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Savagery Replaces Jubilation

DACCA (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 Bihari community, among whom the Pakistani military regime found most of its collaborators, is the target.

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.

Some 5,000 Bangla Desh guerrillas, armed with modern automatic weapons, race through the streets in crowded trucks and jeeps, dispensing their brand of justice to sus-

pected traitors to their new nation.

They have plenty to avenge. Two days before the Pakistani surrender, 120 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 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 gape 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 Sadiq, a self-

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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 Bangla Desh battle cry.

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

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

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

Indian patrols are now dis-

arming the Bangla Desh 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 meekly 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 all had been rounded up at the airport barracks and their safety secured.

Gen. J.S. Aurora, India's eastern commander, told newsmen the prisoners soon would be shipped to seven camps in India.

Joining the prisoners at the barracks was former Gov. A.M. Malik, who had taken refuge with the Red Cross during the war.

Along with 240 West Pakistanis, he was transferred from the Intercontinental Hotel to the military cantonment before dawn.

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.

The first public-financed employment office was established in New York in 1834, according to Encyclopaedia Britannica.