

UNANSWERED QUESTIONS

# 1985 KANISHKA BOMBING



INDIAN DIPLOMATS BEHIND

## KANISHKA BOMBING



# **SFJ INVESTIGATIVE DOSSIER:**

## **1985 KANISHKA BOMBING**

**SUBJECT:** The Sabotage of Air India Flight 182  
& The Diplomatic Infrastructure of  
a False-Flag Operation

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## I. INVESTIGATIVE CONCLUSION: THE PREVENTABLE TRAGEDY

The definitive findings of the Commission of Inquiry into the Investigation of the Bombing of Air India Flight 182, helmed by retired Supreme Court Justice John C. Major, establish an unassailable truth: the catastrophic destruction of the aircraft was completely preventable.

The forensic trail culminates in a critical, fatal veto executed by Indian airlines corporate management at Mirabel Airport in Montreal. When security handlers identified structural vulnerabilities and explicitly requested to ground the aircraft for a comprehensive, manual bomb sweep of the cargo hold, Air India management actively intervened and denied the safety protocol. Driven by ostensibly commercial motives, management overtly stated that holding the Boeing 747 would trigger severe scheduling delays and inflict massive financial penalties.

Had Air India corporate management permitted the legally requested security sweep, the luggage carrying the explosive device would have been intercepted and isolated on the tarmac. This single decision to prioritize corporate revenue over human lives directly permitted the mid-air bombing to occur, sealing the fate of 329 innocent people. Sikhs for Justice maintains that this deliberate circumvention of emergency security measures points away from simple negligence and directly toward a calculated, state-sanctioned intent to allow the disaster to take place.

## II. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

For 41 years, an engineered narrative has pinned the catastrophic loss of Air India Flight 182 on the Sikh self-determination movement, naming Talwinder Singh Parmar and the Babbar Khalsa as the architects. This dossier compiles public records, archival press investigations, security anomalies, and intelligence whistleblowers to demonstrate that elements within the Indian state apparatus infiltrated these networks to orchestrate

the bombing. The objective was a false-flag operation designed to demonize the Khalistan movement globally.

This document tracks the explicit, hour-by-hour operational timeline spanning June 22 to June 23, 1985, exposes the structural subversion of Canadian aviation protocols, details the covert operations exposed by The Washington Post, and introduces direct statements from former CIA officer John Kiriakou.

## III. THE OPERATIONAL TIMELINE: JUNE 22 – JUNE 23, 1985

June 22, 1985 — The Insertion & The Blind Spots

13:30 PDT (Vancouver International Airport)

A ticketed passenger using the alias “M. Singh” checks a dark brown, hard-sided suitcase onto the flight bound for Toronto’s Pearson International Airport despite that “M. Singh’s” connection to Air India Flight 181/182 was wait-listed and not confirmed.

16:15 PDT

Flight departs Vancouver with the lethal suitcase loaded in the cargo hold. “M. Singh” fails to board the aircraft.

23:45 EDT (Pearson International Airport, Toronto)

Flight from Vancouver carrying “M. Singh’s” bag lands in Toronto. The unaccompanied suitcase is transferred onto Air India Flight 181, which is the incoming leg of the flight that originates in Toronto, stops in Montreal, and transforms into Air India Flight 182 for the trans-Atlantic crossing.

### *X-Ray Breakdown*

In Toronto, all checked-in bags, as well as all interline bags from connecting flights were sent to

the international baggage area for X-ray examination. After approximately two hours and fifteen minutes of operation, the X-ray machine broke down. The Air India security officer then used the PD4 to screen the remainder of the checked baggage for explosives.

Apart from a cursory demonstration, the staff using the PD4 had not been trained on the use of the PD4 and were unfamiliar with its operation. The evidence suggests that the PD4 sounded when brought close to some bags, but that this fact was not reported and those bags were loaded onto the aircraft anyway.

### ***The CCTV Blackout***

During this critical transfer window in Toronto, primary closed-circuit television (CCTV) security cameras covering the international transit baggage zone fail to function. The physical movement of the un-interrogated, unaccompanied luggage is left completely unrecorded.

June 23, 1985 — The Fatal Corporate Refusal

01:10 EDT (Mirabel Airport, Montreal)

The aircraft lands in Montreal, where it is officially re-designated as Air India Flight 182 (The Kanishka), a Boeing 747-237B. Security personnel and baggage handlers raise immediate concerns over suspicious, unverified interline luggage transferred from connecting regional flights.

### ***The Aborted Sweep***

Security officials requested to ground the aircraft at Mirabel to execute a comprehensive, manual bomb sweep of the cargo hold. Air India management actively rejects the security intervention, citing scheduling delays and cost concerns.

02:18 EDT

Air India Flight 182 takes off from Montreal, heading across the Atlantic Ocean toward London

Heathrow and New Delhi.

07:14 GMT (03:14 EDT)

The aircraft vanishes from Shannon radar control. A digital bomb containing a dynamite charge explodes in the forward cargo hold, tearing the aircraft apart at 31,000 feet off the coast of Ireland, claiming 329 innocent lives.

## **IV. COVERT INFRASTRUCTURE: THE WASHINGTON POST DISCLOSURES & EXPELLED DIPLOMATS**

Sikhs for Justice points directly to the active operational footprint of the Indian Consulate in Toronto and the High Commission in Ottawa during this exact window. A landmark investigative report published by The Washington Post on November 22, 1985, titled “Canada Investigates Charges of Indian Covert Operations”, publicly exposed that Canadian intelligence was actively investigating a ring of Indian covert operations targeting the Sikh diaspora.

According to the specific findings published in the article:

### ***Infiltration and Radicalization***

The report revealed that Canadian authorities were investigating claims that Indian agents had “infiltrated a Sikh organization, taken control and transformed it into a fanatical group” specifically to generate internal division and discredit the community.

### ***Manufacturing Threats***

The investigation probed allegations that Indian agents were “posing as religious zealots” to radicalize local factions and deliberately manufacture security threats.

Following these disclosures and parallel intelligence clampdowns, Canada moved to disrupt the clandestine network by forcing the departure, recall, or formal expulsion of specific high-level Indian diplomats identified as running hostile interference operations:

### ***Surinder Malik (Consul General of India, Toronto)***

Documented by intelligence watchdogs for running an aggressive domestic surveillance network targeting Canadian Sikh dissidents. Intelligence assessments allege Malik's office fed manipulated information directly to Canadian law enforcement to hijack the investigation and pin sole blame on the Babbar Khalsa.

### ***Brij Mohan (Vice-Consul, Toronto Consulate)***

Identified as a key intelligence asset coordinating ground logistics, monitoring local Sikh religious centers, and building localized networks to seed operational disruptions within Ontario.

### ***Davinder Singh Ahluwalia (Vice-Consul, Toronto Consulate)***

Removed from Canadian territory following multi-agency investigations into clandestine information-gathering, political subversion, and unauthorized intelligence maneuvers.

SFJ has formalized a \$25,000 investigative reward for tracking the declassified files and downstream operational outcomes of these specific figures.

## **V. BEFORE GOING ASTRAY – THE CANADIAN INVESTIGATIONS**

According to the Washington Post investigative report published in November 1985, just months after the tragic incident, the investigations by the Canadian intelligence and law enforcement were leading in the direction where the evidence pointed

to, i.e. covert role of Indian Officials and diplomats in the Kanishka bombing. According to the reports, Canadian officials were probing several leads and allegations including:

- .. At least four Indian government intelligence operatives also worked under diplomatic cover at Indian consulates in Toronto and Vancouver.
- .. Some of those agents may have been responsible for fomenting violence during a Sikh rally in Toronto three years ago in which a police constable of Indian origin was shot and wounded.
- .. Other agents, posing as religious zealots, had infiltrated and taken over one Sikh organization and turned it into a fanatical group.

## **VI. INTELLIGENCE WHISTLEBLOWERS: THE JOHN KIRIAKOU STATEMENT**

Adding profound weight to the claim of a state-sponsored attack are the direct public statements by former CIA officer and counter-terrorism whistleblower John Kiriakou.

In his public statements, Kiriakou specifically asserted that “India bombed Air India.”

SFJ integrates this direct whistleblower testimony to show that Western intelligence officials possess knowledge that contradicts the official narrative. According to this framework, Indian intelligence operatives utilized deep-cover infiltration to guide the attack, knowing that Western agencies would prioritize diplomatic relationships over exposing a foreign government's clandestine operations.

## **VII. THE TIMELINE OF THE SILENCING (1992)**

The linchpin of India's public narrative has been to place the blame on Talwinder Singh Parmar, the leader of the Babbar Khalsa. India has consistently used his case to justify the global condemnation of the Khalistan movement. However, Indian state's

actions in 1992 indicate a deliberate effort to prevent the case from reaching a judicial court:

### *The Capture*

In October 1992, Talwinder Singh Parmar returned to India and was captured alive by the Punjab Police.

### *The Custodial Execution*

Instead of being preserved as the primary witness for an open, international counter-terrorism trial where he could testify on the record, Parmar was hidden from the courts, subjected to severe interrogation, and extrajudicially executed in police custody.

### *The Objective*

SFJ maintains that this extrajudicial execution was carried out specifically to permanently silence the primary witness who was painted by India as the “primary accused” and supposedly possessed direct knowledge of the Kanishka bombing. Thus, in order to save Indian narrative from being debunked, Indian officials executed Parmar extrajudicially and continued with blaming Parmar as primary culprit of Kanishka bombing without any judicial trial.

## **VIII. CONCLUSION: NEW INQUIRY**

The John Major Report exposed a “cascading series of errors” by Canadian agencies, but its mandate was heavily restricted by national security confidentiality claims regarding foreign intelligence interference.

Truth does not fear an open trial. Sikhs for Justice demands a completely transparent, independent international tribunal to fully audit the role of the Indian state airline and its 1985 diplomatic corps.