great Croatia were drawn; the fifth column of the neighboring countries was organized and armed (great Serbian and great Croatian) in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the command in the occupied territories was united in the heads of neighboring countries – occupational forces; the initial positions for the aggression were taken as well as for other criminal activities, including genocide against Bosniacs;
- The aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniacs were planned (intellectually, ideologically, politically, militarily, economically, media, intelligence, psychologically, etc), with clearly set objective, and ordered from the respective political and military centers, and executed as planned, systematically, and well organized. The state aggressors, then ideologists, planners, order issuing authorities, executors, and associates are well known, and also how these crimes were committed and why;
- The genocide against Bosniacs in Bosnia and Herzegovina was well envisaged and executed even more efficiently, by, unfortunately, massive involvement of Serbian people. Based on the study of the Republika Srpska Government, more than 25,000 persons, participated (on various grounds and in various ways) only in the genocide against Bosniacs of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the UN safe heaven Srebrenica in July 1995;
- There was a genocidal criminal intention and genocidal plan for the extermination of Bosniacs, a group (ethnic and religious) protected by international humanitarian law (among other things, there are orders to commit genocide, including the establishment of the concentration camps). Slobodan Milošević was “a member of the joint criminal enterprise, which included the leadership of Bosnian Serbs, whose objective and intention were to destroy in part the Bosnian Muslims as a group” (ICTY, Prosecutor vs. Slobodan Milošević, Decision upon the Motion to render the acquittal, the Hague, 16 June 2004);
- The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with embargo on weapons and humanitarian policy by the United Nations, Europe, and international community, and the international strategy of ignoring the great Serbian fascistic and genocidal project of great Serbia, was an integral part of the Milošević state policy, in which name the biggest portion of Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied, Bosniacs killed, expelled, taken to the concentration camps because of their belonging, taking over of their land, looting of the property and other moveable items, and taking and confiscation of their houses and

apartments, as well as eradication of the traces of their cultural and civilization heritage;

- Collaborationists of the great Serbian aggressor (political, military, police, and administrative-executive potential of Republika Srpska, that is, official Republika Srpska authorities) under the direct management, organization, command, participation and support of the states Serbia and Montenegro / Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which occupied more than 70% of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, took part in genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against Bosniacs;
- Fascist and genocidal leadership of the collaborationist creation of Republika Srpska, with Radovan Karadžić, Momčilo Krajišnik, Biljana Plavšić and others at its top, generated by the Serbian Nazism and on bones of the killed Bosniacs inaugurated a genocidal creation called a Republic, had a genocidal intention and genocidal plan to exterminate Bosniacs that were subjected to genocide;
- In addition to the military and police forces of the collaborationist, fascist, and genocidal Republika Srpska Army and Republika Srpska Krajina Army, the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Yugoslav Army and the Republic of Serbia Ministry of the Interior) participated in the take over of Srebrenica, United Nations safe heaven, and genocide against Bosniacs in July 1995. Thus, as an illustration, members of the Yugoslav Army and the special units of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior took part in the execution of the captured Bosniacs;
- Genocide against Bosniacs was carried out continuously, with major or minor oscillations by the end of 1995, in accordance with the great Serbian genocidal ideology, policy, and practice, following the model of fascism and Nazism, irrespective of the number of the killed. The biggest slaughters were in the regions of around ten municipalities with the Bosniac majority in Podrinje, Bosanska posavina, Potkozarje, and along the Sana valley. Mass graves concentration camps were relevant indicators of the aggression and the execution of its main intention – biological and spiritual extermination of Bosniacs, that is, genocide against that people;
- Genocide against Bosniacs is still concealed, minimized, and/or contested, including Judgments by the international (ICTY and ICJ) and national (Federal Republic of Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina) criminal courts, as well as results of the Commission for the Research of the Events in and around Srebrenica from 10 to 19 July 1995 by the Republika Srpska Government and the Working Group for the Implementation of Conclusions from the Final Report of the Commission for the Research of Events in and around Srebrenica from 10 to 19 July 1995;
- The victims of genocide have been permanently and continuously equalized, which is unacceptable (it has been talked more and more about crimes on all “sides”, by which genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law reduced to war crimes only, which, least to say, insults the scholars of these crimes, particularly the victims of genocide), and the qualification is given to this important issue, judgmentally and in a wrong way, such as

the character of crime, which finally does not correspond the state of facts and it is in contravention of the relevant documentation;

- We are witnesses, unfortunately, of frequent manipulation of the victims of genocide in Bosnian and Herzegovina at the end of XX century, in which particularly active were the pseudo scholars. The holders of the manipulation are different and versatile, individuals, groups, various associations, institutions, and others, whose interests and objectives are very different and difficult to be articulated, detected, identified, established, and formulated in a unique manner. We have identified them as not well intentioned, counterproductive, and with hidden agenda, with potentially long-lasting harmful implications for Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state and all of its citizens, irrespective of their national, religious, or political background. The basis for this qualification stem from the fact that the so-called studies have not been organized or executed on a scientific ground or scientifically defined procedure, by which the process is defined – from the research idea to the establishment of the results of a scientific research and their potential application in a scientific and social practice. It is well known that there is only one truth, and the objective of science is a scientific truth, reachable only by the application of scientific methods;
- The criminal prosecution of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law before the courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously obstructed, least to say, whereby we have the forces on the stage which, instead of gravity of the crimes, character, status and number of victims, choose cases based on the ethnic background of the victims, for the purpose of making balance among the crimes committed against three peoples (Bosniacs, Serbs, and Croats) and the pronouncement of the victim of genocide – criminal; moreover, they want to change, through the procedure, the character of “conflict” and the character of crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that the international armed conflict, that is, the aggression, could be qualified as a civil war and the crime of genocide as an “ethnic cleansing”;
- The planners, order issuing authorities, participants, accessories, co-perpetrators, and perpetrators of genocide are in the great Serbian ideology, politics and practice the biggest heroes in the Serbian people (in science, culture, art, education), who live unpunished and enjoy, unfortunately, in the results of genocide while mocking with the victims of those crimes;
- The Serbian people and its political and scientific elite have not distanced from the committed genocide, let alone that they apologized to victims or asked for the forgiveness offering the hand of reconciliation. Instead, they keep denying genocide and they transfer responsibility to the victim of genocide, and fabricate and forge the historic facts such as, for example, “thesis” that the legitimate authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expelled Serbs from Sarajevo, including “more than 650 University professors and assistants”;
- Entity Republika Srpska is a genocidal creation of the great Serbian Nazism, created on grave violations of international humanitarian law, marked and soaked mainly in Bosniac blood and bordered and covered with numerous mass graves and concentration camps, in which

fascistic organization legally operate. This genocidal creation was legalized by the so-called international community and it established the creation as a Constitutional category. Political leadership and other structures of Republika Srpska, in accordance with great Serbian genocidal ideology, policy, and practice, obstruct in all possible ways the strengthening of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state, and they keep pursuing the policy of cessation, destruction and annulling of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These are only the most basic facts, deeply engraved in the mind of all the survivors of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law, and they constitute part of social reality, and as such they by all means try to maintain (live and legal) the Nazi projects that finally imply permanent instability of Bosnia and Herzegovina, deny the political-legal and state continuity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, deny the possibility of common living and affirm this position, raising most serious doubts into the universal human values, freedoms and rights, civilization, and cultural legacy.

It is the time indeed, and the necessity to unify and ally all the antifascists and the antifascist forces to fight for the sustainability of human dignity in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

Professor Esad Durakovic, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo:

I am deeply embittered and strongly condemn the veto, by Mr. Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, upon the Resolution in the Parliament of Canada with respect to genocide in Srebrenica. That act is clearly goes against humanism and is politically wrong. The genocide in Srebrenica has been judicially proven by the International Court of Justice and therefore Mr. Harper’s veto is an act which is conflict with the international law and order. It is unfathomable and unacceptable that persons in high offices offer amnesty to the judicially affirmed mass crime of highest proportions. With this act future mass crimes have now been made possible”.

Professor Senadin Lavic, PhD, President of “Preporod”:

“Genocide in Srebrenica has been judicially proven. With this letter we express our support to the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canada Branch, and to Institute of |Research of Genocide Canada and to all Bosniaks in North America. We ask of you to continue your struggle in representing the interests of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to continue insisting upon the Srebrenica Resolution. The persecution of Srebrenica during the war against Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued beyond July of 1995 by way of shameless actions of people who attempt to use the Srebrenica genocide to further their own political and ideological agendas. On June 18, 2010, Prime Minister of Canada, Stephen Harper, denied the crime of genocide upon the Bosniaks of Srebrenica by refusing a motion that July 11th be recognized in Canada as Day of Remembrance of the victims of genocide in Srebrenica. Majority of political parties represented in the Parliament of Canada have accepted to support the motion to proclaim July 11th as the Day of Remembrance of genocide in Srebrenica. The Conservative Party of Canada, acting below all levels of democracy and civility, led by Prime Minister Harper, put a condition on accepting the resolution by directly attacking the very being of Bosniaks. Mr. Harper and his

followers have demanded of Canadian Bosniaks to strike from the resolution the national identifier Bosniak and that it be replaced by “the Bosnian people” so as to hide the identity of the victim. Further, the Conservatives have demanded that the number of victims be lowered from over 8,000 to under 7,000 and also that the term “genocide” be removed from the Resolution. It is necessary here to alert the public to the fact that the political mentor to Prime Minister Stephen Harper was one Brian Mulroney, former Prime Minister of Canada, who is otherwise known for having publicly proclaimed himself “the Serbian son” at the gathering of Serbian Chetnik extremists, on S.Vitus’ Day in July of 1992, in Hamilton, Ontario.

On July 11th, 1992, in Srebrenica, members of the Bosniak people were murdered. Bosniaks were murdered in Srebrenica! Murdered were people, citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and an independent European state, before the eyes of the whole world. Murdered were women and men, from newborns to elderly. Several thousand Serbs took part in that genocide. The crime was committed by the Greater Serbian barbarians who attempted to hide hundreds of mass graves all over the Podrinje Region. They are still doing it today. Bosniaks are still searching for the remains of their own and they are buying them in Potocari and other graves. The Greater Serbian Lobby, throughout the world, is also engaged in the crime committed. They are trying to hide the genocide which had been committed in the name of the Serbian people and thus render it irrelevant. In that way the genocide upon Bosniaks in Srebrenica and Bosnia and Herzegovina is being finalized. The only proper term for the crime perpetrated upon the Bosniaks in Srebrenica is genocide. No one has the right to negotiate that term and try to replace it with another which falsifies the contents of the crime perpetrated.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has, in its deliberation in the “Krstic” case, unanimously ruled that the crime of genocide was perpetrated in Srebrenica. The International Court of Justice in The Hague, on February 26th, 2007, ruled that genocide was perpetrated in Srebrenica and that Serbia was legally bound to prevent that crime. In a civilized world judicial rulings are accepted with due respect and not negotiated upon. Judicial rulings are indubitable and binding. Judicial truths ought to be respected. That should be clear to Prime Minister of Canada, Stephen Harper, who apparently has become the speaker of the Greater Serbian Chetnik Lobby of Canada.

It is evident that the attempt at hiding and denying the Srebrenica genocide is part and parcel of the plans of those who have planned and executed genocide upon Bosniaks. The genocide in Srebrenica, in July of 1995, was perpetrated as it was planned and organized by the Greater Serbian aggressors against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Milosevic regime in Belgrade was the fundamental force which acted in committing many crimes throughout the areas of the former Yugoslavia. All those who today deny the Srebrenica genocide make themselves accomplices in the Greater Serbian crime against the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and are including themselves among criminals and murderers. The Srebrenica genocide had been judicially proven and is not subject to any negotiations or political gamesmanship, as it is an affirmed absolute truth.

We ask the Canadian Bosniaks, and especially the esteemed members of Parliament, Hon.

Francine Lalonde, Hon. Brian Masse, Hon. Robert Oliphant, Hon. Pierre Pettigrew, Hon. Lawrence Cannon, Hon. Jean Augustine and others to continue with their noble quest for truth and justice”.

Dennis Gratz, PhD:

I cannot help but characterize Prime Minister Harper’s veto upon Resolution on genocide in Srebrenica as shameful. I think that citizens of Canada have lost the opportunity to have their elected representatives express sympathy and show support for the victims and survivors, those who have lost their own in that horrific, ultimate crime. Prime Minister Harper’s response to the crime which in its essence threatens the whole of humanity is worthy of resentment yet we must keep in mind that his is an act of defeatism of an individual who does not represent the position and opinion of the Canadian people. It is now necessary to point to that and with joint forces, with those who are aware, who are progressive thinkers and politicians, who are intellectuals and social activists of renown, work so as to see the Resolution adopted and that Canada join other countries which have shown their morality, conscience and greatness by way of adopting the Resolution condemning the genocide upon the Bosniaks of Srebrenica. May the words of the great Edmund Burke always be a warning: “All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing”.

Congress of North American Bosniaks

“Congress of North American Bosniaks (CNAB) strongly condemns the shameful decision of the Canadian prime minister to veto a House of Commons motion M-416, agreed to by the Foreign Affairs Minister’s office and all opposition parties, which recognizes the Srebrenica genocide with a Remembrance Day. It is incomprehensible that the prime minister continues to ignore the voices of reason and insists on questioning the facts surrounding the Srebrenica Genocide which have been established on many occasions by the International Courts of Justice, the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia. In addition, the U.S. and the EU have both passed the Srebrenica Genocide resolutions and condemned the ethnic cleansing and genocide that took place in BiH during the 1990’s. Many cities in the United States and state governments in the US have started issuing resolutions and proclamation recognizing the importance of this day.

We call upon all the MPs of Canada to continue to push for justice for the victims. Preserving the facts and remembrance of the Srebrenica Genocide is the least that we can collectively do to ensure such atrocities do not occur again anywhere in the world. Canadian government has a historic opportunity to recognize genocide for what it is. Most Bosniak-Canadians are carrying physical and emotional scars from this genocide, and having a Srebrenica Remembrance day will help ease those scars and honor the victims.

Mr. Harper’s lack of acknowledgment of the importance of this motion sets a dangerous precedent of silent approval for those who seek to oppress and commit atrocities in the future. If Canada does not recognize the Srebrenica genocide as defined by the United Nations Charter

it will continue to raise questions regarding Canada's commitment and sincerity to promoting human rights and peace in the world. It will also send a clear signal to Canadian Bosniaks that despite their best efforts as citizens, the country they now call home is unwilling to support their loved ones who lost their lives in the worst atrocity in Europe since the Holocaust".

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa, Canada

Islamic Association of Bosniaks Canada

Press release

For immediate release

June 9th, 2010, Parliament Hill Ottawa, Canada.

The year 2010 marks the 15th anniversary since the act of genocide took place in a small town in eastern Bosnia called Srebrenica. It also marks the 5th anniversary of lobby action by Canadian Bosniaks, who want Canada recognize this genocide as such, and to come aboard with the rest of the developed world in their pursuit of international commitment to justice and peace.

Today we are here to reiterate our commitment to the promise of Never Again Genocide, Never Again Concentration Camps and Never Again Mass Graves. We are here today to show that maintenance of this commitment is very important because these strong messages can actually save lives of those living in regions impacted by raging wars.

The truth that we want to say today, loud and clear, has been confirmed by many living and unfortunately many dead people. Experts from many renowned organizations, International courts and tribunals, survivors, witnesses, and exhumed remains from the mass graves all tell the same truth.

THAT IN THE PERIOD BETWEEN THE 10TH AND 14TH OF JULY 1995 IN THE REGION OF A SMALL TOWN IN EASTERN BOSNIA CALLED SREBRENICA, AT LEAST 8353 MEN AND BOYS WERE GRUSOMLY EXECUTED BY SERB FORCES, UNDER THE COMMAND OF GENERAL RATKO MLADIC, WAR CRIMINAL, STILL AT LARGE. LET US REMIND OURSELVES THAT SREBRENICA AT THAT TIME WAS A SAFE HAVEN PROCLAIMED BY THE UNITED NATIONS.

Bodies of these innocent people were then buried in multiple mass graves, which were

subsequently, by using heavy machinery, moved again and buried in secondary mass graves in order to bury the truth too. Some bodies were dismantled in this process and the body parts of one person in some cases ended up in two, three or more different mass graves.

It has been confirmed by the International Tribunal in Hague, By the Senate of the USA, by the European Union Parliament, and by other counties, states and cities including the state of Michigan, Illinois, North Carolina, city of Grand Rapids and the countries such as Croatia, Lithuania, and even Serbia and Monte Negro.

The Srebrenica genocide was a repeat of the dehumanizing genocidal practices seen during World War II. At Srebrenica, Bosniak men (some as young as fifteen years old) were separated from women and the elderly, and were never to be seen again — all under the eyes of the Western world. The images of the suffering were seen worldwide and somehow only managed to receive a juridical epilogue.

For the judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), there was no hesitation in the sentencing of Bosnian Serb General Radislav Krstić. He was sentenced to thirty-five years in jail for “aiding and abetting” the genocide at Srebrenica. This was a crime that was all the more heinous because it was carried out in spite of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 819, which had demanded that Srebrenica be treated as “a safe area which should be free from any armed attacks,” and that the Republika Srpska Army should withdraw “from the areas surrounding Srebrenica”.

In its Judgement in the Krstić case the Court stated that “The depravity, brutality and cruelty with which the Bosnian Serb Army ... treated the innocent inhabitants of the safe area are now well known and documented. Bosnian women, children and elderly were removed from the enclave, and between 7,000 – 8,000 Bosnian Muslim men were systematically murdered”. The Court clarified that, “that Bosnian Serb forces carried out genocide against the Bosnian Muslims... They targeted for extinction the forty thousand Bosnian Muslims living in Srebrenica, a group which was emblematic of the Bosnian Muslims in general. They stripped all the male Muslim prisoners, military and civilian, elderly and young, of their personal belongings and identification, and deliberately and methodically killed them solely on the basis of their identity. The Bosnian Serb forces were aware, when they embarked on this genocidal venture, that the harm they caused would continue to plague the Bosnian Muslims”. The Court concluded that we must call “the massacre at Srebrenica by its proper name: genocide.”

Further, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) found that Serbia “violated the obligation to prevent genocide, under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in respect of the genocide that occurred in Srebrenica in July 1995”. Moreover, the ICJ found that Serbia “failed in its duty to co-operate fully with the ICTY,” to bring about, for example, the capture of the accused war criminal Ratko Mladić. Serbia should be held responsible for failing to take all measures to prevent genocide in Srebrenica.

International Law emphasizes that genocide is a crime against humanity, and this convention

applies to the brutalities perpetrated against the Bosniaks in Srebrenica in July 1995. The Parliament of the European Union and the Parliament of many European countries as well as the American Congress and the Senate have adopted resolutions on the Bosnian and Srebrenica Genocide. What happened in Srebrenica and in the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 is an example of crimes prohibited under International Humanitarian Law and for that reason it cannot be forgotten. As the Court stated in the Krstić Judgement: “This is a crime against all of humankind, its harm being felt not only by the group targeted for destruction, but by all of humanity”.

The question is: What is Canada waiting for?

Honourable Brian Masse, MP for Windsor West was the first MP to answer to the request of the Bosnian-Canadian Community and he finally embodied our efforts to have Canada pass a motion recognizing, confirming and commemorating the Srebrenica genocide through a Srebrenica Remembrance Day. During the past year a motion has been drafted and introduced as m-416; followed by numerous letters to all MP's, to office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Honourable Lawrence Cannon and to the office of Honorable Prime Minister Stephen Harper.

Mr. Masse's commitment to the greater good and justice reached it's peak, when during the negotiations he agreed to give the motion (final version agreed upon by all parties) to Mr. Cannon. However, a sudden change of hearts is jeopardizing the passage of this motion just days before the 15th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica. Neither Mr. Masse nor the Bosnian community ever received any explanation or the rationale behind this decision.

Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch, Institute for the research of Genocide, Canada, Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa, Canada, and Islamic Association of Bosniak Canada in the name of 50 000 Bosnians now living in Canada are anxiously awaiting the decision of Canadian Government. We are here to help Canada get abreast with the rest of the International Powers who already passed similar resolutions.

We like to inform Canadian public that in a letter to members of the Canadian Parliament from more than 20 most important experts in the world says: “ **We, Members of the International Team of Experts of the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada express support for Motion M – 416 on Genocide in Srebrenica. On August 29, 2009, MP Brian Masse introduced the Motion that was sponsored by Mr. Brian Masse, MP, and seconded by Mr. Bill Siksay, MP, and Ms. Chris Charlton, MP. The Motion has support from the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois, Green Party of Canada, the Islamic and Jewish Congress of Canada, the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, the Congress of North American Bosniaks and many organizations for the protection of human rights and freedom in Canada and in the world. We ask that the Canadian Government pass (proclaim) motion M-416 as originally introduced by Mr. Brian Masse. We ask that it be passed in the latest negotiated version and that Srebrenica Remembrance Day be proclaimed as soon as possible. It is our hope that Canada will stand proud of its long history of peacekeeping and its**

tolerance oriented national mentality. We are anxiously awaiting your response”.

We are sending a direct message for Mr. Harper to remember Canada’s Commitment to G-8 and G-20, to remember Canada’s commitment to the Organization of United Nations, to remember Canada’s commitment to the Peace Implementation Council, an international body charged with implementing the Dayton Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina, to remember the Canadian soldiers who have fallen in Bosnia and to remember the victims and survivors of this massacre, and to answer the simple question: is Canada ready to be a leader once again and truly be the best country to live in for many great Canadians?

Motion M-416

That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

It is our hope that Canada will have its representative in Srebrenica on July 11th to stand proud of its long history of peacekeeping and its tolerance oriented national mentality.

Professor Emir Ramic

President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and Director of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Zeljko Milicevic

President and Chairman, Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa.

Tajib Pasanbegovic

Head Imam Bosniak – Canadian Community

Letter of the Bosnian-Canadian Community to Prime Minister

Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada

Cc: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Michaëlle Jean, Governor General of Canada

Michael Ignatieff, Leader of the Liberal Party of Canada,

Jack Layton, Leader of New Democratic Party of Canada

Gilles Duceppe, The leader Bloc Quebecois

Dear Honorable Prime Minister,

July 11, 2010, will be the fifteenth anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. As has been emphasized by the International Courts for War Crimes at the Hague, the Srebrenica genocide was the most heinous crime committed against humanity in Europe after World War II. More than eight thousand Bosniak men and boys were systematically murdered in one week, and twenty-five thousand other Bosniaks were forced out of Srebrenica and surrounding areas that suffered from Bosnian Serb aggression and occupation at that time.

The Srebrenica genocide was a repeat of the dehumanizing genocidal practices seen during World War II. At Srebrenica, Bosniak men (some as young as fifteen years old) were separated from women and the elderly, and were never to be seen again — all under the eyes of the Western world. The images of the suffering were seen worldwide and somehow only managed to receive a juridical epilogue.

For the judges of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), there was no hesitation in the sentencing of Bosnian Serb General Radislav Krstić. He was sentenced to thirty-five years in jail for “aiding and abetting” the genocide at Srebrenica. [1] This was a crime that was all the more heinous because it was carried out in spite of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 819, which had demanded that Srebrenica be treated as “a safe area which should be free from any armed attacks,” and that the Republika Srpska Army should withdraw “from the areas surrounding Srebrenica.” [2]

In its Judgement in the Krstić case the Court stated that “The depravity, brutality and cruelty with which the Bosnian Serb Army ... treated the innocent inhabitants of the safe area are now well known and documented. Bosnian women, children and elderly were removed from the enclave, and between 7,000 – 8,000 Bosnian Muslim men were systematically murdered.” [3] The Court clarified that, “that Bosnian Serb forces carried out genocide against the Bosnian Muslims... They targeted for extinction the forty thousand Bosnian Muslims living in Srebrenica, a group which was emblematic of the Bosnian Muslims in general. They stripped all the male Muslim prisoners, military and civilian, elderly and young, of their personal belongings and identification, and deliberately and methodically killed them solely on the basis of their identity. The Bosnian Serb forces were aware, when they embarked on this genocidal venture, that the harm they caused would continue to plague the Bosnian Muslims.” [4] The Court concluded that we must call “the massacre at Srebrenica by its proper name: genocide.” [5]

Further, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) found that Serbia “violated the obligation to prevent genocide, under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, in respect of the genocide that occurred in Srebrenica in July 1995”. [6] Moreover, the ICJ found that Serbia “failed in its duty to co-operate fully with the ICTY,” to bring about, for example, the capture of the accused war criminal Ratko Mladić. [7] Serbia should be held

responsible for failing to take all measures to prevent genocide in Srebrenica.

International Law emphasizes that genocide is a crime against humanity [8], and this convention applies to the brutalities perpetrated against the Bosniaks in Srebrenica in July 1995. The Parliament of the European Union and the Parliament of many European countries as well as the American Congress and the Senate have adopted resolutions on the Bosnian and Srebrenica Genocide. What happened in Srebrenica and in the rest of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 is an example of crimes prohibited under International Humanitarian Law and for that reason it cannot be forgotten. As the Court stated in the Krstić Judgement: “This is a crime against all of humankind, its harm being felt not only by the group targeted for destruction, but by all of humanity.” [9] Therefore, in the name of all the genocide victims in Srebrenica and Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the name of many Canadians, we ask of you, the members of the Canadian Parliament, to support Motion M-416, which is sponsored by Mr. Brian Masse, MP, and seconded by Mr. Bill Siksay, MP, and Ms. Chris Charlton, MP. We are proud to say that we also have support from the Conservative Party of Canada, the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois, Green Party of Canada, the Islamic and Jewish Congress of Canada, the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, and many organizations for protection of human rights and freedom.

Canadian Bosniaks, all Canadians, and all friends of truth and justice truly hope that the members of the Canadian Parliament will pass the resolution M-416 before the month of July since this year will be the fifteenth anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide and also marks five years of advocacy of the Canadian Bosniaks. By passing this resolution, Canada will become another strong voice in the genocide prevention movement. Indeed, a resolution from a country such as Canada is duly needed in a time where human rights and freedoms are still not observed globally. Even today the less fortunate around the world are deprived of basic human rights because these simple rights are being overshadowed by the progression of technology and globalization. As the world becomes more technologically advanced, only those in the developed nations will progress, while the poor continue to be victims of injustice and genocide. Canada is blessed to be a powerful nation that can make a difference on the world stage. By accepting this resolution, Canada will send a clear message to the international community that it condemns genocide and that it holds justice dear.

In the name of all innocent victims of genocide and other crimes against humanity that occurred in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we humbly request that Canada accept Resolution M-416 through which July 11 would become Srebrenica Remembrance Day. We thank you for the support thus far and we hope that Canada will join the United States and the European Union in support of human rights.

Respectfully,

For the Canadian – Bosnian Community

Professor Emir Ramic

President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Branch Canada and Chair of the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada

[1] UN/ICTY Judgement of the Appeals Chamber in the case of Prosecutor vs. Radislav Krstić, Case No: IT-98-33-A, 19, April 2004, p. 46-48. <http://www.icty.org/x/cases/krstic/acjug/en/krs-aj040419e.pdf>.

[2] United Nations Security Council Resolution 819, 16 April 1993. The Resolution also condemned the Bosnian Serb “abhorrent campaign of ‘ethnic cleansing’” and warned that the perpetrators would be held personally responsible for violations International Humanitarian Law.

[3] UN/ICTY Judgement of the Appeals Chamber in the case of Prosecutor vs. Radislav Krstić, Case No: IT-98-33-A, 19, April 2004, p. 1.

[4] Ibid., p. 12.

[5] Ibid., p. 13.

[6] International Court of Justice, Press Release, 26 February 2007,

Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro).

<http://www.icj-cij.org/presscom/index.php?pr=1897&pt=1&p1=6&p2=1>.

See also International Court of Justice, Judgment, 26 February 2007, Paragraph 438, p. 158.

<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/91/13685.pdf>.

[7] International Court of Justice, Judgment 26 February 2007, Paragraph 449, p. 161.

<http://www.icj-cij.org/docket/files/91/13685.pdf>.

[8] United Nations Resolution 96 (I) The Crime of Genocide 11 December 1946.

[9] UN/ICTY Judgement of the Appeals Chamber in the case of Prosecutor vs. Radislav Krstić, Case No: IT-98-33-A, 19, April 2004, p. 12.

Letter to Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada

Honourable Mr. Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, we challenge you to tell the whole world why you deny that genocide happened in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

During the 1992-1995 aggression, over 50,000 current Canadian Bosniaks were either caught in the conflict or were in Canada watching helplessly as innocent civilians' fate fell into the Serbs' hands. Today, all of us living in Canada, from children to grandparents, carry the scars of this aggression and genocide. Fifteen years later, as we fight to keep the memory of all those who lost their lives (for no reason other than being of Muslim faith) alive, we are faced with yet another significant challenge.

As you are aware Honourable Prime Minister Mr. Stephen Harper, you and your Conservative party will only vote for Motion M-416 if the word "genocide" is taken out. Why would you ask us to remove the word genocide when genocide is exactly what happened in July of 1995 in the Bosnian town of Srebrenica, a town which was declared a "safe haven" by the United Nations? How can you deny what happened in Srebrenica was genocide when the United Nations, the Hague Court and the ICTY have all declared the massacres that took place as genocide. How can you justify Canada's acknowledgement of the Holocaust, the Armenian Genocide and the Rwanda Genocide (to name a few) yet deny what happened in Bosnia was genocide when the same atrocities occurred? Countries worldwide have declared this as genocide, with the European Union and the United States having passed resolutions making July 11th Srebrenica Remembrance Day, so what is truly standing in Canada's way?

Three political parties in the Parliament of Canada support the original motion, M – 416. Only the Conservatives, led by you, deny that what happened was genocide. Honourable Prime Minister Mr. Stephen Harper, please tell us why you deny that genocide was perpetrated in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina, where more than 8000 Bosniak civilians were murdered by Serbian forces and more than 25,000 civilians were displaced.

We are deeply saddened that Canada is refusing to recognize the worst human rights abuse in Europe since the Holocaust and we want nothing more than to see the original motion, which was submitted including the word genocide, passed by Parliament. This would not only mean so much to all Canadian Bosniaks but would also show the world that Canada does not, and will not, tolerate any form of brutality against an innocent population. We have made Canada our home because this is a place where the government believes in equality and democracy is a right provided to all. As Canadian citizens we stand together and ask you to keep equality alive by making July 11th Srebrenica Remembrance Day – thereby treating us as equals to the Jewish community, Armenian community, Rwandan community and all other communities which Canada has supported in the past. By denying this motion, you are going against Canada's values which include equality and deliberately ignoring the principles of human rights.

We are sending you this message in an effort to remind you of Canada's Commitment to G-8 and G-20, to the Organization of United Nations, to the Peace Implementation Council, and to the international body charged with implementing the Dayton Peace Agreement for Bosnia and

Herzegovina. We want you to remember the Canadian soldiers who have fallen in Bosnia and to remember the victims and survivors of this genocide.

We ask that by July 11th, 2010, when we commemorate 15 years since the greatest crime against humanity (in Europe) since the Second World War, Motion M – 416 is accepted in its original text. If this motion is not passed by this date, we expect you to explain, before the eyes of the world, the reasons behind your decision. Dedicating July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada is essential to raise awareness about genocide and help prevent future genocides from ever occurring again in Bosnia and Herzegovina or anywhere else around the globe.

We understand that as the Prime Minister of Canada you carry many responsibilities and the weight of many important decisions rest on your shoulders. Please make the country proud by making the decision to pass this motion no matter how difficult it may be for you. You have the chance to make a positive difference in this world and to be remembered for it, please take advantage of it.

Passing this motion is the right thing to do and, at the end of the day, doing what is right is what matters most in this life. Don't let "never again" just be words on a paper, let's ensure that "never again" really means NEVER AGAIN.

Thank you for your time and for your sincere consideration of our request.

Respectfully,

For the Canadian – Bosnian Community

Professor Emir Ramic

President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Branch Canada and Chair of the Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada

Press release – Bosnian Community in Canada

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa, Canada

Islamic Association of Bosniaks Canada

The Right Honourable Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada,

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Dear Prime Minister,

Dear Minister of Foreign Affairs,

The year 2010 marks the 15th anniversary since the act of genocide took place in a small town in eastern Bosnia called Srebrenica. It also marks the 5th anniversary of lobby action by Canadian Bosniaks, who want Canada recognize this genocide as such, and to come aboard with the rest of the developed world in their pursuit of international commitment to justice and peace.

Today we are here to reiterate our commitment to the promise of Never Again Genocide, Never Again Concentration Camps and Never Again Mass Graves. We are here today to show that maintenance of this commitment is very important because these strong messages can actually save lives of those living in regions impacted by raging wars.

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as m-416; followed by numerous letters to all MP's, to office of the Minister of Foreign Affairs Honourable Lawrence Cannon and to the office of Honorable Prime Minister Stephen Harper.

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Motion M-416

That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July of 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, declared an act of

genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

It is our hope that Canada will have its representative in Srebrenica on July 11th to stand proud of its long history of peacekeeping and its tolerance oriented national mentality.

Respectfully,

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Professor Emir Ramic

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Zeljko Milicevic

President and Chairman, Justice for Bosnia Task Force, Ottawa

Tajib Pasanbegovic

Head Imam Bosniak – Canadian Community

The Letter of the Canadian-Bosniak Community to the Members of the House of Commons and Senate of the Canadian Parliament

Members of the House of Commons,

Members of the Senate,

September 20, 2010.

Dear Honourable Members of the House of Commons and Senate,

CNABC and IRGC on behalf of the Bosniak-Canadian community continue to campaign for the adoption of the motion M- 416 and the Bill C – 533 in the Canadian Parliament

The Congress of North American Bosniaks Canadian Branch (CNABC) and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada (IRGC), on behalf of the Bosniak-Canadian community continue to campaign for the adoption of the motion M- 416 and the Bill C – 533 in the Canadian Parliament

CNAB and IRGC call on the Canadian Parliament to pass Motion, M – 416 and Bill, C – 533, regarding Srebrenica Genocide and Respecting a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada.

Even though the Foreign Minister of Canada Hon. Lawrence Cannon is quoted in a government statement acknowledging the Srebrenica genocide, passing Motion and Bill in the House of Commons is the only thing that has historic, moral, legislative, and legal meaning.

<http://www.instituteforgenocide.ca/research/motion%E2%80%94416/>

<http://www.instituteforgenocide.ca/response-from-the-minister-of-foreign-affairs/>

THOSE CANADIAN-BOSNIAKS WHOSE HUMAN RIGHTS, CIVIL LIBERTIES AND FREEDOMS WERE DENIED BY WAY OF WILD, ABANDONED TERRORISM AND BRUTAL ARMED FORCE – ALL OF WHICH WERE BASED UPON RELIGIOUS AND NATIONAL HATRED – MERELY SEEK THE SUPPORT OF ELECTED MEMBERS IN THEIR NOBLE QUEST FOR TRUTH AND JUSTICE – TO OFFICIALLY MARK JULY 11 OF EACH YEAR, AS THE “SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY”.

One aim of the CNABC and IRGC, is to work towards the prevention of this heinous crime from ever happening again. To prevent this genocide from being forgotten – and moreover, trying to ensure that such brutality will never again be perpetrated against others.

CNABC and IRGC on behalf of the Bosniak-Canadian community, strongly condemn any denial of the fact that genocide took place in Srebrenica in July 1995. The Bosniak-Canadian community has no alternative but to vigorously oppose those who deny what happened in Srebrenica. We are pleased that the whole international community has joined together to condemn such actions.

We look forward to that day when Canada will join her historic allies: the United States and the European Union by formally – parliamentary marking July 11th as “SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY”.

The Letter of the Canadian-Bosniak Community to the Members of the House of Commons and Senate of the Canadian Parliament

Members of the House of Commons,

Members of the Senate,

September 20, 2010.

Dear Honourable Members of the House of Commons and Senate,

The Canadian government claims to uphold a democratic system that values peace, humanity and multiculturalism and portrays itself as proud to lead a country that abides by both national and international laws. In many cases, Canada demonstrates to the world that we are who we say we are, but in other cases we embarrass ourselves by failing to stand for the things we say we stand for. We are writing today to bring to light one recent example where Canada’s

government has failed its citizens, and the international community as a whole, and to ask you to consider rectifying the situation without delay.

As you are surely aware, the entire international community joined together on July 27, 2010 to make a comprehensive statement to strongly condemn a genocide denial by a democratic society based on the rule of law that states: "A public official who denies genocide in full knowledge of these court decisions not only insults the memory of those who were murdered, but also actively undermines the rule of law" and "Denial of the past and fabrication of a distorted historical narrative only weakens the credibility of those who deny judicially established historical facts." [\[i\]](#) As per this statement, Canada has undermined the law and has lost credibility as a government with its failure to adopt parliamentary motion (M-416) that acknowledges the 1995 Srebrenica genocide.

Below is a list of compiled facts that prove that the massacre that occurred in Srebrenica was, beyond any doubt, a genocide. In addition, the facts outline the support that members of parliament and other parties have shown towards this cause. By receiving this letter, Canada is officially in full knowledge of the court decisions in this case and can no longer deny this genocide if the country wishes to maintain its international reputation.

FACT: In *Prosecutor v. Krstic*, a landmark ruling that put to rest any doubts about the legal character of the massacre, the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia unanimously ruled that it was an act of genocide. The Krstic appeal was presided by a Jewish Holocaust survivor, Judge Theodor Meron. As the Chamber's judgment states:

"By seeking to eliminate a part of the Bosnian Muslims, the Bosnian Serb forces committed genocide. They targeted for extinction the 40,000 Bosnian Muslims living in Srebrenica, a group which was emblematic of the Bosnian Muslims in general....The Appeals Chamber states unequivocally that the law condemns, in appropriate terms, the deep and lasting injury inflicted, and calls the massacre at Srebrenica by its proper name: genocide. Those responsible will bear this stigma, and it will serve as a warning to those who may in future contemplate the commission of such a heinous act."

FACT: July 11, 2010 marked the 15th anniversary of the fall of Srebrenica to Bosnian Serb forces operating in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the massacre of more than 8,000 men and boys who lived in or who had sought refuge in the United Nations-designated "safe area";

FACT: The war of aggression and ethnic cleansing perpetrated by the Serbian forces began in April 1992. As they took control over eastern Bosnia, a massive influx of Bosniaks seeking protection fled to Srebrenica and its surroundings;

FACT: The International Court of Justice (ICJ), under the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9 ("the Genocide Convention"), in the Order of April 8, 1993 and reaffirmed in the

Order of September 13, 1993 ordered provisional measures against Serbia and Montenegro to “take all measures within its power to prevent commission of the crime of genocide” and “ensure that any organizations and persons which may be subject to its influence do not commit any acts of genocide”, Serbia and Montenegro breached both ordered measures and thus violated its international obligation to comply with orders of the Court;

FACT: The United Nations Security Council designated Srebrenica as a “safe area” in Resolution 819 on April 16, 1993, taking into account the aforementioned ICJ’s Order of April 8, 1993, under the Genocide Convention, against Serbia and Montenegro;

FACT: Early in 1995 Bosnian Serb forces laid siege to and blockade of Srebrenica and its surroundings, a designated “safe area”, depriving civilians from food and other humanitarian aid and supplies, and cutting off its inward/outward communication and contacts;

FACT: On July 11, 1995, Bosnian Serb forces seized full control of Srebrenica and its surroundings and proceeded to expel women, children, and the elderly, and to hold Bosniak males over 16 years of age at collection points and sites in north-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. They proceeded to kill the captives and bury them in mass graves or annihilate them altogether;

FACT: Bosnian Serb forces, attempting to conceal evidence of the massacre at Srebrenica, subsequently dismembered and moved corpses and parts of corpses from initial mass grave sites to many secondary sites scattered throughout parts of north-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina under their control;

FACT: The Srebrenica massacre was among the worst of the many horrible atrocities that occurred during the war of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a sovereign and independent member-state of the United Nations, and its people from April 1992 to November 1995. During this time, the genocide and ethnic cleansing committed by Bosnian Serb forces, with the direct support of the Serbian regime of Slobodan Milosevic and its followers, ultimately led to the displacement of more than 2,000,000 people, and the killing, raping, and torture of innocent civilians on a massive scale;

FACT: Article 2 of the Genocide Convention defines genocide as “any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; (d) imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group; and (e) forcibly transferring children of the group to another group”;

FACT: Three different international courts have determined that genocide was committed in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992-1995: the International Court of Justice (ICJ), the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), and the European Court of

Human Rights (EHRC – upholding the genocide conviction against Nikola Jorgic, a Bosnian Serb paramilitary commander, for genocide in the north Bosnian municipality of Doboj);

FACT: The facts regarding Srebrenica are clear and well-established. The Judgment of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro, dated February 26, 2007 found that genocide was committed in Srebrenica, and that Serbia had violated, under the Genocide Convention, a) its international obligation to prevent genocide, b) its international obligations regarding the genocide punishment (by having failed to bring to trial Ratko Mladić who was indicted for crimes involving genocide); thus failed fully to co-operate with the Tribunal and violated its obligation to comply with the provisional measures ordered by the Court on April 8 and September 13, 1993. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) in successive verdicts, starting with Radislav Krstic and most recently, on July 10, 2010, in the verdicts against Ljubisa Beara and Vujadin Popovic, also established individual criminal liability for perpetrators of genocide in Srebrenica;

FACT: Ratko Mladic, the Bosnian Serb military leader in 1992 – 1995, indicted by the ICTY for committing throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: genocide, complicity in genocide, persecutions on political, racial and religious grounds, extermination and murder, deportation (crimes against humanity, Articles 5 and 7) and inhumane acts, unlawfully inflicting terror upon civilians, murder, cruel treatment, attacks on civilians, taking of hostages (violation of the laws or customs of war, Articles 3 and 7) – including of Canadian Forces, such as of CF Captain Patrick Rechner taken hostage by Serbian Canadian Nicholas Ribic et al., is still a fugitive. Serbia is still in blatant breach of the aforementioned ICJ Judgment dated February 26, 2007 and UN SC Resolutions. Please note that Serbia has violated its obligations under the Genocide Convention to immediately take effective steps to punish acts of genocide and to transfer individuals accused of genocide, or any of those other acts for trial by the ICTY, and to co-operate fully with that Tribunal;

FACT: On July 21, 2008, police in Serbia arrested Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb political leader in 1991 – 1995, who in 1995 was indicted by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) for committing throughout the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina: genocide, extermination, murder, persecutions, deportation, inhumane acts (crimes against humanity), acts of violence the primary purpose of which was to spread terror among the civilian population, unlawful attack on civilians, taking of hostages (violations of the laws or customs of war) – including of Canadian Forces;

FACT: Canada's official "Bilateral Relations" position on Canada-Bosnia and Herzegovina Relations states: "The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) was established by the United Nations Security Council in 1993 to prosecute individuals alleged to have committed serious violations of international humanitarian law, including war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide. It continues to play a prominent role in carrying out justice in post-war Bosnia & Herzegovina." The above is undermined by Canada's state and government office as they deny this genocide; moreover it has now become an Accessory After

the Fact to the International Crime of Genocide at Srebrenica despite the fact that Canada is a contracting party to the 1948 Genocide Convention;

FACT: Since the passage of US, H. Res. 199 and US, S. Res. 134 (109th Congress), other legislative bodies have recognized the July 1995 massacres in Srebrenica as a genocide under the terms of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, including the European Parliament;

FACT: In 2005, the 10th anniversary of the fall of Srebrenica, The Hon. Jean Augustine raised the issue of the Resolution of Srebrenica genocide on the floor of the House of Commons and Foreign Affairs Minister Pierre Pettigrew extended his condolences and sympathies to the families and friends of the more than 8,000 Bosniaks who were killed in the Bosnian town of Srebrenica on July 11, 1995. Both recognized the July 1995 massacre, as implemented by Serb forces in and near the United Nations-designated “safe area” Srebrenica, as a genocide under the terms of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide;

FACT: The International Commission on Missing Persons continues to use and develop the most advanced DNA identity testing to identify victims of the Serbian forces at Srebrenica, as well as those killed in the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995 and the wider conflict in the western Balkans in the 1990s, and, having positively identified over 6,490 Srebrenica victims using DNA-led scientific methods, currently estimates that almost 8,100 persons were killed during and after the fall of the Srebrenica and its surroundings;

FACT: Brian Masse, MP Windsor West, presented and introduced Motion M – 416 in the House of Commons, seconded by Bill Siksay, MP Burnaby – Douglas and Chris Charlton, MP Hamilton Mountain, foreseeing that the Government and Parliament of Canada declare July 11 the Day of remembrance of the genocide victims in Srebrenica and its surroundings, an UN SC designated “safe area”, and that Motion M – 416 was unanimously supported both within the Parliament by the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada, Blok Quebecois, and the society in general (Green Party of Canada, the Islamic and Jewish Congress of Canada, and many other organizations, institutions and institutes for protection of human rights and freedom in Canada and in the world);

FACT: Robert Oliphant, MP Don Valley West presented Private Members’ Bill C – 533, seconded by Libby Davies, MP Vancouver East, calling for the establishment of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day to be held on July 11 of every year in Canada. Bill C – 533 was unanimously supported by: the Liberal Party of Canada, New Democratic Party of Canada and Blok Quebecois;

FACT: Hundreds of Canadians showed their support during Srebrenica Genocide Commemoration Week in Toronto {Srebrenica Genocide Photo Exhibit, Srebrenica Genocide Silent March, Srebrenica Genocide Commemoration Ceremony} that was held between July 4 and July 11, 2010. These events reminded Canadians and members of the Canadian Parliament

that only when Canada takes practical steps to identify, denounce, and prevent genocide, anywhere in the world, the pledge “Never Again” will really mean never again;

FACT: In his correspondence on July 28, 2010, the Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed The Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, that the Government of Canada will support parliamentary resolution acknowledging the Srebrenica genocide and will establish Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada.

Therefore the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch, and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada on behalf of the Bosniak Canadian Community ask the House of Commons and the Senate to:

- Adopt Motion M – 416 and Bill C – 533 supporting the designation of “Srebrenica Remembrance Day” in Canada;
- Honour the memory of the thousands of innocent people who were exterminated in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina in July 1995, along with all individuals who were killed during the war of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992 – 1995;
- Extend its condolences to the families and friends of those who died in Srebrenica in July 1995, and during the war of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992 – 1995;
- Reaffirm its support for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Bosnia and Herzegovina, peace and stability in south-eastern Europe as a whole, and the right of all people of the region: displaced peoples, refugees, and those who have already returned, regardless of national, racial, ethnic or religious background, to return to their homes, of their individual and collective safety and security be protected, to enjoy the benefits of democratic institutions, the rule of law, and economic opportunity, as well as to know the fate of their missing relatives and friends;
- Thank the International Commission on Missing Persons for outstanding achievement in identifying persons missing from Srebrenica as a result of the war of aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992 – 1995, as well as the wider conflict in the western Balkans in the 1990s;
- Express satisfaction at the apprehension and transfer of Radovan Karadzic to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), where he is currently being tried on charges of genocide, extermination, murder, persecutions, deportation, inhumane acts (crimes against humanity), acts of violence the primary purpose of which was to spread terror among the civilian population, unlawful attack on civilians, and other violations of the laws or customs of war;

- Urge all countries to meet their obligations under the Genocide Convention's ICJ Judgment dated February 26, 2007 regarding prevention and punishment, UN SC Resolutions, and to cooperate fully with the ICTY at all times, vigorously pursuing, apprehending, and transferring to The Hague without delay all persons indicted by the ICTY, including Ratko Mladic;
- Urge all stakeholders to condemn and confront genocide denial and any and all overt and subtle personal and group safety and security threats and extremism, to the full extent of the law including international treaties and obligations which Canada is signatory to.

Canada has been silent on this issue for too long while, on one hand, holding the SB PIC seat and having direct military (and related) involvement and, on the other hand, condoning genocide and denying judicially established historical facts thereby actively undermining the rule of the law. The majority of members comprising the spectrum of political parties represented in the House of Commons have pledged their support for the Motion M – 416 recognizing July 11th as the day of remembrance for the Canadian victims of genocide in Srebrenica.

On behalf of the 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks, CNABC and IRGC, we kindly request that the members in the House of Commons vote yes on the original text of the Motion, M-416, and the Bill C-533 for all of the reasons listed above, as soon as reasonably possible. The Motion and Bill would recognize and help ease the physical and emotional scars that all Canadian Bosniaks carry with them and would re-establish Canada's credibility in the international community.

We thank you, in advance, for your support of the Motion M-416 and the Bill C-533.

Sincerely,

Professor Emir Ramic

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Please note the international community mentioned above includes: The Office of the High Representative – governed by the Steering Board of the Peace Implementation Council (SB PIC) of which Canada is a member, Council of Europe, United Nations Resident Coordinator, EUFOR, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, NATO Headquarters Sarajevo (NHQSa) where Canadian Forces served for 19 years and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), of which Canada is a member.

The Letter of CNABC and IRGC to the Right Honourable Prime Minister Stephen Harper

Dear The Right Honourable Prime Minister Stephen Harper,

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed us, in his correspondence of 28 July 2010 that the Government of Canada would support “a parliamentary resolution acknowledging the massacre and establishing a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada.” The Honourable Lawrence Cannon explained further that “Unfortunately, for procedural reasons, Motion M-146 and Bill C-533, which would have established a Srebrenica Remembrance Day, could not be presented in Parliament before the summer recess.”

We, the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch (CNABC) and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada (IRGC) are gratified to learn that Motion M-146 and Bill C-533 will be acted upon in the next legislative session. We were also appreciative of Minister Cannon’s emphasis on a number of other profoundly important points when he stated that: “Canada condemns the atrocities committed in Srebrenica in July 1995, as well as all other forms of war crimes against humanity and genocide, and is a vigorous defender of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Canada fully supports the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the judicial bodies in this region in prosecuting all those who committed such crimes.”

We look forward to the discussion and ratification of Motion M-146 and Bill C-533. However, we would like to take this opportunity emphasize our overriding concern that the original language of Motion 145 be respected.

The original language of Motion M-146 reads as follows: That, in the opinion of the House, the government should declare the day of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day and the week of July 11 as Bosnia and Herzegovina Tribute Week in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians were executed under the policy of ethnic cleansing, the worst act of genocide in Europe since the Second World War, and 30,000 others were expelled from their homes by Serbian forces.

Our position continues to be that the motion should, explicitly and intentionally, refer to the war crime committed at Srebrenica as genocide. The facts regarding the Srebrenica genocide are clear and well established. The 26 February 2007 verdict of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Federal Republic of Yugoslavia found that genocide occurred in Srebrenica. The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY), in successive verdicts starting with Radislav Krstic and most recently in the 10 June, 2010 verdicts against Ljubisa Beara and Vujadin Popovic, also established individual criminal liability for perpetrators of genocide in Srebrenica. It has not escaped our attention that these are the “judicial bodies” (ICJ and ICTY) to which the Honourable Lawrence Cannon was referring when he asserted that “Canada fully supports the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the judicial bodies in this region in prosecuting all those who committed

such crimes.” These are the very judicial bodies that have determined and insisted that crime at Srebrenica was genocide.

Recently, under the headline, “Genocide Denial and Honoring of War Criminals Are Unacceptable in a Democratic Society Based on the Rule of Law,” the Office of the High Representative (OHR) in Sarajevo declared that it strongly condemned “recent actions and statements by senior politicians in the Republika Srpska officially glorifying Serb convicted war criminals and denying the fact that genocide took place in Srebrenica in July 1995. That such actions and statements were made immediately before and after the 11 July commemoration of the 15th anniversary of the genocide in Srebrenica, makes them all the more despicable.” This OHR condemnation was also endorsed by The European Union Special Representative, The Council of Europe, The United Nations, The European Union Force in BiH, The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, and NATO HQ in Sarajevo.

The above statement by the OHR would suggest that any public official who does not recognize the crime at Srebrenica as genocide in full knowledge of these court decisions and these international statements not only insults the memory of those who were murdered, but also actively undermines the rule of law. We agree with this and also believe that openly confronting and dealing with the crimes of the past is an absolute necessity in order to build a climate for reconciliation and to ensure full accountability of individuals through the criminal justice system. Denial of the past and fabrication of a distorted historical narrative only weakens the credibility of those who deny judicially established historical facts.

To say “never again” is meaningless if we do nothing. Genocide could happen again elsewhere if we don’t recognize genocide as such and prosecute those responsible for the genocide that happened in Srebrenica. The CNABC and IRGC, on behalf of the Bosniak-Canadian community, will continue to do everything in their power, as human beings, as Canadian citizens, and as victims of the genocide, to ensure that justice is done. All those who believe in justice – justice that is blind to ethnicity, justice that is completely impartial – must speak out against any denial of the genocide that took place in Srebrenica. Any denial of this genocide is, in our opinion, beyond the pale in a civilized society.

In Canada today there are more than 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks and all of them have been affected by ethnic cleansing, genocide and the aggression committed during the 1990s war in Bosnia and Herzegovina in one way or another. Many of these individuals are concentration camp survivors; rape victims; physically disabled; or suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder. Others have lost family, homes and have been forced out of their home country. Seeking refuge in Canada has been a blessing for many of these individuals because they see Canada as a strong democratic nation with a strong stance on human rights abuses. We are, again, deeply grateful for the Honorable Lawrence Cannon’s affirmation that Canada is “a vigorous defender of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.” We cannot stress enough the importance of marking July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day, and of

recognizing the crime at Srebrenica as genocide, not only for the our community but for human rights worldwide.

On behalf of the 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks, CNABC and IRGC we trust, therefore, that the members in the House of Commons will vote on the original text of the Motion, M-416 as soon as reasonably possible. This Motion would recognize and help ease the physical and emotional scars that all Canadian Bosniaks are carrying with them.

We thank you, in advance, for your support of this motion.

Sincerely,

Professor Emir Ramic

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch
The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

The Letter of CNABC and IRGC to the Honourable Lawrence Cannon

Dear The Right Honourable Lawrence Cannon,

Statement of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada regarding Statement of the Foreign Minister of Canada: Lawrence Cannon, commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica genocide.

The Bosniak-Canadian Community appreciates and thanks you for official statement – press release No. 217 of July 10, 2010, recognizing the atrocity of genocide against Bosniak people of Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/217.aspx?lang=eng>

We also appreciate your confirmation that the Canadian government will support a parliamentary resolution acknowledging the massacre and establishing a “Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada’.

It was indeed unfortunate that Motion M-416 could not have been adopted in Parliament before the summer recess due to “procedural reasons”. We therefore, eagerly anticipate the adoption of Motion M-416 and Bill C-533 before the House of Commons, when Parliament reconvenes after its current summer break.

While recognition of the massacres leveled against civilians of Srebrenica and other regions in Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot “undo” the crimes of a clear and brutal genocide – it can assist the due processes necessary to be seen to be applied.

Passing the aforementioned Motion and Bill in Canada's House of Commons will testify to and hold historic, moral, legislative and legal meaning for all concerned.

Within the human rights framework and position:

Those Canadian-Bosniaks whose human rights, civil liberties and freedoms were denied by way of wild, abandoned terrorism and brutal armed force – all of which were based upon religious and national hatred – merely seek the support of elected members in their noble quest for truth and justice – to officially mark July 11 of each year, as the “Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada”

One aim of the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide, Canada, is to work towards the prevention of this heinous crime from ever happening again. To prevent this genocide from being forgotten – and moreover, trying to ensure that such brutality will never again be perpetrated against others.

During the past five years, survivors of genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina have, submitted ten letters to each member of the Canadian Parliament and twenty to each Minister of the Canadian Government, asking for truth and justice in the name of all victims – and in particular, the declared genocide that occurred in Srebrenica. A majority of members, comprising the political parties represented in the Parliament of Canada, (including in their caucuses) have already pledged their support for this motion.

We look forward to that day when Canada will join her historic allies: the United States and the European Union by formally marking July 11th as “SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY”

Failure to stand by what is right and just, will merely set humanity at odds with the values of civility and our common inheritance of constitutional and lawful societal arrangements. When failure occurs, we become part of the problem as opposed to contributing towards positive, humane, best-practice solutions.

On behalf of the Canadian – Bosnian Community, the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide, Canada we, the undersigned, respectfully await communication from your office when Parliament reconvenes, Minister Cannon.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Sincerely,

Professor Emir Ramic

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch
The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Canadian with Prime minister 's shameful veto on Resolution

Statements by prominent experts in international law, humanists and statesmen regarding the Conservative Party of Canada refusal to allow an all-party Motion M – 416 on the Srebrenica genocide in Canadian Parliament

The Conservative Party of Canada refuse to allow an all-party Motion M – 416 on the Srebrenica genocide in Canadian Parliament. Mr. Brian Masse, Member of the Canadian Parliament, had worked on that motion together with the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada very diligently reached agreement with the NDP, the BQ and the Liberal Party. We had hoped to have Conservative Party agreement (and we are led to believe that Foreign Affairs Minister was in agreement with it) but the Prime Minister's Office ultimately declined to give all-party agreement.

Robert Oliphant, Member of the Canadian Parliament tabled a Private Member Bill C – 533 on the same topic.

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada hope that it will both stimulate discussion and ultimately lead to a Canadian recognition of this painful genocide.

The three different international courts ruling and determining the genocide took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992-1995: the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, the International Court of Justice, and the European Court of Human Rights.

Canadian government has yet to pass a resolution to commemorate the Srebrenica genocide as many other countries – including the United States and members of the European Union – already did. The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada strongly believe that this horrific violation of human rights needs to be recognized and remembered as genocide in Canada so as to decrease the chances of a similar war crimes occurring elsewhere in the world.

Statements:

Brian Masse, Member of the Canadian Parliament and sponsor Resolution M – 416 about the genocide in Srebrenica

“It is with great regret to inform that the Motion M – 416 was not brought forward. Minister of Foreign affairs of Canada Mr. Lawrence Cannon and the Canadian Government have ensured Canada will not a motion in time for the 15th Anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. Be assured that although we did not get our objective it has been a worthwhile campaign. Although this is a sad day, we are not voiceless. Thanks for all the hard work, we will put out a more formal email later. M-416 is still to be voted on in the House of Commons. What was under consideration was a unanimous consent of the motion, that the Prime Minister vetoed.

The actual vote still has to be scheduled to take place in the House of Commons in the upcoming sessions.

I am not going to Bosnia for the memorial events since the motion did not pass yet and it would be unacceptable to have to explain Canada's embarrassment to the world during this important time of remembrance. Both Brian and I would like to go to Bosnia at another time".

Robert Oliphant, Member of the Canadian Parliament and sponsor Bill C – 533 – Srebrenica Remembrance Day Act

"It is never too late to start officially remembering the horrendous atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Following in the steps of the European Parliament and the U.S. Senate, I believe it is fitting to commemorate the lives of the thousands of men, women, and children who were killed in this terrible massacre. Understanding the importance of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day to Canada, and especially to its Bosniak community, I support this motion. I would like to thank you again for bringing this issue to my attention. If you have any further questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

I am pleased this morning to introduce a bill that seeks to establish a national Srebrenica remembrance day to be held every July 11. I thank my colleague the hon. member for Vancouver East for seconding the bill. In July 1995, an estimated 8,000 Bosniak men and boys were massacred in the Srebrenica region of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a UN declared safe area by Bosnian Serb forces. This was the largest mass murder in Europe since World War II. Both the appeals chamber of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice ruled that the Srebrenica massacre was genocide. In addition, resolutions condemning the massacre have been passed by the European Parliament and the American House of Representatives and Senate. This past March, the president of Serbia issued a full state apology and endorsed the ruling of the International Court of Justice. Recognizing the devastating effects of the July 1995 Srebrenica genocide, this bill would provide the opportunity for all Canadians to stand with those in the Bosnian Canadian community to share in their pain and honour the memory of those men and boys massacred. As we approach the 15th anniversary of this massacre, I hope this bill will serve as a step in the right direction which will ultimately provide some semblance of comfort to the survivors of this genocide and to the Bosnian community here in Canada. May the memory of those lost never be forgotten".

Francine Lalonde, Member of the Canadian Parliament, Foreign Affairs Spokesperson for Bloc Québécois

"The Bloc Québécois recognizes the importance both for Quebec, Canada, for the international community to commemorate the horrific and tragic events in Srebrenica in July 1995. Nearly 8,000 Bosnian Muslims were killed there summarily executed by members of the Bosnian Serb militias and paramilitary units. Many violations of the Geneva Conventions were perpetrated there, particularly the deportation of thousands of women, children and elderly persons and

the rape of many women. Any process of healing and reconciliation begins first and foremost duty of memory. The international community has a responsibility to learn from these events, described as “genocide” by the International Court of Justice in order to prevent their recurrence and to enable to realize the necessary national reconciliation Bosnia-Herzegovina. That is why the Bloc Québécois supports the establishment of a Day of Remembrance events in Srebrenica. More than 60 years after the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, ratified by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 9 and December 10, 1948, the international community must continue to ensure that full light be shed on the events in Srebrenica. This review atrocities committed during the conflicts in former Yugoslavia is still not completed but it is essential to any lasting peace in the region and essential for the establishment of a genuine process of justice. Please be assured that the Bloc Québécois will continue to monitor this issue and seek to ensure that the Harper government contributes to ongoing efforts by the international community for stability, peace and lasting reconciliation in this region the heavy past”.

Marlene Jennings, Member of the Canadian Parliament

“ Without hesitation, we Liberals have labelled these massacres as genocides because. For racial, ethnic, religious or political reasons, certain countries sought to annihilate these populations in violation of their right to live. Canadians lost family members in these genocides. It is our responsibility to recognize the memory of these victims as well reflects on the senselessness of these sadistic atrocities. Canada must serve as an example to the world that all peoples, regardless of their colour, ethnicity, or religion can live with dignity and respect. Under previous Liberal governments, Canada was able to establish itself as a respected leader in the protection of human rights internationally and let me reassure you that the Liberal Party of Canada stands committed to protecting humans rights worldwide. In this spirit, let me reiterate you my support for this initiative to have Canada recognize and declare July 11th, Srebrenica Remembrance Day”.

Hon. Bob Rae, Member of the Canadian Parliament

“It is never too late to start officially remembering the awful atrocities that took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. Understanding the importance of such a remembrance day to Canada, and especially its Bosniak community, I will be happy to support the motion in Parliament. I would like to thank you for bringing this to our attention

Christian Schwarz-Schilling

“Thank you so much for sending me the press release on Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s rejection of the crime of genocide in Srebrenica. I am equally appalled by the Prime Minister’s stand and blindness on this issue. I fully support the content of the press release by the congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch, the Institute for Research of Genocide”.

Professor Mark Attila Hoare

'Prime Minister Harper's veto of the Canadian parliament's Srebrenica resolution is disgraceful, given Canada's ignominious role in the Bosnian war, but ultimately, a genocide is not proven or disproven by the resolutions of politicians or parliaments. The fact that genocide occurred at Srebrenica in 1995 has been established by two international courts – the ICJ and the ICTY. Whether or not particular politicians or parliaments recognise the genocide makes no difference to this reality.'

Professor Francis A. Boyle, Attorney for the Mothers of Srebrenica and Podrinja

"Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper has now become an Accessory After the Fact to the International Crime of Genocide at Srebrenica despite the fact that Canada is a contracting party to the 1948 Genocide Convention. So much for the promise "Never Again!" in Canada".

David Pettigrew, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, Southern Connecticut State University, USA.

"MP Brian Masse (Windsor-West), reports that Prime Minister Stephen Harper has stated that he will not support any resolution commemorating Srebrenica if the resolution includes the term "genocide". If this is indeed the case, then we must raise the following protestation. The murder of more than 8,000 Bosniak civilians at Srebrenica in July 1995 has in fact been deemed "genocide" by two international courts: The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and The International Court of Justice. Moreover, among the perpetrators of the heinous acts at Srebrenica, there have been two convictions for genocide and two convictions for "aiding and abetting" genocide. Hence, it is patently clear that one cannot speak of the tragedy known as Srebrenica without also speaking of genocide. Indeed, in its recent June 10, 2010 judgment in the case of Popović et al., the ICTY stated that "The scale and nature of the murder operation, with the staggering number of killings, the systematic and organised manner in which it was carried out, the targeting and relentless pursuit of the victims, and the plain intention—apparent from the evidence—to eliminate every Bosnian Muslim male who was captured or surrendered proves beyond reasonable doubt that this was genocide." We trust, therefore, that the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, will be sensitive to the fact that those who were the very victims of the eliminationist goals of the leadership of Republika Srpska, as well as of its military staff, would be deeply troubled to know that a leader of an advanced democratic country, in which truth and justice are ideals held by all, and in which the rule of law is respected, would not publically recognize the documented crime of genocide that had been directed against their persons, their communities, their culture, and indeed against their historical existence and memory as such. Further, we trust that the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada will concur that the juridical and political recognition of the crime of genocide is an indispensable step on the path to justice and reconciliation in post-conflict, post-genocide societies such as Bosnia. The Prime Minister's hesitation in this regard, could, albeit unintentionally, support and encourage those who engage in genocide denial. A majority of members comprising the spectrum of political parties represented in the Parliament of Canada,

have pledged their support for a motion recognizing the 11th of July as the day of remembrance of the victims of genocide in Srebrenica. The Honourable Lawrence Cannon Minister of Foreign Affairs has also recommended adoption of the motion. As we approach the 15th anniversary of the genocide at Srebrenica, an anniversary that will see the burial of nearly eight hundred victims whose bodies have been reclaimed through the painstaking process of exhumation from mass graves, we beseech the right honourable Mr. Stephen Joseph Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, to reconsider his position with respect to Motion 146 declaring July 11th Srebrenica Remembrance Day”.

Nader Hashemi, Professor of Middle East and Islamic Politics Josef Korbel School of International Studies; University of Denver CO, USA

“Prime Minister Stephen Harper is a politician. His primary loyalty is to his own career. If he feels he has the support of powerful interest groups that will advance his personal agenda and that of his political party he will support anything. Note his outrageous position on the Israel-Palestine conflict where often he sounds more hawkish than Netanyahu. In my view this position, is drive by political calculations rooted in who has political clout and power in Canadian society. Nothing more”.

Safia Soliman, Community Development Consultant , UK

“Since the cessation of war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, instigated by the signing of the Dayton Accords:

a) it has been a well documented and publicized fact that the systematic crimes of genocide WERE carried out against Bosniaks / Bosnians / Herzegovinians between 1992 and 1995;

b) some of those who perpetrated the genocidal ‘crimes against humanity’ in BiH were actually tried very publicly and found guilty in the Hague;

c) the excavation of some of the many ‘mass graves’ in the region containing Bosniaks remains, (by appropriate expert members of the International Community), were also well documented and publicized;

d) large numbers of young people who were born as a result of rape are the living proof of that particular crime, and will bear the scars of their heritage – possibly for their lifetime (they will also carry DNA of therapists who sired them as well as their mothers’);

e) the recognition of a ‘Remembrance Day’ for all the victims of Srebrenica in BiH (be they those who perished so cruelly or those who survived it all), ought not, then, to cause any difficulty for any state (or its political representative) who is currently a signatory to International Human Rights.

f) it would be pertinent therefore, for the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, to respectfully request of Canada's Prime Minister that he professionally and publicly declare his reasoning for NOT supporting the establishment of such a day of recognition and remembrance regarding the genocide inflicted upon the people of Srebrenica – especially and particularly in the light that many members of Canada's national and local government supported such a motion.

g) "Human Rights" (and their applications) are intended for ALL human beings, regardless of race, geographical location, skin colour, language, culture, gender, sexual orientation – and include all who are differently abled – without prejudice. GENOCIDE ought never to be permitted to 'fly BENEATH the radar' of human right;

h) while the world concentrates tremendous efforts to combat international terrorism (and quite rightly so) why is it so seemingly difficult to recognize and bring to book, those who have already carried out terrible acts of genocide in concentration camps (and elsewhere) in the middle of Europe in the 20th century? Why is it so seemingly difficult to simply establish of a 'Day of Remembrance' for all victims – in this case – the past and present inhabitants of Srebrenica"?

Carole Hodge, Post Genocide Education Foundation

"Amongst major world powers, Canada has enjoyed a relatively good reputation on human rights, other than in regard to the Bosnian war. The decision of Prime Minister Stephen Harper not to recognise the Srebrenica genocide is, sadly, consistent with Canada's position under PM Brian Mulroney during the Bosnian war but, in denying the judgments at the UN Tribunal and the International Court of Justice, brings into question Canada's overall international standing on human rights issue".

Greg Stanton, Chair, International Campaign to End Genocide

"I don't understand how Prime Minister Harper could oppose remembrance of what has already been declared genocide by the ICTY".

Smail Cekic, Professor at the Faculty of political science and Director of the Institute for Research of Crimes Against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo

"Institute for Research of Crimes against Humanity and International Law, University of Sarajevo with regret received information from Professor Emir Ramic, Director of the Institute for Research of Genocda Canada that Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper denied the relevant historical facts about the events in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the twentieth century, and especially aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide against Bosniaks. Institute is an autonomous scientific and

research institution, a member of the University of Sarajevo. The study of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law as the most dangerous asocial phenomena detrimental to the society, is one of the most humane social activities, because the facts of the worst violations of international humanitarian law, which explores the Institute are enough warnings on the negative social and devastating phenomenon. In this sense, Institute wants to warn the Canadian prime minister of essential facts about the events in Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of the 20th Century, based on which he needs to change its decision: Numerous relevant sources of different provenance reliably suggest the two initial and basic, essential fundamental settings and provisions for the contemporary events and episodes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of XX century:

Numerous relevant sources of different provenance reliably suggest the two initial and basic, essential fundamental settings and provisions for the contemporary events and episodes in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at the end of XX century:

First, a classic armed aggression was conducted against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, that is, it was crime against peace and safety of mankind which is according to the basic understanding and definition an international armed conflict and

Second, the worst crimes – crime of genocide was committed in the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina against Bosniacs under siege.

Considering previously mentioned basic assumptions, it is necessary, for the purpose of historic truth, to remind of the relevant facts determine based on the original and relevant documentation:

- Serbian Nazism again – during the last decade of XX century – generated the gravest crimes known to the mankind;
- Serbian nationalistic elite (political, intellectual, and clerical), in accordance with the great Serbian project of great Serbia (“all Serbs in one state”), during the last decade of XX century, caused an internal crisis in SFRY and destroyed the common state;
- The Republic of Serbia, by the Amendments to the Constitution of 28 September, practically made the cessation (from SFRY) and took over the functions of independent and sovereign state, by which it was excluded from the legal system of SFRY, which based on the SFRY laws constituted the gravest criminal offense;
- The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniacs make the essence of joint criminal enterprise conducted by the states of FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) and the Republic of Croatia, their leadership, and numerous top representatives of their respective political, military, police and administration, as well as their fifth column, collaborationists and mercenaries;

- The intention of that criminal act, based in the Serbian and Croatian project of great state, had for its objective taking over of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state, and “final solution” for the Muslim issue – extermination of Bosniacs or their limitation to an insignificant ethnic group. The fifth column from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Croatian Community Herzeg Bosnia”, “Republika Srpska” and “Autonomous Province of Western Bosnia”) and from the Republic of Croatia (“Republic of Serbian Krajina”) joined obediently, as associates and executors, the function of these criminal activities;

- To achieve this joint criminal enterprise, the following activities were undertaken: the Constitutional concept of the defense of SFRY was destroyed; the Territorial defense of Bosnia and Herzegovina was reduced and disarmed as well as some other constitutive elements of the Federation; JNA “transformed” from antifascist and multiethnic to the great Serbian army; the great Serbian and great Croatian movements were renewed and they escalated; the methods, mechanisms, and procedures for planning and preparation of the crimes were defined; the principle agreement on the destruction of Bosnia and Herzegovina (March 1991) was reached; new borders of great Serbia and great Croatia were drawn; the fifth column of the neighboring countries was organized and armed (great Serbian and great Croatian) in Bosnia and Herzegovina; the command in the occupied territories was united in the heads of neighboring countries – occupational forces; the initial positions for the aggression were taken as well as for other criminal activities, including genocide against Bosniacs;

- The aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina and genocide against Bosniacs were planned (intellectually, ideologically, politically, militarily, economically, media, intelligence, psychologically, etc), with clearly set objective, and ordered from the respective political and military centers, and executed as planned, systematically, and well organized. The state aggressors, then ideologists, planners, order issuing authorities, executors, and associates are well known, and also how these crimes were committed and why;

- The genocide against Bosniacs in Bosnia and Herzegovina was well envisaged and executed even more efficiently, by, unfortunately, massive involvement of Serbian people. Based on the study of the Republika Srpska Government, more than 25,000 persons, participated (on various grounds and in various ways) only in the genocide against Bosniacs of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the UN safe heaven Srebrenica in July 1995;

- There was a genocidal criminal intention and genocidal plan for the extermination of Bosniacs, a group (ethnic and religious) protected by international humanitarian law (among other things, there are orders to commit genocide, including the establishment of the concentration camps). Slobodan Milošević was “a member of the joint criminal enterprise, which included the leadership of Bosnian Serbs, whose objective and intention were to destroy in part the Bosnian Muslims as a group” (ICTY, Prosecutor vs. Slobodan Milošević, Decision upon the Motion to render the acquittal, the Hague, 16 June 2004);

- The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with embargo on weapons and humanitarian policy by the United Nations, Europe, and international community,

and the international strategy of ignoring the great Serbian fascistic and genocidal project of great Serbia, was an integral part of the Milošević state policy, in which name the biggest portion of Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied, Bosniacs killed, expelled, taken to the concentration camps because of their belonging, taking over of their land, looting of the property and other moveable items, and taking and confiscation of their houses and apartments, as well as eradication of the traces of their cultural and civilization heritage;

- Collaborationists of the great Serbian aggressor (political, military, police, and administrative-executive potential of Republika Srpska, that is, official Republika Srpska authorities) under the direct management, organization, command, participation and support of the states Serbia and Montenegro / Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which occupied more than 70% of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, took part in genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes against Bosniacs;

- Fascist and genocidal leadership of the collaborationist creation of Republika Srpska, with Radovan Karadžić, Momčilo Krajišnik, Biljana Plavšić and others at its top, generated by the Serbian Nazism and on bones of the killed Bosniacs inaugurated a genocidal creation called a Republic, had a genocidal intention and genocidal plan to exterminate Bosniacs that were subjected to genocide;

- In addition to the military and police forces of the collaborationist, fascist, and genocidal Republika Srpska Army and Republika Srpska Krajina Army, the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Yugoslav Army and the Republic of Serbia Ministry of the Interior) participated in the take over of Srebrenica, United Nations safe heaven, and genocide against Bosniacs in July 1995. Thus, as an illustration, members of the Yugoslav Army and the special units of the Serbian Ministry of the Interior took part in the execution of the captured Bosniacs;

- Genocide against Bosniacs was carried out continuously, with major or minor oscillations by the end of 1995, in accordance with the great Serbian genocidal ideology, policy, and practice, following the model of fascism and Nazism, irrespective of the number of the killed. The biggest slaughters were in the regions of around ten municipalities with the Bosniac majority in Podrinje, Bosanska posavina, Potkozarje, and along the Sana valley. Mass graves concentration camps were relevant indicators of the aggression and the execution of its main intention – biological and spiritual extermination of Bosniacs, that is, genocide against that people;

- Genocide against Bosniacs is still concealed, minimized, and/or contested, including Judgments by the international (ICTY and ICJ) and national (Federal Republic of Germany and Bosnia and Herzegovina) criminal courts, as well as results of the Commission for the Research of the Events in and around Srebrenica from 10 to 19 July 1995 by the Republika Srpska Government and the Working Group for the Implementation of Conclusions from the Final Report of the Commission for the Research of Events in and around Srebrenica from 10 to 19 July 1995;

- The victims of genocide have been permanently and continuously equalized, which is unacceptable (it has been talked more and more about crimes on all “sides”, by which genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law reduced to war crimes only, which, least to say, insults the scholars of these crimes, particularly the victims of genocide), and the qualification is given to this important issue, judgmentally and in a wrong way, such as the character of crime, which finally does not correspond the state of facts and it is in contravention of the relevant documentation;

- We are witnesses, unfortunately, of frequent manipulation of the victims of genocide in Bosnian and Herzegovina at the end of XX century, in which particularly active were the pseudo scholars. The holders of the manipulation are different and versatile, individuals, groups, various associations, institutions, and others, whose interests and objectives are very different and difficult to be articulated, detected, identified, established, and formulated in a unique manner. We have identified them as not well intentioned, counterproductive, and with hidden agenda, with potentially long-lasting harmful implications for Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state and all of its citizens, irrespective of their national, religious, or political background. The basis for this qualification stem from the fact that the so-called studies have not been organized or executed on a scientific ground or scientifically defined procedure, by which the process is defined – from the research idea to the establishment of the results of a scientific research and their potential application in a scientific and social practice. It is well known that there is only one truth, and the objective of science is a scientific truth, reachable only by the application of scientific methods;

- The criminal prosecution of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law before the courts in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been continuously obstructed, least to say, whereby we have the forces on the stage which, instead of gravity of the crimes, character, status and number of victims, choose cases based on the ethnic background of the victims, for the purpose of making balance among the crimes committed against three peoples (Bosniacs, Serbs, and Croats) and the pronouncement of the victim of genocide – criminal; moreover, they want to change, through the procedure, the character of “conflict” and the character of crimes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, so that the international armed conflict, that is, the aggression, could be qualified as a civil war and the crime of genocide as an “ethnic cleansing”;

- The planners, order issuing authorities, participants, accessories, co-perpetrators, and perpetrators of genocide are in the great Serbian ideology, politics and practice the biggest heroes in the Serbian people (in science, culture, art, education), who live unpunished and enjoy, unfortunately, in the results of genocide while mocking with the victims of those crimes;

- The Serbian people and its political and scientific elite have not distanced from the committed genocide, let alone that they apologized to victims or asked for the forgiveness offering the hand of reconciliation. Instead, they keep denying genocide and they transfer responsibility to the victim of genocide, and fabricate and forge the historic facts such as, for example, “thesis”

that the legitimate authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina expelled Serbs from Sarajevo, including “more than 650 University professors and assistants”;

- Entity Republika Srpska is a genocidal creation of the great Serbian Nazism, created on grave violations of international humanitarian law, marked and soaked mainly in Bosniac blood and bordered and covered with numerous mass graves and concentration camps, in which fascistic organization legally operate. This genocidal creation was legalized by the so-called international community and it established the creation as a Constitutional category. Political leadership and other structures of Republika Srpska, in accordance with great Serbian genocidal ideology, policy, and practice, obstruct in all possible ways the strengthening of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the state, and they keep pursuing the policy of cessation, destruction and annulling of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

These are only the most basic facts, deeply engraved in the mind of all the survivors of genocide and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law, and they constitute part of social reality, and as such they by all means try to maintain (live and legal) the Nazi projects that finally imply permanent instability of Bosnia and Herzegovina, deny the political-legal and state continuity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, deny the possibility of common living and affirm this position, raising most serious doubts into the universal human values, freedoms and rights, civilization, and cultural legacy.

It is the time indeed, and the necessity to unify and ally all the antifascists and the antifascist forces to fight for the sustainability of human dignity in Bosnia and Herzegovina”.

Professor Esad Durakovic, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy, University of Sarajevo:

I am deeply embittered and strongly condemn the veto, by Mr. Stephen Harper, Prime Minister of Canada, upon the Resolution in the Parliament of Canada with respect to genocide in Srebrenica. That act is clearly goes against humanism and is politically wrong. The genocide in Srebrenica has been judicially proven by the International Court of Justice and therefore Mr. Harper’s veto is an act which is conflict with the international law and order. It is unfathomable and unacceptable that persons in high offices offer amnesty to the judicially affirmed mass crime of highest proportions. With this act future mass crimes have now been made possible”.

Professor Senadin Lavic, PhD, President of “Preporod”:

“Genocide in Srebrenica has been judicially proven. With this letter we express our support to the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canada Branch, and to Institute of |Research of Genocide Canada and to all Bosniaks in North America. We ask of you to continue your struggle in representing the interests of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to continue insisting upon the Srebrenica Resolution. The persecution of Srebrenica during the war against Bosnia and Herzegovina has continued beyond July of 1995 by way of shameless actions of people who attempt to use the Srebrenica genocide to further their own political and ideological agendas. On June 18, 2010, Prime Minister of Canada, Stephen Harper, denied the crime of genocide

upon the Bosniaks of Srebrenica by refusing a motion that July 11th be recognized in Canada as Day of Remembrance of the victims of genocide in Srebrenica. Majority of political parties represented in the Parliament of Canada have accepted to support the motion to proclaim July 11th as the Day of Remembrance of genocide in Srebrenica. The Conservative Party of Canada, acting below all levels of democracy and civility, led by Prime Minister Harper, put a condition on accepting the resolution by directly attacking the very being of Bosniaks. Mr. Harper and his followers have demanded of Canadian Bosniaks to strike from the resolution the national identifier Bosniak and that it be replaced by "the Bosnian people" so as to hide the identity of the victim. Further, the Conservatives have demanded that the number of victims be lowered from over 8,000 to under 7,000 and also that the term "genocide" be removed from the Resolution. It is necessary here to alert the public to the fact that the political mentor to Prime Minister Stephen Harper was one Brian Mulroney, former Prime Minister of Canada, who is otherwise known for having publicly proclaimed himself "the Serbian son" at the gathering of Serbian Chetnik extremists, on S.Vitus' Day in July of 1992, in Hamilton, Ontario.

On July 11th, 1992, in Srebrenica, members of the Bosniak people were murdered. Bosniaks were murdered in Srebrenica! Murdered were people, citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and an independent European state, before the eyes of the whole world. Murdered were women and men, from newborns to elderly. Several thousand Serbs took part in that genocide. The crime was committed by the Greater Serbian barbarians who attempted to hide hundreds of mass graves all over the Podrinje Region. They are still doing it today. Bosniaks are still searching for the remains of their own and they are buying them in Potocari and other graves. The Greater Serbian Lobby, throughout the world, is also engaged in the crime committed. They are trying to hide the genocide which had been committed in the name of the Serbian people and thus render it irrelevant. In that way the genocide upon Bosniaks in Srebrenica and Bosnia and Herzegovina is being finalized. The only proper term for the crime perpetrated upon the Bosniaks in Srebrenica is genocide. No one has the right to negotiate that term and try to replace it with another which falsifies the contents of the crime perpetrated.

The International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia has, in its deliberation in the "Krstic" case, unanimously ruled that the crime of genocide was perpetrated in Srebrenica. The International Court of Justice in The Hague, on February 26th, 2007, ruled that genocide was perpetrated in Srebrenica and that Serbia was legally bound to prevent that crime. In a civilized world judicial rulings are accepted with due respect and not negotiated upon. Judicial rulings are indubitable and binding. Judicial truths ought to be respected. That should be clear to Prime Minister of Canada, Stephen Harper, who apparently has become the speaker of the Greater Serbian Chetnik Lobby of Canada.

It is evident that the attempt at hiding and denying the Srebrenica genocide is part and parcel of the plans of those who have planned and executed genocide upon Bosniaks. The genocide in Srebrenica, in July of 1995, was perpetrated as it was planned and organized by the Greater Serbian aggressors against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Milosevic regime in Belgrade was the fundamental force which acted in committing many crimes throughout the areas of the former Yugoslavia. All those who today deny the Srebrenica genocide make

themselves accomplices in the Greater Serbian crime against the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina and are including themselves among criminals and murderers. The Srebrenica genocide had been judicially proven and is not subject to any negotiations or political gamesmanship, as it is an affirmed absolute truth.

We ask the Canadian Bosniaks, and especially the esteemed members of Parliament, Hon. Francine Lalonde, Hon. Brian Masse, Hon. Robert Oliphant, Hon. Pierre Pettigrew, Hon. Lawrence Cannon, Hon. Jean Augustine and others to continue with their noble quest for truth and justice”.

Dennis Gratz, PhD:

I cannot help but characterize Prime Minister Harper’s veto upon Resolution on genocide in Srebrenica as shameful. I think that citizens of Canada have lost the opportunity to have their elected representatives express sympathy and show support for the victims and survivors, those who have lost their own in that horrific, ultimate crime. Prime Minister Harper’s response to the crime which in its essence threatens the whole of humanity is worthy of resentment yet we must keep in mind that his is an act of defeatism of an individual who does not represent the position and opinion of the Canadian people. It is now necessary to point to that and with joint forces, with those who are aware, who are progressive thinkers and politicians, who are intellectuals and social activists of renown, work so as to see the Resolution adopted and that Canada join other countries which have shown their morality, conscience and greatness by way of adopting the Resolution condemning the genocide upon the Bosniaks of Srebrenica. May the words of the great Edmund Burke always be a warning: “All that is necessary for the triumph of evil is that good men do nothing”.

Congress of North American Bosniaks

“Congress of North American Bosniaks (CNAB) strongly condemns the shameful decision of the Canadian prime minister to veto a House of Commons motion M-416, agreed to by the Foreign Affairs Minister’s office and all opposition parties, which recognizes the Srebrenica genocide with a Remembrance Day. It is incomprehensible that the prime minister continues to ignore the voices of reason and insists on questioning the facts surrounding the Srebrenica Genocide which have been established on many occasions by the International Courts of Justice, the International Criminal Tribunal for Former Yugoslavia. In addition, the U.S. and the EU have both passed the Srebrenica Genocide resolutions and condemned the ethnic cleansing and genocide that took place in BiH during the 1990’s. Many cities in the United States and state governments in the US have started issuing resolutions and proclamation recognizing the importance of this day.

We call upon all the MPs of Canada to continue to push for justice for the victims. Preserving the facts and remembrance of the Srebrenica Genocide is the least that we can collectively do to ensure such atrocities do not occur again anywhere in the world. Canadian government has a historic opportunity to recognize genocide for what it is. Most Bosniak-Canadians are carrying

physical and emotional scars from this genocide, and having a Srebrenica Remembrance day will help ease those scars and honor the victims.

Mr. Harper's lack of acknowledgment of the importance of this motion sets a dangerous precedent of silent approval for those who seek to oppress and commit atrocities in the future. If Canada does not recognize the Srebrenica genocide as defined by the United Nations Charter it will continue to raise questions regarding Canada's commitment and sincerity to promoting human rights and peace in the world. It will also send a clear signal to Canadian Bosniaks that despite their best efforts as citizens, the country they now call home is unwilling to support their loved ones who lost their lives in the worst atrocity in Europe since the Holocaust".

MPs demand Harper recognize The Srebrenica Genocide

PM must join the world community and his Foreign Affairs Minister and pass the motion

OTTAWA – Today, NDP MP Brian Masse (Windsor West), along with Emir Ramic, President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Dr. Zijad Delic, National Director of the Islamic Congress of Canada, and other leaders from the Canadian Bosniak community and a survivor of the Srebrenica Genocide, were joined by Liberal MP Rob Oliphant (Don Valley West) and Bloc MP Francine Lalonde (La Pointe-de-l'Île), to demand the Prime Minister rescind his veto of a House of Commons motion, agreed to by the Foreign Affairs Minister's office and all opposition parties, which recognizes the Srebrenica genocide with a Remembrance Day.

"This is an embarrassment and shameful. As the only western country to have not passed a motion or resolution recognizing the Srebrenica genocide, the Prime Minister has diminished Canada's position in the world on the eve of the G-8 and G-20 Summits," Masse stated. "What is humiliating and outrageous is the Prime Minister has vetoed what his own Foreign Affairs Minister agreed to. Even the Serbian parliament has passed a resolution. This is appalling."

After the fall of Srebrenica on July 11th, 1995, Bosnian Serb forces, commanded by General Ratko Mladic (an indicted war criminal), and paramilitary units rapidly executed more than 8,000 Bosniak (Muslim) men, boys, and seniors, who had sought safety in the area. Moreover, approximately 30,000 people were forcibly deported in a UN-assisted ethnic cleansing. The European Parliament resolution referred to the Srebrenica Massacre as "the biggest war crime in Europe since the end of WWII." This atrocity has been declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice.

The U.S. House, U.S. Senate and the European Parliament have all passed resolutions or motions that use the word genocide to describe the Srebrenica Massacre, which is the only event during the war in Bosnia (1992-1995) to have been declared a genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia.

Zeljko Milicevic, Chair of Justice for Bosnia Task Force, said that "we are upset to see a country such as Canada deny the acknowledgement of the worst human rights abuses in Europe since

the Holocaust. Lejla Handanovic, speaking on behalf of the victims, declared, “many people in Canada are not aware of the events that took place in Srebrenica...having this resolution will help raise awareness of the genocide and let us actually put meaning to the words, ‘Never again.’”

“Canada participated in peacekeeping in Bosnia as well as the international legal proceedings to bring justice to the victims. The Prime Minister’s veto is an abandonment our proud past for this present embarrassment and shame,” Masse stated.

NDP MP Brian Masse (Windsor West),

[watch?v=0dn1UOw21pI](#)

Liberal MP Rob Oliphant (Don Valley West)

[watch?v=ApUMHNh-yNU](#)

Bloc MP Francine Lalonde (La Pointe-de-l’Île),

[watch?v=ycgj7lzf4dU](#)

Leila Handanovic in the name of the survivors of the Srebrenica Genocide

[watch?v=N0ZGTDV0QtM](#)

Zeljko Milicevic, Chair of Justice for Bosnia Task Force

[watch?v=7PTvzD-TFew](#)

Canadian Bosniaks promoting education, remembrance and research of the Srebrenica genocide

Toronto, Canada – 15th Commemoration of Srebrenica Genocide

Canadians Remembering Srebrenica Genocide – Promoting education, remembrance and research of the Srebrenica genocide

July 11th 2010 marked the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. In commemoration of this tragedy Toronto’s Bosnian community hosted a series of well organized and well received events: a photo exhibit at the Gladstone Hotel, a silent march in downtown Toronto, and a commemoration ceremony in Etobicoke. Events were organized in partnership with the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for the Research of Genocide-Canada. The Bosnian Community of Toronto hosted a number of events to Commemorate the 15th Anniversary of the Srebrenica, Bosnia & Hercegovina Genocide. We were honoured to be a

part of it, to capture moments of remembrance for a time in history that must never be forgotten and never again repeated anywhere to anyone.

For the past 15 years, survivors of the Srebrenica genocide have been seeking justice for the 8,372 men and boys killed by Bosnian Serb forces in what was supposed to be a United Nations protected enclave. Their witness accounts of this systematic, civilian massacre helped prosecutors convict seven men in The Hague earlier this month. Two former security officers received life in prison, and were handed down rare genocide convictions by a three-judge panel in the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Despite the convictions, the Canadian government has not yet passed a resolution to commemorate the Srebrenica genocide as many other countries – including the United States and members of the European Union – have. But the Bosniak (Bosnian Muslim) community in Toronto believes that this violation of human rights needs to be recognized and remembered so as to decrease the chances of a similar war crimes occurring elsewhere in the world. Please help us support the resolution by signing this petition.

In partnership with the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for the Research of Genocide-Canada, the Southern Ontario Bosniak community hosted a series of well organized and well received events: a photo exhibit at the Gladstone Hotel, a silent march in downtown Toronto as well as a commemoration ceremony in Etobicoke this past weekend on the 15th year anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide. All information is available at srebrenica.ca.

Srebrenica Photo Exhibit

On July 9th, 2010, the second floor of the Gladstone Hotel was host to the official start of a set of ceremonial activities organized by a dedicated group of volunteers. Three separate rooms housed three very distinct but connected experiences for the approximately 200 reception-goers, featuring award-winning photographer Roger LeMoyne's exhibit "Srebrenica: The Absence". This gripping photo series, which began in 1995, conveys the sense of loss, an unwavering need for justice and the importance of preserving history. In the main foyer on the second floor, a bright, eclectic, and mostly young crowd mingled as the Jusuf Dzilic (aka Genocide) video "Srebrenica" played on an iMac. Petition forms and informational pamphlets were available at the information desk to gain support from the Canadian public on passing the genocide resolution and bill currently in front of Parliament. Owing perhaps to the event's timing, a large number of street-traffic was welcomed by an always abundant and receptive host group. Windsor-West MP Brian Masse continued to show his support for the Bosniak community and this important issue by personally attending the event alongside Mohammed Peer, his Legislative and Policy Advisor.

In the south-facing rooms, traditional Bosnian music, Sevdalinke, and traditional religious songs, Ilahije, were played as visitors viewed images that were both disturbing and impactful. In the north-facing room, pictures of the bereaved, the dead, and the still missing gave the impression of some end, but no closure, to the viewer. An equally heavy melody "Srebrenica" and visuals by Alma Ferovic played on a video screen, and this song combined with the images brought many visitors to tears.

Srebrenica Genocide Silent March

Over three hundred people, all wearing a distinctive bright yellow tee with the words “Never Forget / Srebrenica Genocide / July 11, 1995”, gathered in front of the Royal Ontario Museum at noon on Saturday, July 10, 2010. Comprised mostly of young Canadian Bosniaks, but with a healthy contingent of supporters from other communities, the group began a silent march through the streets of downtown Toronto. The lead group walked silently in a file of two, each member carrying a single letter that spelled out “SREBRENICA GENOCIDE” along the left, and flags of Canada and Bosnia on the right.

The procession walked on the right-hand sides and north sides of the street so that the placards could be seen by all, informing onlookers of the cause. Continuously handing out informational pamphlets and flyers to a very receptive Toronto public, the group made several stops at major Toronto media outlets such as CTV, CP24, and CBC, as well as major landmarks such as Yonge and Dundas Square, and Nathan Phillips Square.

Canadians, Canadian-Bosnians and Canadian-Bosniaks on this day showed the civility, pride, and solidarity of a nation that continues to struggle for justice against those perpetrators of genocide in Srebrenica, elsewhere in Bosnia, and the world.

Srebrenica Commemoration Ceremony

The 2-hour program on the 15-year anniversary of the Srebrenica Genocide began at 7PM on July 11, 2010 at the Bosnian Islamic Association. The hall was decorated with the photos of Roger Lemoyne, various books on the Srebrenica genocide, related poetry, informative quotes and yellow lilies (a symbol of Bosnia and the Bosniak people). Near the entrance to the hall stood six large tables on top of which was listed the names of the 8, 372 men killed in Srebrenica 15 years ago. The tables were symbolically draped in green, as the tradition among Bosniaks is to drape the coffins of their deceased in green cloth.

An informative and heart-wrenching 27-minute documentary/memorial film outlining the circumstances of the fall of Srebrenica and individual stories of the massacre was played to a crowd of 300 that included Parliamentarians Hon. Brian Masse, Hon. Borys Wrzesnewskyj, Hon. Rob Oliphant, as well as distinguished guests.

The Srebrenica Memorial Film was followed by a short by Tarik Samarah as a preamble to the riveting account of a now 35-year old man who is an Omarska concentration camp survivor (he was held for 202 days). Fadil Kulasic, an experienced speaker, tailored his typically 3 hour talk, to 30 minutes, focusing on his most vivid and defining memories. Fadil’s story, divided into six themes, left the audience speechless and tearful. He showed bravery and strength in sharing these difficult experiences with the audience. A common thread throughout his speech was one of strength and perseverance – both of which he needed to survive. Fadil mentioned that he often heard other victims like himself proclaim “Ne daj se, Bosno!” (Don’t give up, Bosnia), reiterating to the audience that they should never give up on their home country and never forget the atrocities that occurred there. Fadil believes he is alive today because he would

always look his captors directly in the eyes – he refused to turn his back to them, even when they demanded that he do so. He knew his captors were cowards. He also believed that if there was any ounce of humanity left in them, that they wouldn't be able to kill him if he continued to make eye contact. The final message he gave the audience was "never turn your backs on Srebrenica"

The final half of the program was filled by a rousing set of speeches from the MPs. Hon. Brian Masse's passionate show of support and the message that Canada must recognize the genocide for the good of its citizens and for the sake of its reputation in the world was received with a standing ovation. Hon. Borys Wrzesnewskyj talked about loss and memory and Hon. Rob Oliphant discussed the need for truth and reconciliation and both these messages were also warmly received with standing ovations. The Bosniak community and their supporters were honoured to have these three distinguished MPs attend the event and show their support for having Srebrenica recognized as a genocide in Canada and having July 11th recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day.

The evening closed with a moving commemoration ceremony that involved the laying down of yellow lilies, by each attendee, on the tables containing the names of 8,372 men and young boys that were killed. A traditional ilahija, "Don't Grieve With Tears", sung by Mensura Bajraktarevic played throughout the hall.

Canada Commemorates 15th Anniversary of Srebrenica Genocide

The Honourable Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs, today issued the following statement commemorating the 15th anniversary of the Srebrenica massacre:

"Fifteen years ago, in Srebrenica in Bosnia and Herzegovina, more than 7,000 Bosniak men and boys were executed and over 25,000 Bosniaks were forced from their homes by Bosnian Serb forces. This tragic event was the worst crime of its kind to be committed in Europe since the Second World War. Both the International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia determined it to be genocide.

"On this solemn occasion, I wish to extend my condolences on behalf of the Government of Canada to the survivors of this atrocity, as well as to all of those whose loved ones lost their lives or remain missing.

"Canada condemns all forms of war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide, and is a vigorous defender of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. Canada fully supports the work of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the judicial bodies in the region in prosecuting all those who committed such crimes. We continue to work in cooperation with other states and international institutions to ensure that perpetrators are held accountable for their crimes. We hope to see offenders brought to justice, in particular fugitive Ratko Mladic, the former Bosnian Serb leader who oversaw the Srebrenica massacre.

“Today, 15 years later, there are encouraging signs of reconciliation within the former Yugoslavia and within Bosnia and Herzegovina. Canada encourages all leaders in Bosnia and Herzegovina to work toward further reconciliation, promoting the interests of all Bosnian citizens and ensuring the country remains on its path to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions.”

Statement of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada regarding Statement of the Foreign Minister of Canada Lawrence Cannon

Congress of the North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada believe that the statement by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada is a last minute attempt to stave off the embarrassment and shame that the Prime Minister blocked an agreement to pass a motion in the House of Commons, which is the only officially sanctioned forum where “Canada” acts as a country.

Even though the Foreign Minister is quoted in a government statement acknowledging the Srebrenica genocide and the war crimes, it has to be even more strongly condemned that his own Prime Minister blocked what he is issuing the in the statement being passed in the House of Commons. Since passing a motion in the House of Commons is the only thing that has historic, moral, legislative, and legal meaning. The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada will continue to campaign until the Motion, M – 416 and the Bill, C – 533 not be passed in parliament.

The government/the Minister is feeling the pressure from the Canadian – Bosniak Community’s effective lobbying, emailing and letter campaign. This is the result of all the hard work everyone has put in from across a segments of the Bosniaks entire Bosniak Community. Good work. But the struggle continues until the motion and bill are passed in the House of Commons.

Emir Ramic

Congress of North American Bosniaks, Branch Canada

Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

The Genocide Prevention Group Solemnly Commemorates Srebrenica Remembrance Day

Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada
Published: September 15, 2010

The Genocide Prevention Group Solemnly Commemorates Srebrenica Remembrance Day

The Genocide Prevention Group remembers the tragedy of the Srebrenica Genocide

On January 11, 1995, the army and police of “Republika Srpska” in Bosnia and Herzegovina staged a 5-day siege of Srebrenica that led to the deaths of 8,000 innocent Muslim citizens. Taking place within a UN-declared safe haven, the massacre is remembered as a failure of the will of the international community to prevent atrocities, and a failure of Serbia and Montenegro to fulfill their obligations to prevent genocide.

The Genocide Prevention Group affirms the tragedy of the Srebrenica Genocide, condemns all discrimination and violence based on religion and ethnicity, and calls on Parliament to initiate changes to prevent future genocides.

“It remains a mystery of sorts after so many years and many more papers and conferences on the subject, why nation states still demonstrate enormous reticence toward the R2P concept, and concern about having the Will to Intervene. Events like Srebrenica, as well as the Rwandan Genocide, are still very possible today as can be seen on a slower scale in Darfur. Optimism and the search for statesmanship will ultimately bring humanitarian intervention, conflict resolution and genocide prevention to the top of our priorities instead of being the last factor considered when trying to take appropriate political decisions in a timely fashion,” said Senator Romeo Dallaire, founder of the Genocide Prevention Group.

“Remembrance reminds us of our past failures and motivates us to prevent future atrocities,” said MP Paul Dewar, Chair of the Genocide Prevention Group. “On behalf of the genocide prevention group, I express our sympathies to the Bosnian community and reaffirm our commitment to end violence against humanity.”

“We can learn from the misguided acts and omissions, as well as the diplomatic paralysis that resulted in the Srebrenica Genocide. It goes beyond simply being an historical exercise and will guide us in ensuring that all states take responsibility for communities and populations threatened by mass violence,” said Megan Leslie, NDP MP for Halifax and Vice-Chair of the Genocide Prevention Group.

Mr. Borys Wrzesnewskij, Liberal MP for Etobicoke Centre and Vice-Chair of the Genocide Prevention Group, said “As I underscored during my remarks at the Srebrenica Remembrance Day ceremony held at the Bosnian Islamic Centre in my riding, when the world community witnessed emaciated Bosniak men behind barbed wire at places like Manjača concentration camp in 1992, they did not muster the moral courage to act. Three years later, this failure to act against the evil of ethnic cleansing only emboldened the perpetrators to continue on their path of hatred resulting in massacre of over 8,000 Bosniak men and boys and after the fall of Srebrenica. In Europe, humanity witnessed a series of the most horrific genocides: the Armenian genocide; the Holodomor, the famine genocide of Ukrainians; and, the greatest evil amongst all evils, the Holocaust. In horror, sixty-five years ago, we pledged “Never Again.”

Fifteen years ago, it happened again, in Europe, in Srebrenica. As we mark this fifteenth anniversary, we do so in shame. When will our pledge of “Never Again” mean “Never Again.”

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA WOULD SUPPORT A PARLIAMENTARY RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING AND COMMEMORATING THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE

HON. BRIAN MASSE – QUESTION ON THE ORDER PAPER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

Mr. Brian Masse: Sponsor of the Motion, -416:

“With respect to Canada’s foreign policy: (a) what is the government’s explanation for its refusal to recognize as a genocide the murder of more than 8,000 Bosnian Muslim civilians by Serbian forces and the displacement of more than 25,000 other civilians in Srebrenica, Bosnia, in 1995; and (b) will the government revisit its decision with respect to recognizing the events in (a) as a genocide and, if so, has it put in place plans to meet with members of the Bosnian Muslim diaspora”?

THE GOVERNMENT’S RESPONSE

Hon. Lawrence Cannon, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Canada:

“Mr. Speaker, it is inaccurate to say that Canada has refused to recognize the massacre at Srebrenica in 1995 as genocide. Canada has consistently supported the work and findings of international judicial institutions in relation to the crimes committed at Srebrenica. These include the decisions of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia, ICTY, in Krstic (2001) and Popovic (2010) and the decision of the International Court of Justice in Bosnia and Herzegovina v. Serbia and Montenegro (2007), all of which held that the events that occurred in Srebrenica in 1995 constituted genocide.

The Government of Canada has referred to the Srebrenica massacre as genocide, specifically in a press release from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 10, 2010 commemorating the 15th anniversary of the massacre and explicitly referring to it as genocide

(<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/217.aspx?lang=eng>).

The government would support a parliamentary resolution recognizing and commemorating the Srebrenica genocide”.

THE RESPONSE OF THE BOSNIAK – CANADIAN COMMUNITY

Srebrenica Genocide is not a matter of anybody’s opinion; it’s a judicial fact recognized first by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and subsequently by the International Court of Justice. Srebrenica is the most thoroughly documented case of genocide in history. Each victims has been identified through rigorous DNA analysis.

Even though the Foreign Minister of Canada Hon. Lawrence Cannon is quoted in a government statement acknowledging the Srebrenica genocide, passing Motion in the House of Commons is the only thing that has historic, moral, legislative, and legal meaning for Canadian Bosniaks.

Bosniak – Canadian Community look forward to that day when Canada will join her historic allies: the United States and the European Union by parliamentary marking July 11th as “SREBRENICA REMEMBRANCE DAY”.

On behalf of the 50,000 Canadian Bosniaks, The congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch and The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada kindly request that the members in the House of Commons vote yes on the original text of the Motion, M-416 as soon as possible. The Motion would recognize and help ease the physical and emotional scars that all Canadian Bosniaks carry with them and would re-establish Canada’s credibility in the international community.

Bosniak – Canadian Community thanks Hon. Brian Masse for everything he is doing that the truth about the genocide against Bosniaks be parliamentary recognized in Canada.

Professor Emir Ramic

The Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch
The Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Transcript of the Srebrenica Remembrance Day Motion receiving unanimous consent in the House of Commons

40th PARLIAMENT, 3rd SESSION

EDITED HANSARD • NUMBER 082

Tuesday, October 19, 2010

Time: 15:05

Mr. Brian Masse (Windsor West, NDP):

Mr. Speaker, there has been consultation among the parties and if you seek it you will find there is unanimous consent to adopt the following motion:

“ That, in the opinion of the House, the day of July 11 should be recognized as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in memorial of the Srebrenica Massacre of July 1995, in which more than 7,000 Bosniak men and boys were executed, declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice, and 25,000 others were forcibly removed from their homes by Bosnian Serb forces.”

The Speaker:

Does the hon. member for Windsor West have the unanimous consent of the House to propose this motion?

Some hon. members: Agreed.

The Speaker: The House has heard the terms of the motion. Is it the pleasure of the House to adopt the motion?

Some hon. members: Agreed. (Motion agreed to)

Letter of appreciation from the Bosniak – Canadian community to Honourable Members of the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament

Bosniak – Canadian Community welcomes the Canadian parliament's resolution {M-416} recognizing the Srebrenica genocide and honouring the victims of the worst atrocity in Europe since World War II. The fact that this resolution was voted unanimously by all present members of the parliament means that Canada has joined the rest of the world in condemning genocide and all those who condone such policies, and honours the victims by ensuring that the Srebrenica genocide and other acts of aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina can never be disputed by those who wish to revise historical facts for political gain. The unanimous vote gives Canadian Bosniaks all hope and confidence that truth and justice always prevail in the end.

Passing of the Motion M-416 and proclamation of Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canadian Parliament is an enormous moment of pride and time for reflection for many Bosniaks who found their new home in Canada. It sends the message to the Bosniak community in Canada and all over the world that their sacrifices will forever be remembered by their neighbours and fellow Canadians, and their loved ones will live in memory. This resolution will serve as another painful reminder that genocide and injustice must never be tolerated anywhere in the world.

Martin Luther King Jr. once said "The time is always right to do what is right.". On behalf of the Bosniak– Canadian Community and all North American Bosniaks, we thank the Canadian government and parliament for choosing to do what is right.

Sincerely,

Professor Emir Ramic, Director Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, President of the Governing Board of the Congress of North American Bosniaks, Canadian Branch

Haris Alibasic, MPA, President of the Board of Directors of the Congress of North American Bosniaks

Letter of appreciation from the Bosniak – Canadian community to Honourable Brian Masse, MP

October 20, 2010

Honourable Brian Masse, MP

At this time of overwhelming and conflicting emotions of joy, pride, sadness and happiness mixed together, we would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your selfless efforts in supporting Canadian Bosniaks.

Passing of the Motion M-416 and today's proclamation of Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canadian Parliament is an enormous moment of pride and time for reflection for many Bosniaks who found their new home in Canada.

Even though you were faced with many challenges on this journey you never had a doubt that you are fighting for the right thing and you inspired us to work even harder. You represent the true leader and advocate for those who need a voice in the Parliament. Your passion about your job and desire to go above and beyond your job description to make sure our voices are heard is truly an extraordinary trait worthy of true leader. Your efforts will impact many people in Canada and in Bosnia. To Bosniaks in Canada and all over the world, this will send a healing message that someone out there is still thinking of them and their loved ones, who perished as a result of aggression and genocide. We remember those who lost their loved ones and those who are no longer with us all over Bosnia and Herzegovina and those who gave their lives so that there is future. We should never forget any injustice anywhere in the world.

Brian, Your Efforts, will never be forgotten. The words can neither express nor measure our gratitude for the opportunity to meet you and your tireless team who carried the torch of righteousness and justice to Canadian Parliament and today shone some light of truth for those who still wonder in the dark. It is our hope that every family that is still grieving will get some comfort in knowing they are not forgotten, and for those who are still looking for their loved ones in the mass graves, provide hope that they will be found and buried properly. It is our hope that this will also spark an even stronger effort to recognize and prevent genocide anywhere in the World.

In the words of remarkable Margaret Mead we say "Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful people could change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has".

Sincerely:

Prof Emir Ramic, Director Institute for Research of Genocide Canada and President of the Board of Directors of the Congress of North American Bosniaks – Canadian Branch

Haris Alibasic, MPA, President of the Board of Directors of the Congress of North American Bosniaks

Dr. Zijad Delic, National Director of the Islamic Congress of Canada

Tajib ef. Pasanbegovic, Head Imam of the Bosniak Community in Canada

Zeljko Milicevic, President of the Justice for Bosnia Task Force

Daniel Toljaga, Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada

Senad Pasalic, Secretary of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Sanela Gorovic, Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Mirsad Smajic, Member of the Board of Directors of the Congress of North American Bosniaks-Canadian Branch

Aldina Muslija, Member of the Board of Directors of the Congress of North American Bosniaks-Canadian Branch, Member of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada

Senad Alicehajic, Bosniak Community Windsor

Experience of the IRGC Campaigning for the Recognition of Bosnian Genocide

Genocide in BH is a defeat all the achievements of human civilization. IRGC speaks on behalf of victims, reminiscent of their suffering and tears and suppressed fear of oblivion Bosniaks should not allow the victims to be thwarted by abandoning the legal domain in solving problems. Law has to be the basis of Bosniak political action. Giving up on law opens unimagined dangers for the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina and for Bosniaks.

Genocide in Bosnia is the criminal component of the plan, strategy and clear intent to murder, exterminate, rape, expel, and forever do away with the Bosniak people.

IGRC participated in the Canadian Bosniak campaign for adoption of the Genocide in Srebrenica resolution, by the Canadian Parliament, because of its strong sense of responsibility to create a permanent warning, for our fellow Canadians, against the worst type of crime which, throughout history, has caused the greatest loss to humanity. With the ultimate goal of ridding humanity of genocides.

In this campaign the IRGS communicated to the Canadian public certain facts about the aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Primarily that this was an armed aggression, or crime against peace and safety of humanity. An international armed conflict.

The Bosniak population of the occupied territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its besieged cities, were a victim of the worst crime known to humanity – genocide.

The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the genocide against the Bosniaks were the culmination of the evil collaboration of the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro, and the Republic of Croatia, their leaders and institutions, along with the fifth column, and mercenaries. The intent of this criminal act was completion of the Serbian and Croatian expansionist aspirations at the expense of the territory of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Part of the project was the infamous ‘final solution’ of the Muslim problem –

extermination of Bosniaks or debasement of this ethnic group to an insignificant group. Eager collaborators and executors of this crime were fifth column groups from Bosnia and Herzegovina (“Croatian Coalition of Herceg-Bosna”, “Republika Srpska”, “Autonomos Region of Western Bosnia”) and the Croatian Republic (“Republic of Srpska Krajina”), The aggression and the genocide were planned (ideologically, politically, militarily, economically, psychologically, etc.) with a clear objective, ordered by political and military leaders, and executed in premeditated, systematic and co-ordinated manner. The aggressing states, ideological instigators, planners, commanders, executors and collaborators, and their crimes, and motives behind those crimes are well-known.

The extermination of Bosniaks, a group which falls under the definition of a protected group (national and religious) under the international humanitarian law, was motivated by a genocidal criminal intent and a genocidal plan (in addition, there are explicit orders for execution of genocide, including creation of concentration camps). The aggression against the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, along with the weapons embargo, politics of ignoring the expansionist aspirations of the fascistic and genocidal project of the “Greater Serbia” by the United Nations, Europe, and the international community were all the integral part of Milosevic-led Serbian state politics. The outcome was the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, killing of Bosniaks, expulsion and extermination through concentration camps, raping, pillaging, and stealing of property and territory, with the intent of wiping out the cultural and civil Bosniak history.

Bosnia and Herzegovina and its United Nations designated “safe haven” of Srebrenica are the symbol of killing and suffering of a people because of their nationality, ethnicity, and religious beliefs, initiated by expansionist aspirations of its Serbian neighbours. The fight of the Bosniaks against their extermination is another symbol. A symbol of anti-fascistic resistance, and the defence against the worst known evil – the crime of genocide. This resistance at the end of the 20th century, when the Europe did little to answer the dying shrieks for help from the countless human beings, and while the world, especially the governments of the western nations, took up a neutral, indifferent, passive and hypocritical stand towards the victims, and was complicit in an attempt at their biological extermination by taking away their legal right at defence.

IRGC joins the survivors of the genocide in speaking out against the genocide. Our message to Canadians is motivated by our desire to save the humanity, the civilization, to preserve the human values, human rights and human lives of the smallest, the weakest, the helpless.

It is only the scientific knowledge obtained through the research that can serve as a permanent basis for the improvement of our abilities to detect, identify, prevent, and punish the crime of genocide, in which the researchers of holocaust, genocide, and other forms of crimes against humanity and international law play historical role and bear the responsibility. It is the duty of these researchers, as Nobel Prize winner Ellie Wiesel noted, to talk in the name of these victims, to remind the world of their suffering and tears and suppress the fear of oblivion. The researchers must have professional responsibility and sufficient moral courage to research and share with public the scientific truths about genocide.

IRGC hopes to awaken the current and future generation’s collective consciousness on the need to join all the democratic, progressive, and antifascist forces to combat the genocide, and other

forms of crimes against humanity and international law, wherever and whenever these occur. The survivors and the investigators have an especially important and prominent role to play in this cause.

IRGC wants also to remind the Canadian and international public that the facts about the genocide committed against Bosniaks, including rulings of the International Court of Justice for Former Yugoslavia, are still being denied, distorted, disparaged, and otherwise marginalized.

In order to protect victims from barbaric crimes and in order to punish crimes and criminals, criminal acts and criminals need to be treated primarily within the domain of Law, i.e. in the domain of judicial truth and judicial method. The victim must not be cheated by allowing the legal aspect of efforts to address the problem, to be abandoned, sabotaged or watered down in its implementation, by allowing the problem to be redirected, reduced or marginalized to moral lectures, debates and condemnations; religious, academic and journalistic quibbling; delivery of humanitarian assistance to the victim in the form of food, clothing, medicine, etc. – all in the form of a surrogate, i.e. an extremely limited, painfully insufficient exercise of rights provided to the victim under the international legal order. By strategically redirecting the resolution of its problems – the perpetration of internationally defined and documented crimes against it – from the domain of Law to mere moralizing, public debates, humanitarian campaigns, etc., this victim of aggression, war crimes and genocide had been cynically deceived. All along, unsanctioned by the local (constitutional) and international legal order, processes carrying all the characteristics of aggression and uninterrupted genocide against Bosniaks and bringing a OUN member state to final and irreversible destruction, had continued – and are, in fact, still ongoing.

IRGC stands for saying publicly, and full freedom of the victims to tell the truth about the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina and the genocide against Bosnians.

IRGC believes that all political, scientific-research and other institutions need to present all the information about war crimes with their disposal.

IRGC finds that the concealment of war crimes, is also a crime.

IRGC are striving to bring all war criminals to court of justice, national or international. IRGC will participate in each project under conditions of respect for truth and justice on the aggression on B&H and genocide against Bosniaks, namely:

1. Recognition of the genocide on the basis of the International Court of Justice, International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, the European Court of Human Rights and national courts, which includes a legal ban on genocide denial, like the laws banning denial of the Holocaust.
2. Bringing all War Crimes Tribunal for former Yugoslavia in The Hague, in particular Ratko Mladic.
3. Compensation for mental pain and caused material damage to the victims of genocide, which the Bosniaks suffered across Bosnia and Herzegovina.
4. IRGC would like to thank the Congress of North American Bosniaks, many academics and intellectuals, friends of truth and justice on their important contribution to the success

of Canadian Bosniaks – Adoption of Resolution M – 416 on genocide in BH in the Canadian Parliament.

Professor Emir Ramic
Institute for Research of Genocide Canada {IRGC}

STATEMENTS OF PROMINENT INTELLECTUALS AND ACADEMICS ON ADOPTION OF THE SREBRENICA GENOCIDE RESOLUTION IN CANADIAN PARLIAMENT

With this declaration, Canada acknowledges the importance of this event in helping to bring closure for the Bosnian people through truth and justice. The institutionalization of Srebrenica Remembrance Day every July 11 will help to inform future generations and assist all of us to work towards peaceful coexistence.” After the fall of Srebrenica on July 11th 1995, Bosnian Serb forces, commanded by General Ratko Mladic (an indicted war criminal), and paramilitary units rapidly executed more than 8,000 Bosniak (Muslim) men, boys, and elderly, who had sought safety in the area. Moreover, approximately 30,000 people were forcibly deported in an UN-assisted ethnic cleansing. The European Parliament resolution referred to the Srebrenica Massacre as “the biggest war crime in Europe since the end of WWII.”

This atrocity has been declared an act of genocide by the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. Both the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate in 2005 have passed resolutions on the Srebrenica Genocide and all the atrocities that occurred during the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992 and 1995. The European parliament passed its resolution on January 15, 2009 institutionalizing July 11 as the day of Remembrance for the Srebrenica Genocide. This past March the Serbian parliament passed a resolution recognizing the 1995 massacre in Srebrenica. With this motion, the House of Commons joins Canada with many other countries in doing something that should have been done long ago,” **Hon. Brian Masse, Member of Canadian Parliament, Sponsor of the Srebrenica Genocide Resolution {M-416}**

I want to thank Bosniak – Canadian Community for hard work. It was your persistence that made this resolution possible. I am thankful that all the party’s were willing to join us in supporting the motion officially making July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada . It is a tremendous privilege to work on the recognition of the Srebrenica Genocide by the Canadian government and parliament with Canadian Bosniaks. And also enjoyable! Thank you for all the work you do on behalf of other Canadians of every background. **Hon. Rob Oliphant, Member of Canadian Parliament**

In Europe, humanity witnessed a series of the most horrific genocides: the Armenian genocide; the Holodomor, the famine genocide of Ukrainians; and the greatest evil amongst all evils, the Holocaust. In horror, sixty-five years ago, Europe pledged, the world pledged, ‘Never Again.’ Fifteen years ago, it happened again, in Europe, in Srebrenica. As we mark this fifteenth anniversary, we do so in shame. When will our pledge of ‘Never Again’ mean ‘Never Again.’ **Hon. Borys Wrzesnewskij, Member of Canadian Parliament**

On behalf of my clients, the Mothers of Srebrenica and Podrinja, I want to heartily congratulate the Bosniak-Canadian Community for all the outstanding work they performed in getting this Srebrenica-Is-Genocide Resolution adopted by the Canadian Parliament. We need similar Resolutions to be adopted by every Parliament in the world. **Professor Francis A. Boyle, Attorney for the Mothers of Srebrenica and Podrinja**

The passage of Motion M-146 proclaiming July 11 Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada is a profoundly meaningful achievement. Motion M-146 recognizes the genocide that occurred at Srebrenica in July 1995 and affirms, in this respect, the findings of two international courts of law: The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice. With passage of Motion M-146 we bear witness to the suffering of the Bosnian Muslims (Bosniaks) at Srebrenica as well as those Bosniaks who endured war crimes throughout Bosnia. In solemn memory of the Bosniak victims, the European Union should now observe the most stringent of conditions for Serbia's entry to the European Union, including the arrest and prosecution of Ratko Mladic; respect for the sovereign borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a multicultural society, and support for the reunification of Bosnia through constitutional reforms and other political processes. Similarly, the international diplomatic community should condemn Republika Srpska Prime Minister Milorad Dodik for his denials of the genocide at Srebrenica and for his secessionist rhetoric. Our thanks to Brian Masse, Member of Parliament Windsor West, and Professor Emir Ramic, President of the Governing Board, Institute for the Research of Genocide Canada, for their indispensable role in shepherding this historic Motion M-146 through the Parliamentary process. The establishment of July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada renews our hope in the ongoing struggle for justice in Bosnia. **David Pettigrew, PhD, Professor of Philosophy, Southern CT State University, USA.**

The Canadian House of Commons resolution on Srebrenica is a belated recognition of the worst mass-murder in Europe since the Second World War. It is a welcome rebuke to all the revisionists that have attempted to deny or minimize its monstrous scale and gravity. The facts of this genocide are not in question. We have to ask then why it took so many years and so much effort to gain recognition of such a notorious historical event. **Payam Akhavan, Professor of International Law, McGill University, Former Legal Advisor to the ICTY-OTP**

The fact of the Srebrenica genocide has been legally established by two different international courts. I hope the adoption of the resolution on the genocide by the Canadian parliament will make it more difficult for genocide deniers to ignore this fact. **Professor dr. Marko Hoare**

Congratulations to everyone involved in passing a resolution in the Canadian parliament that recognizes the suffering of the people of Srebrenica. While you savor this victory please remember that genocide occurred not only in Srebrenica but throughout Bosnia-Herzegovina between 1992-1995. This needs to be recognized. Moreover, the Government of Canada played a shameful role during this period in indirectly assisting in the perpetuation of this genocide – a fact that has yet to be acknowledged by Canada. Thus, more work remains to be done. I hope the friends and supporters of Bosnia can continue their valiant efforts in defense of historical truth and justice. **Professor Dr. Nader Hashemi**

Genocide Watch commends the Canadian Parliament for its adoption of the resolution recognizing the massacres at Srebrenica and elsewhere in Bosnia as genocide. These crimes must not go unpunished or ever be forgotten. Genocide Watch strongly urges the Republic of Serbia to arrest and hand over the perpetrator of the Srebrenica genocide, General Radko Mladic to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia in the Hague. **Professor Dr. Gregory Stanton, President, Genocide Watch**

It is with sincere pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate all who have contributed in any way at all, efforts along the pathways and avenues that brought about the passing of Motion M-416 and the proclamation of a Srebrenica Remembrance Day in the Canadian Parliament, recognising the genocide perpetrated. Indeed this marks one more achievement for (particularly, though not exclusively) Bosniaks who chose to make Canada their new home. A country offering peaceful co-existence for all its citizens. Sincere, heartfelt thanks and gratitude must be extended to Mr Brian Masse, who gave of his time and vocationally focused support, in order for this milestone to become a reality. In spite of – and perhaps because of the many challenges he faced in this respect, Brian Masse did not waver nor abandon the effort – conveying many positive messages to the Bosnian global diaspora. This major step in the foothills of an enormous mountain which the Institute for the Research of Genocide, Canada will necessarily climb during their extensive quest for applied JUSTICE, is truly an achievement. Research into all aspects of ‘genocide’ is something which aims to contribute to its eventual eradication and therefore greatly important. Let us collectively aspire to continue to collaborate for everything that is good and positive for all people, whomsoever and wherever they may be – while remaining firmly in opposition to genocide and all other injustices. Let us remember that: .”Evil happens because good men do nothing” – **Sir Winston Churchill, Professor Dr.Safia Soliman**

By passing a resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica, Canada is not only admitting that genocide occurred on the Bosniak people in Srebrenica but also reminding the world that the victims of the Srebrenica need to be collectively included into the memory of communities, peoples and civilizations. This day of remembrance is not only designed to pay respect to the victims of an intentional mass execution but also to shed light on the suffering of survivors. Adopting the resolution on genocide in the Canadian Parliament gives hope to future generations to understand the importance of preserving and promoting universal importance of man and civilization; this is the only way new generations can prevent evil from happening again. This is why the resolution is not just be a remembrance day for victims of genocide. This resolution must be accepted in the Canadian public as prevention against those who still negate genocide in Srebrenica which was proclaimed by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and the International Court of Justice. **Florence Hartman, French journalist, author and former spokesperson for Carla Del Ponte, The head Judge in the International Criminal Tribunal for former Yugoslavia**

Many times by now it has been proven that truth and the battle for truth go hand in hand. For truth people must fight and in our case- the genocide on the Bosniaks- must be continuously proven. The international media is aware of the statements put out from the Bosniak side

about the genocide that happened, but that does seem to make a difference. Since I was part of a team in the EU that worked on the Srebrenica resolution, I know how much effort goes into passing this type of a resolution. All those who helped in one way or another are heroes. These types of resolutions make our job at the ICTY in Den Haag easier. **Amir Ahmic, ICTY**

The decision of the Canadian parliament to adopt a Srebrenica resolution shows us that fighting for the institution of cultural remembrance, like the Jewish community with their powerful lobby twenty years after the end of the Second World War with a goal to build a multidiscipline memory of the holocaust is necessary. In front of our generation are the following duties: to establish a genocide museum in Sarajevo so all victims of genocide across Bosnia and Herzegovina are acknowledged through education and cultural programs and commemorative and symbolic means. Furthermore, victims need to be protected by law from discrimination and physical harm. The resolution passed in Canada has convinced us that we are on the road to positive change. **Mr. Fatmir Alispahic, Author**

My heartfelt congratulations to you and your colleagues for successfully advocating Motion M-416 and the proclamation of Srebrenica Remembrance Day by the Canadian Parliament. This is another step in acknowledging the Srebrenica genocide and other war crimes committed in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the 1992-95 aggression. While nothing will bring the victims back to life or compensate for the atrocities committed against so many men, women and children, in recognising the victims of the genocide and other war crimes and condemning the perpetrators, Canada's stand constitutes an important moment in the prevention of similar acts in the future. It also helps redress the continuing shame of Canadians who, acting in their government's name, aided and abetted the evil being committed and who continue to deny the evil that was done. Given that so much of the world chose to look the other way during the aggression, it is to be hoped that Motion M-416 will encourage other nations to follow Canada's lead and embrace July 11 as international Srebrenica Remembrance Day. **Professor Dr. Ron Adams, La Trobe University, Australia**

The resolution regarding the genocide in Srebrenica that was adopted by the Canadian parliament is vastly important in bringing dignity back to humanity in today's world. Also it is an important political act that demonstrates a common goal to prevent future massacres. Adoption of this resolution holds specific worth as well as meaning that signifies legitimacy in the Canadian parliament. I am aware of all the positive factors and for that reason I dearly thank the parliament of Canada for their kind act of humanity. I assume that the resolution is very important especially today for two reasons. First, the international community allowed genocide to occur in Srebrenica and even today the international community has not made up for the damage it has caused. Two, we have witnessed that today many places in the world- including the western countries- are empowering extremism and right wing political parties that have lead to many intercultural conflicts. With that in mind, we see this resolution as a light on the horizon that is overshadowing the bad. **Prof. Dr. Esad Durakovic, Member of the Academy of Sciences of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

Bosniaks are a group who survived genocide. They seek freedom and equality like all other people, and this is an authentic expression of contemporary life. All communities that people organize themselves into are according to their interests which can be seen as a basis for equality in today's world. The genocide in 1995 in which thousands of Bosniak civilians were killed in the eastern region, Srebrenica represents the biggest crime in Europe since World War II. The genocide on the Bosniaks was planned and executed by the army and the police from Republika Srpska, at that time led by Radovan Karadzic and a number of military leaders from Serbia, including Slobodan Milosevic. The main individual responsible for the genocide was Ratko Mladic unfortunately he is still walking freely around Serbia. The atrocities committed by the Serbian criminals signify the shame committed on a nation. That is the world we live in today. The hope from the Bosniak community relies on the understanding from large nations and their humane support. In that context, adopting the resolution M-416 regarding the genocide in Srebrenica from the side of the Canadian parliament represents strong and meaningful support to Bosnia and Herzegovina, its citizens, all its peoples but especially Bosniaks because equality and justice were established. Bosniaks thank all their friends in Canada, especially those who worked hard to pass this important resolution. That being said, we appreciate the friendship between Canada and Bosnia and Herzegovina because it signifies our unity and a wonderful future. In the name of "BZK Preporod", I kindly thank the Canadian government on their valued support for the country of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After all Bosnia and Herzegovina is now able to stand equally on the world stage. Also I want to thank to all the true fighters on human rights in Canada who have successfully run this very important action.

Professor Dr. Senadin Lavic, Director of the Bosniak Cultural Association "Preporod"

The memory of the genocide against the Bosniak population in the region of Srebrenica in July 1995 is getting more and more planetary attendance. Not in terms of content, such as discovering details of this terrible crime, but primarily in the form. At least in the symbolic form of verbal condemnation of the atrocities by the parliaments of democracies around the world. In this series of condemnation the express of our respect deserves the Parliament of the Kingdom of Canada which, after long and difficult intellectual struggle of Bosniaks who live in Canada, unanimously adopted the resolution condemning the Srebrenica genocide, and expressed the opinion that the 11th July should be a memorial day to mark the Day of commemoration on Srebrenica. It should be recalled that the victory of the Bosniaks Congress of North America followed the true relationship and support of the leader of the Liberal Party of Canada under the initiative of Bosniak intellectuals who live in this country to condemn this gruesome crime committed on the Europe soil after Second World War. In this humane mission substantial activity was shown by the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, whose leaders deserve our special gratitude and admiration. These resolutions serve to remind us that this terrible crime should never, ever be forgotten and that the perpetrators of crimes must not go unpunished. **Dr. Suad Arnautovic, Associated professor on Faculty of Political Science University of Sarajevo, Member of Central Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

I believe that the adoption of the resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica in the Parliament of Canada is an extremely important aspect of the arduous process of determining the actual circumstances and purpose of the conflict caused by the disintegration of Yugoslavia. Canada as

one of the most powerful members of the international community in this way contributes to the stabilization of relations in the region, because the truth about character of the crime is a key element of stabilization in the Balkans, victims gives such a sense of justice and the perpetrators of organized crime committed identify individually and organizationally, as perpetrators and as the criminal system, thus avoiding the collectivization of responsibility for an entire people, and creates long-term basis for rebuilding the war- violated the trust between nations and ethnic groups in former Yugoslavia. The Government of Canada should now put more effort and energy in performing those guilty of genocide to justice, and to prevent all forms of organized crime in other parts of the world. By adopting resolution Canadian parliament undoubtedly demonstrated a high level of responsibility and awareness for the protection of human rights and freedoms in the world. **Dennis Gratz, Dr. Phil .Lecturer on “Genocide and Genocidal Atrocities in Theory and International Law” at the Center for Interdisciplinary**

It gives me pleasure to know that the Canadian parliament has adopted this resolution, but I am upset that it has taken this long because of challenges through out the process. This reminded me of a quote “People, do not fear life”. We should not fear changes or new goals, that stand in front of civilized individuals. In the end the truth is the strongest weapon and this resolution confirmed that. A big congratulations goes out to the Institute for Research of Genocide in Canada and its director Professor Emir Ramic for organizing the community to work tirelessly on lobbying to get this resolution passed in the parliament. **Mr.sc. Zijad Bećirović, Director of The International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia**

Adopting the resolution on Srebrenica in the Canadian parliament is a result of a wonderful coalition of organizations and individuals under the direction of the Institute for Research of Genocide- Canada. This insitute has once more confirmed its importance through this success, led by professor Emir Ramic. The adoption of this resolution in the Canadian parliament is proof of that anything can be achieved with an organized system and a collective goal. It has been confirmed through this resolution that everything civilized is possible. **Bakhtyar Aljaf, The International Institute for Middle-East and Balkan Studies (IFIMES) in Ljubljana, Slovenia**

The adopted resolutian is an important step toward strentghening the awareness on the importance of punishing perpetrators, keeping the memory and preventing genocide and other crimes against humanity, an effort which obliges us all regardless of national and other borders. Canada is a country which, for years, has been promoting justice and human rights, the dedication of the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, some Canadian researchers and peacekeepers in the fight against genocide is legendary, so this resolution also goes hand in hand with that tradition in the fight against genocide is legendary, so this resolution also goes hand in hand with that tradition. For Bosnia’s citizens, thos resolution means that Canada supports a path of reconciliation and society-building based primarily on truth and justice for all citizens, and this is a signal we in Bosnia welcome very cordially. **Velma Saric, University of Sarajevo, Sociology -Postgraduate study (Faculty of Political Science). Project manager in Centre for Justice and Reconciliation (CJR) and Atlantic Initiative AI) Sarajevo. An IWPR trained journalist (Institute for War and Peace Reporting (IWPR) London.**

The decision of the Canadian parliament to adopt a Srebrenica resolution shows us that fighting for the institution of cultural remembrance, like the Jewish community with their powerful lobby twenty years after the end of the Second World War with a goal to build a multidiscipline memory of the holocaust is necessary. In front of our generation are the following duties: to establish a genocide museum in Sarajevo so all victims of genocide across Bosnia and Herzegovina are acknowledged through education and cultural programs and commemorative and symbolic means. Furthermore, victims need to be protected by law from discrimination and physical harm. The resolution passed in Canada has convinced us that we are on the road to positive change. **Mr. Fatmir Alispahic, Author**

When future generations of Bosniaks in North America learn about the Bosnian history I am positive that the events that occurred in Canada on October 19th, 2010 will be talked about with great pride. Finally after many years of lobbying, a relatively small Bosniak community, led by the activists from the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada and CNAB succeeded in adopting a resolution on the Srebrenica genocide in the Canadian parliament. With this resolution, respect is paid to all victims of genocide and aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina. With this resolution we have not only recognized the victims but also sent a clear message and a warning that another Srebrenica will never happen to anyone, anywhere. The tragedy in Srebrenica is no longer an issue of Bosniak morale or patriotic duty, it has become a concern for human rights in general. Canada has recognized the ability to identify the importance of human rights on a larger scale, amongst all the obstructions and politics, Bosniak Canadians, members of political parties and your representatives in the Canadian parliament, must be thanked for this humane as well as important political achievement. **Professor Semir Djulic**

Sentencing and acceptance of war crimes in today's world must become a basic necessity of democracy. The present doubts of genocide which happened to the Bosniaks in Bosnia and Herzegovina, demonstrate a problem because it leaves room for new human rights abuses. Adopting the resolution on Genocide in the Canadian parliament is not and cannot only be important to Bosniaks instead it is all of our duty to remember all those victims that also justify the sentencing of criminals, which was not allowed to happen in the 20th century Europe. In addition it is a shame because there still needs to be such a huge battle for truth and for the future. **Professor Maja Kassa**

The adoption of a resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica, UN Protected Zone, which took place in July 1995, through the Canadian Parliament, is evidence and hope that the truth must and can win and that this fight should never cease until the victims have their peace, and that criminals deserve their punishment. The EU Parliament, U.S. Congress, the Parliament of Canada, our neighbors, and many other countries around the world finally understand what occurred in Srebrenica, Bosnia and Herzegovina and show that they accept the decision of the court of justice. The Assembly of the UN had the people in the protected zones of Srebrenica under its' protection, and has a responsibility and obligation to adopt a resolution of remembrance on the 11th of July as a day of remembrance for the victims of genocide in Srebrenica, and that this would be binding for all UN member states. **M.S. Nanic Husein,**

Member of the House of Representatives of the Parliamentary Assembly, Member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Every public appraisal no matter what the crime is a great success for the public, especially when appraisals are given to serious types of crime such as genocide. Resolution that the Canadian parliament adopted gives hope to all of us that there will be fewer war crimes in the future. In addition, this is a small achievement for the victims of genocide, in relation to their family members and those who worked hard in achieving this Remembrance Day. We can hope that there will be more resolutions of this type in the future so there will be less and less genocide deniers. As an individual who lost many members of my direct and close family, I thank the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada for their determined efforts in globalizing the issue of war criminals and genocide.

Professor dr. Alija Suljic

In recent days, the Canadian Parliament unanimously adopted a resolution marking July 11th as Srebrenica Remembrance Day in Canada. This motion recognizes the actions that took place in Srebrenica in July of 1995 – the massacre of Bosniak men and boys and the forcible removal of Bosniak people from their homes – as an act of genocide. It also ultimately recognizes that genocide took place in Bosnia-Herzegovina during the war. This is a great step towards justice for the innocent victims of the Srebrenica Genocide, as well as for all of the war's victims. Once justice is served, the people of Bosnia-Herzegovina will be to achieve solid and lasting peace.

Suzana Vukic, Journalist – columnist, The Hudson/St. Lazare Gazette, Montreal

On behalf of the Bosnian-American Genocide Institute and Education Center , it is my honor to congratulate the Bosnian-Canadian community for passing the Resolution declaring July 11 a day of remembrance of the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica and all of Bosnia and Herzegovina during the attack on independent Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1992 to 1995, an attack executed by its neighboring countries, Serbia, Croatia, and Montenegro. The passing of this resolution is also an invitation to all Canadian citizens to collaborate in attempts to end the cycle of aggression and to promote a harmonious coexistence among all of the world's people I would like to extend special congratulations to Professor Emir Ramic, director of the Canadian Genocide Institute and President of the Congress of North American Bosniaks. Professor Ramic has devotedly led the passing of this Resolution, convinced that truth and justice must prevail and thus affect the prevention of crimes against humanity and international law. **Sanja Seferovic Drnovsek, Director of Bosnian American Genocide Institute and Education Center**

Congratulations to the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada and the Congress of North American Bosniaks for the unanimous adoption of Resolution on the genocide in Srebrenica, after a 5 year battle and persistent lobbying. This Resolution obliges all citizens of Canada to 15th July to mark the appropriate way with the message that genocide never, to anyone, anywhere not happen and not happen again. We hope that over time the number of Serbian Chetnik populations in Canada, which so persistently fought with lies and fraud against the adoption of this Resolution, because of their children and future generations of time to accept its messages and lessons, face the reality of the past, to condemn the crimes and confess, seek

forgiveness, just like the Germans after the Holocaust, and thus wash away the taint of a bar with future generations in order to better joint future. **Selena Seferovic, Director of the Bosnian Libraries of Chicago and Mensur Seferovic, Historian and Author**

The Srebrenica proclamation in the Canadian Parliament is of significant historical value as it clearly identifies that genocide was committed against the citizens of Srebrenica. We can never forget what happened in Srebrenica and proclamations such as those enacted by the Canadian Parliament guaranty that this tragic event will be forever remembered and documented in the history of mankind as an example of greatest evil acts upon man. As such, it will hopefully ensure that such events are not repeated and that criminals will be stopped in the future from repeating such barbaric acts against humanity as a whole. As an Bosnian-American, I am especially pleased that both my own county, the USA ,and now its primary ally ,Canada, whom many Americans consider their sister country, have both enacted resolutions condemning the terror and recognizing the genocide against our brothers and sisters in Srebrenica. I sincerely thank the Canadian people and government for taking a step in ensuring that we will never forget and will take steps to ensure that history will not repeat itself! **Dzafer Kulenovic Chicago, Illinois, USA**

There is probably no more apt or thorough description of the act of the recent Resolution regarding the Srebrenica Genocide passed recently in the Canadian Parliament than the one given by Hon. Brian Masse, M.P. (NDP). He simply called it the "Institutionalization of Srebrenica Remembrance Day". That same day I updated my facebook status to read "O Canada" (linked to one of the most beautiful vocal renditions of our anthem), and I wrote that "today it is truly wonderful to be a Canadian and a Bosniak." I'm convinced that the passing of this resolution is of monumental importance to Canada, first as a very democratic nation, and second, as a country that regards humanitarian principles as fundamental values of its internal and external policy. The acceptance of this resolution will be remembered as one of the bright spots of "Harper's Era". On a personal level, the passing of the resolution provokes two feelings; one of a thankfulness to God that my children live in a country where humanity is valued, and the second, a feeling of great respect towards my new homeland. The next important question in front of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian diaspora in Canada is "What's next"? The resolution has, at least in a political sense, brought to an end the feeling of victimization in Bosniaks, and with that has created conditions to begin efforts of cooperation and reconciliation. There is also, as always, the mission to pursue and apprehend the perpetrators of war crimes in the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina. I have a desire and a dream to see our children, associate freely in all aspects of life, regardless of their nationality, that they be proud Canadians, and that they love and understand their roots and where their parents came from. There are no evil nations, there are only people and their "good and bad souls", to quote the great Rumi. **Zijad Burgic, journalist**

Having the Canadian Parliament recognize July 11 as Srebrenica Remembrance Day is very important to me as a Canadian, as a Bosniak and as a human being. I'm not from Srebrenica, but for the past few years I've been sponsoring Semska Catic, who was a child when her father and brother disappeared from their village, one of many surrounding Srebrenica in July 1995.

Semsa is now a young woman studying in Sarajevo. In 2007 I met Semsa, her mom, her sister and her nephew in Ilijas. Semsa's family is one of many that has been scarred forever by the genocide committed by the Serbs on Bosniaks in Srebrenica. I hope that by remembering July 11 we will prevent future genocides so that Semsa's story does not repeat ever again anywhere. **Sanela Gorovic, Institute for Research of Genocide Canada**

The adoption of the resolution on genocide in the Canadian parliament is an extraordinary step in the historic context on the aggression of Bosnia and Herzegovina. I read the document carefully and I am convinced the road that the Canadian Bosniaks, led by professor Emir Ramic was not in any sense simple. Emir Ramic and his team deserve kudos and the institute is worthy of praise for their fight against genocide that began in Bosnia and Herzegovina. For those of us who follow the determined work of Emir Ramic and the Canadian Bosniak leaders, it is an honour and a privilege to know that the issues that were attempted to be buried at the end of the aggression have made it on the international stage. I hope the work on this project will last for decades since serious damage has been done in Bosnia and Herzegovina during the aggression. Neighbouring countries, Croatia and Serbia must admit to their actions and understand that their ambitions today and the actions during the aggression in Bosnia and Herzegovina represent their ideologies from past centuries. The results from the Canadian Bosniaks and the leadership from professor Ramic largely confirm the citizenship, statehood, independence and unity of Bosnia and Herzegovina that openly, freely and in a civil matter stabilize the political climate on the Balkans. **Sabit I. Milinkich**

Adoption of the genocide resolution in the Canadian parliament is a grand success for the Bosniak Canadian community that was led by Professor Emir Ramic. I am aware that the Bosniak Canadians had a large opposition but once again they demonstrated how big and strong they are. The war against the Bosniaks still goes on; it is just led through diplomatic means. Professor Emir Ramic as a leader of Canadian Bosniaks is one of the first leaders in that war and from one battle to another he led the community to huge success. I hope that his achievements will never be forgotten and that his name will be used through history as an individual from the Bosniak corpus in the battle for human rights. Canadian Bosniaks had one of the biggest and strongest Diasporas in Canada against them. The Serbian Diaspora was inspired by their collective nationalistic aims and this was the biggest barrier and challenge the whole time. Only a leader such as Professor Emir Ramic was able to break through that barrier and was able to sit on the winning throne. **Sulejman V. Aličković, author**

With the hard work and leadership from Emir Ramic, Canadian Bosniaks successfully established a resolution on the Srebrenica Genocide in the Canadian Parliament, even after aggressive lobbying from the Serbian side that resulted in a veto from the Canadian prime minister. Even after all of this, the community proved to the Canadian politicians and the rest of the world that in the end truth and justice won and with this resolution the Canadian parliament stood on the side of truth and respect towards the victims of the genocide in Srebrenica and Bosnia and Herzegovina. With this resolution, the international community, including the Canadian government take responsibility for the years of brutality and aggression from the side of Serbia and Karadzic's army that was created through the embargo on Bosnia

and Herzegovina. The determined work of professor Ramic and the efforts of others in the Congress of North American Bosniaks as well as all other friends and lobbyists of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been achieved out of debt and respect to all those victims of the Srebrenica genocide and all those Bosniaks who survived the effects of hate due to dark ideologies from the Serbian academy. It is up to today's and the future generations to remember the tragic past as well as to motivate others to fight for current injustices of war crimes and genocide that have resulted in the creation of Republika Srpska. **Aziz Ramovic**

To Professor Emir Ramic, the Congress of North American Bosniaks and the Institute for Research of Genocide Canada, we congratulate you all on the successful work in having the Canadian parliament adopt a resolution on the remembrance day of genocide that was started by the Serbs on the Bosniaks in Srebrenica. This resolution that was passed in the Canadian parliament that many fought for and succeeded means a lot because it has been achieved in a non-European Union country however it joins the European parliament in marking the genocide in Srebrenica from January 2009. **Affan Cehajic**

Congratulations to Emir Ramic and the lobbying team on this wonderful achievement. The battle for truth and justice to be remembered is very important. It is necessary to be determined and strong to achieve something like this. Alija Izetbegovic once said life is a battle between the good and the bad and the battle is usually against injustice but we are only left with a choice to fight against the bad. I would like to add that the battle gives us meaning and strength in life and in that sense life is more beautiful. **Amra Hodzic**

I am truly happy to see that determination, cleverness and hard work of Canadian Bosniak lobbyists with the leadership of Emir Ramic resulted in success. Preventing genocide is a moral obligation of all individuals. Radical right wing movements are given the right to spread throughout Europe. This reminds me of a conversation I had with a wonderful professor Steven Dediere who wrote a letter to Bush 15 years ago insisting that Milosevic is a fascist and needs to be stopped, "If you do not act on this right now, in ten years we will have hundreds of individuals like him who will destabilize the world". These are Dedier's words to Bush. **Sevko Kadric, author**

