

OPERATION SILENCE: SHIFTING
BLAME ON AIR INDIA BOMBING**HON. EDOLPHUS TOWNS**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. TOWNS. Madam Speaker, on August 4, the Indian newspaper and website Tehelka, which has done significant work exposing corruption in India, published a report on the 1985 Air India bombing, which was the worst terrorist incident involving aircraft until September 11, 2001. In the report, they produce new evidence that the Indian Government was responsible for the attack, which killed 329 innocent people.

The new report discusses the interrogation of the late Babbar Khalsa leader Talwinder Singh Parmar, who was considered by the Indians to be one of the masterminds of the attack. It should be noted that Babbar Khalsa was and is heavily infiltrated by the Indian Government and has been pretty much under its control.

In his interrogation, Parmar points the finger of responsibility straight at the Indian Government. The documents, obtained from the Punjab Human Rights Organization, PHRO, which conducted a 7-year investigation, were supposed to have been destroyed by the interrogating officer, but he secretly kept them all this time.

Parmar identifies Lakhbir Singh Rode as a mastermind of the bombing. Rode is head of the International Sikh Youth Federation. According to PHRO, Rode is an agent of the Indian Government. Sarbjit Singh, chief investigator for the PHRO, reports that Parmar was ordered killed to cover up Rode's involvement.

Parmar was supposed to have been killed in an encounter with police, but the PHRO pointed out that he had been in police custody for some time at the time he was killed. PHRO reports that there is "conclusive evidence" that Parmar was killed in police custody.

With this information coming on top of the mountain of evidence produced by Zuhair Kashmeri and Brian McAndrew in their book *Soft Target* and the report by former Member of Parliament David Kilgour in his book *Betrayed: The Spy Canada Abandoned*, in which he reports that a Canadian-Polish double agent was approached by representatives of the Indian Government asking him to become involved in a second bombing because "the first one worked so well," there can be no doubt that the Indian Government itself is the real culprit behind this act of terrorism. The links are just too strong.

State terrorism is unacceptable whether it is carried out by the Taliban in Afghanistan, by Mr. Ahmadinejad in Iran, by some tinhorn dictator in Latin America, or by the "world's largest democracy." We cannot let this stand. The time has come to stop our aid to India, end our trade, and speak out strongly for self-determination, the cornerstone of democracy, throughout South Asia. Only then will these kinds of abuses, designed to set up one ethnic or religious group as "terrorists" so they can be killed, come to an end.

I request the permission of the House to place the Tehelka article in the RECORD for the information of my colleagues and the public.

KANISHKA TRAGEDY—OPERATION SILENCE
(By Vikram Jit Singh)

Fifteen years after Babbar Khalsa International leader Talwinder Singh Parmar, one of the two alleged masterminds of the mid-air bombing of Air India's Kanishka airplane, was shown as having been killed in an encounter in Punjab, retired Punjab Police DSP Harmail Singh Chandi, who nabbed Parmar from Jammu in September 1992 and interrogated him for five days before he was killed along with five others, has come forward with the claim that Parmar was killed in police custody on the orders of senior police officers, who also asked his confession record to be destroyed. In his confession, Parmar had named Lakhbir Singh Brar "Rode", nephew of the late Bhindranwale and head of the banned International Sikh Youth Federation, as the mastermind of the bombing. Rode, who is now said to be holed up in Lahore, has never figured in the investigations of either the CBI or the Canadian authorities.

Chandi has brought forward the entire record of Parmar's confession, including audio tapes and statements, before the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and the John Major Commission of Inquiry that is reinvestigating the June 23, 1985 blast that claimed 331 lives off the Irish coast. Chandi had been ordered by senior officers to destroy the records but he retained them secretly. The record was brought before the Major Commission due to seven-year-long investigations by the Punjab Human Rights Organisation (PHRO), a Chandigarh-based ngo that conducted interviews of Parmar's associates in India and Canada and pieced together a comprehensive report. The PHRO's Principal Investigator Sarbjit Singh and lawyer Rajvinder Singh Bains flew to Canada along with Harmail in June and produced their findings before the Commission's counsels.

A Canadian citizen, Parmar was shown as having been killed in an exchange of fire between police and six militants in the wee hours of October 15, 1992, near village Kang Arian in Phillaur sub-division. However, evidence brought forward by Harmail (who was then DSP, Phillaur) shows that Parmar was interrogated between October 9 and 14 by senior police officers, where he revealed that the blasts were instigated by Lakhbir Singh Brar Rode.

Parmar's confession reads: "Around May 1985, a functionary of the International Sikh Youth Federation came to me and introduced himself as Lakhbir Singh and asked me for help in conducting some violent activities to express the resentment of the Sikhs. I told him to come after a few days so that I could arrange for dynamite and battery etc. He told me that he would first like to see a trial of the blast . . . After about four days, Lakhbir Singh and another youth, Inderjit Singh Reyat, both came to me. We went into the jungle (of British Columbia). There we joined a dynamite stick with a battery and triggered off a blast. Lakhbir and Inderjit, even at that time, had in their minds a plan to blast an aeroplane. I was not too keen on this plan but agreed to arrange for the dynamite sticks. Inderjit wanted to use for this purpose a transistor fitted with a battery . . . That very day, they took dynamite sticks from me and left.

"Then Lakhbir Singh, Inderjit Singh and their accomplice, Manjit Singh, made a plan to plant bombs in an Air India (AI) plane leaving from Toronto via London for Delhi and another flight that was to leave Tokyo for Bangkok. Lakhbir Singh got the seat booking done from Vancouver to Tokyo and then onwards to Bangkok, while Manjit Singh got it done from Vancouver to To-

ronto and then from Toronto to Delhi. Inderjit prepared the bags for the flights, which were loaded with dynamite bombs fitted with a battery and transistor. They decided that the suitcases will be booked but they themselves will not travel by the same flights although they will take the boarding passes. After preparing these bombs, the plan was ready for execution by June 21 or 22, 1985. However, the bomb to be kept in the flight from Tokyo to Delhi via Bangkok exploded at the Narita airport on the conveyor belt. The second suitcase that was loaded on the Toronto-Delhi ai flight exploded in the air."

Sarbjit said the PHRO's probe has shown that Parmar was killed to hide the name of Lakhbir, who was an Indian agent. "After the Khalistan movement gained sympathy in the West, especially in Canada, after the 1984 Blue Star operation and the killing of Sikhs in Delhi, a plot was hatched to discredit the Sikh movement. Parmar was roped in by Lakhbir at the behest of his masters. The Punjab Police got orders to finish off Parmar as he knew too much about the main perpetrators. On the day of the Kanishka blast, an explosion took place at Japan's Narita airport, where two Japanese baggage handlers were killed. The plot was to trigger blasts when the two aircraft had disembarked their passengers but the 1 hour 40 minute delay in Kanishka's takeoff led to the bomb exploding mid-air," Sarbjit said.

What gives credence to Sarbjit's charge is the Source Report (in Tehelka's possession) prepared by the Jalandhar Police soon after Parmar was killed. Based on information provided by Parmar—though not attributing it to his interrogation—the report makes no reference to Lakhbir. Interestingly, Lakhbir, accused in many acts of terrorist violence, is wanted by the Indian Government in only a minor case registered in Moga, Punjab. The Red Corner Interpol notice, A-23/1-1997, put out by the CBI against Lakhbir states: "OFFENCES: House breaking, theft, damage by fire."

The PHRO told Canadian authorities that conclusive evidence existed of Parmar being killed in police custody and not in the "encounter" shown in FIR No 105 registered at Phillaur police station on October 15, 1992. The PHRO report, AI Flight 182 Case, states "On October 14, 1992, a high-level decision was conveyed to the police that Parmar had to be killed . . . The contradiction in the FIR and post-mortem report (PMR) is too obvious. As per the FIR, Parmar was killed by AK-47 fire by SSP Satish K Sharma from a rooftop. The PMR shows the line of fire of the three bullets is different. It cannot be if one person is firing from a fixed position. The PMR is very sketchy and no chemical analysis was done. Moreover, the time of death is between 12am and 2am according to the PMR, whereas the FIR records the time of death at 5.30am." Then Jalandhar SSP and now IGP, Satish K Sharma, denied the charge. "It was a clean encounter. The RCMP is bringing this up because they botched their investigations and failed to get convictions," he said.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE
BIRTHDAY OF SUL ROSS**HON. CIRO D. RODRIGUEZ**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. RODRIGUEZ. Madam Speaker, today on the 169th anniversary of his birth, I would like to recognize a Texas hero, Lawrence Sulivan "Sul" Ross. He was a Texas Ranger,

Civil War general, and 2-term Governor. He served and honored Texas with dedication and in doing so, he helped mold the State into what it is today.

Sul Ross was dedicated to expanding the Texas economy and improving the State's education. His tax reforms and anti-trust legislation led to one of the greatest surpluses in State history. Ross was also the first to create a tax system to pay for State public schools, which is the same system we presently employ.

After serving as Governor, Ross took over the failing Texas A&M and revolutionized the institution. Today, the university is on the leading edge of agricultural science, education and research, and its students still look to their beloved former president as an academic lucky charm.

Upon his death in 1898, the legislature honored Ross by appropriating money for a college in his honor. Sul Ross State University opened for classes in 1920 and has become an example of exceptional higher education in west Texas.

Ross' education legacy has been recognized across Texas and he has had several primary and secondary schools named in his honor. This includes Sul Ross Middle School in the award winning Northside School District in San Antonio, TX.

Influential and inspirational citizens, such as Sul Ross, should be remembered by all Americans. He is a reminder of how one person can affect change and make better their community and their State. For his achievements, I recognize Sul Ross on this day.

IN RECOGNITION OF ST. HERMAN'S
HOUSE OF HOSPITALITY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. KUCINICH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize St. Herman's House of Hospitality, on the occasion of their 30th anniversary, and to celebrate their dedication to serving Cleveland's most vulnerable citizens.

Since its founding on September 27, 2007, St. Herman's has been an oasis for the homeless of Cleveland, providing warm meals, clothing, shelter, and a welcoming and compassionate environment. As the homeless among us get pushed to shadows of our society, St. Herman's has reached out to them, heeding the Gospel imperative to clothe the naked and feed the hungry.

St. Herman's, a monastery of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, provides shelter for hundreds of men a year and feeds thousands of people. When they cannot provide the services that their guests need, they direct them to people who can meet their needs.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, please join me in celebrating St. Herman's House of Hospitality. For 30 years St. Herman's has reaffirmed the basic dignity of all human beings in their service to the homeless. May we all follow St. Herman's example in our treatment of the most vulnerable citizens in our midst.

COMMENDING GLENN FRAZIER, OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, FOR HIS SERVICE DURING WORLD WAR II

HON. JO BONNER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. BONNER. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to rise today to recognize Mr. Glenn Frazier of Mobile, AL, for his courageous service during World War II. At just 17 years of age, Mr. Frazier signed up to join the peacetime Army in the summer of 1941.

Volunteering to serve in the Philippines, where he would be a world away from the battle raging in Europe, he was assigned to the 75th Ordnance Depot and Supply Company. When the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor and the Philippines, Corporal Frazier and thousands of American and Filipino troops were forced to retreat to the Bataan Peninsula. In April, 1942, he was one of 78,000 American and Filipino troops captured and forced to march to a prison camp more than 60 miles away without food or water. Thousands of the prisoners died during the week-long march that became known as the Bataan Death March.

After surviving months of horrific conditions at Camp O'Donnell, Corporal Frazier was shipped to Japan and spent nearly 3 years in various prison camps. The army presumed him to be dead in the summer of 1944, and confirmed him to be dead in 1945. However, after the second atomic bomb was dropped, his prison camp was abandoned by the guards, and Corporal Frazier and his fellow POWs escaped to freedom.

His story, along with other Mobilians, is told in the Ken Burns' documentary series "The War." Madam Speaker, the recognition of Mr. Glenn Frazier in "The War" documentary is an appropriate time for us to pause and thank him—and all of the soldiers who fought in World War II. They personify the very best America has to offer. I urge my colleagues to take a moment to pay tribute to Mr. Frazier and his selfless devotion to our country and the freedom we enjoy.

LACK OF ACCOUNTABILITY FOR
IRAQ CONTRACTORS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Madam Speaker, over the past four years, our troops in Iraq have been supplanted by another army of equal size—the contracting force. There are as many private contractors in Iraq as U.S. soldiers on the ground.

Outsourcing our military is cause for concern in and of itself. But the recent uncovering of indiscriminate hostility toward Iraqi civilians and unprovoked killings by security contractors in Iraq is a sirens warning that demands immediate attention.

Blackwater—a company that has reaped over \$110 million since January 2006 in U.S. contracts—offers the most egregious example of what is wrong with our occupation of Iraq.

Last week, Blackwater security protecting State Department officials, opened fire in a

Baghdad neighborhood. In what appears to be an unprovoked incident, Blackwater guards killed at least 11 innocent Iraqi civilians and wounded 12 others.

But because of a decree delivered in 2004 by former Ambassador Paul Bremer—on his last day on the job—these contractors are granted immunity from Iraqi law and will likely face no charges at home.

The lack of accountability is anathema to our fundamental principle of justice and exemplifies why the occupation of Iraq is a failure.

Congress must not be silent lest we become complicit in these acts. The longer we stay in Iraq under the terms of the current occupation the more these incidents which undermine our international credibility will occur.

COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH
ANNIVERSARY OF KANSAS
CITY'S KCUR RADIO STATION

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 27, 2007

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition and to commemorate one of Kansas City's premier radio stations 89.3 FM, KCUR Radio. Based at and operating from the University of Missouri—Kansas City campus, KCUR is celebrating its golden anniversary on October 21, 1957. I know that Congressman DENNIS MOORE of Kansas joins me in my well-wishes for KCUR as it has served the whole Kansas City community, on both sides of the state line 50 years of continuous service.

At home, KCUR entertains, enlightens, and informs the Greater Kansas City metropolitan area. But more than that, quite simply, this radio station enhances the quality of life for Kansas Citians and all listeners by broadcasting over radio waves and the internet non-commercial radio programming 24 hours a day, including 20 hours of news each week-day, through its charter membership as a National Public Radio station. Continually, 89.3 FM is recognized for groundbreaking features and extensive coverage of politics, the arts, health, and minority matters. KCUR's original broadcasts and programs have captured the hearts and minds of listeners and learners nationwide.

This heartland station has grown from a station with two full-time employees and a signal range of four miles, to 23 full-time broadcast professionals and 17 part-time employees with a signal reaching a 90-mile radius covering northwestern Missouri and northeastern Kansas. Today, KCUR is broadcasting with a power of 100,000 watts to over 150,000 listeners all due largely through the efforts of its 200 tireless volunteers.

KCUR began broadcasting October 21, 1957 from the third floor of Scofield Hall with a signal range of 4 miles, 2 full-time employees and a budget of \$15,000 from the University. It was the first university licensed educational FM station in Missouri and the second FM in Kansas City.

In the Spring of 1956, C.J. Stevens, then Director of Radio and TV at the University of Kansas City, submitted a budget request to establish and operate an educational FM broadcast station, and he was turned down.