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By Dennis Neeld

*The Washington Post, Times Herald (1959-1973); Dec 21, 1971; ProQuest Historical Newspapers The Washington Post*  
pg. A1

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DACCA, Dec. 20 (AP)—The jubilation of victory has given way to savagery as Dacca's Bengalis avenge their murdered relatives and comrades in blood.

The city's Bhari community, among whom the Pakistani military regime found most of its collaborators, is the target. The Biharis are Bengali Moslems living in the predominantly Bengali state.

The Indian troops who occupied Dacca Thursday are trying to check the killings. But they cannot stop the stab in the dark and the back street reprisal.

[An Indian government spokesman in New Delhi denied that rioting and revenge killings were rife in Dacca and said the law-and-order situation was as normal as could be expected in the aftermath of war. Reuter reported.]

Some 5,000 Bangladesh guerrillas, armed with modern automatic weapons, race through the streets in crowded trucks and jeeps, dispensing their brand of justice to suspected traitors to their new nation.

They have plenty to avenge. Two days before the Pakistani surrender, about 200 local intellectuals were rounded up and butchered. Many were tortured to death.

Their decomposing bodies, kicked over by crowds and feasted on by dogs, still lie scattered among water-logged

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Bodies of some of the 200 Dacca intellectuals executed just before fall of the city are taken for burial.

# Dacca's Bengalis Seeking Revenge for Murdered Kin

DACCA, From (A)

clay pits on the outskirts of the city.

Hundreds go daily to the scene, taking their children with them.

They had a fresh body to look at Sunday. A young man had been shot in the chest, and a big crowd watched his death throes. His arm had been twisted until it split, and his ankles slashed with knives.

People in the crowd claimed he was a Bengali killed by Biharis, but that seemed unlikely.

The Indian army's headquarters is inundated with inquiries about missing relatives.

Mutilated bodies are a common sight in the streets. Everywhere there is a lust for blood.

A Bihari student who revealed the whereabouts of a mass grave was seized and bound. Only the appearance of an Indian patrol saved him from the mob.

Four bound men were bludgeoned and bayoneted to death Saturday at the end of a public meeting called to celebrate the victory over Pakistan.

Abdul Kader Siddiqui, a self-styled guerrilla general, told the crowd anyone who took the law into his own hands would be punished. He said his prisoners would be given a proper trial; as soon as he ended his speech, he gave the order for their execution.

With each bayonet thrust, the crowd roared, "Joi

Bangla," the Bangladesh battle cry.

[The Associated Press reported that Indian telegraph authorities in Calcutta said the five AP radiophotos showing the executions could not be transmitted because they were detrimental to "the national interests." The photos were part of an 11-picture series on the killings. The other six were transmitted.]

As the blood flowed, Gen. Sagat Singh, commander of the Indian troops in Dacca, was telling newsmen at headquarters, "I see a rosy picture."

He said he hoped the government of Bangladesh could persuade the Bihari community to remain.

"There are no minorities now," he said. "Everyone is a citizen of Bangladesh."

Indian patrols are now disarming the Bangladesh movement's Mukti Bahini guerrillas but it is a slow process.

"You have no more need for arms," an Indian lieutenant colonel told one guerrilla band. "We are looking after your safety, and the war is over."

There was an argument, but eventually the Mukti handed over their guns.

So, too, did some 26,000 Pakistani troops in Dacca during the weekend.

They had been allowed to keep their weapons until they had been rounded up at the airport barracks and their safety secured. They are now being sent to camps in India.

Joining the prisoners at the barracks was former Gov.

M. Malik, who had taken refuge with the Red Cross during the war. Along with 240 other West Pakistani officials, he was transferred from the Intercontinental Hotel to the military cantonment.

The Mukti Bahini had demanded that Malik be handed over and gave the Red Cross and the United Nations 24 hours to comply with the demand. The Indian army posted reinforcements around the hotel, and no attempt was made to seize him.