

### Foreign Correspondents Reports

No	Date	Publication	Correspondent	Report
1.	1971/03/14	Christian Science Monitor Milwaukee Journal	Qutubuddin Aziz	".....Dacca reports say widespread mob violence, arson, looting and murders mushroomed in the wake of the Awami League's protest strike call. Destruction by Bengali militants of property owned by West Pakistanis in some East Pakistan towns has been heavy....." <b>".....The telephone link between East and West Pakistan remains nearly unusable and only a skeleton air service is being operated between Karachi and Dacca. ...."</b>
2.	1971/04/03	The Daily Mail	Brian Rimmer (Jessore)	"The merchants pictured here by a BBC Panorama team which reached Jessore ☐ were rounded up, roped together and marched off by Militia men. Shortly after, Western reporters came across their bodies. They had been battered and stabbed. One man still writhed in his death agony."
3.	1971/04/04	Daily Statesman	Unknown	"The millions of non-Bengali Muslims now trapped in the Eastern Wing have always felt the repercussions of the East-West tensions, and it is now feared that the Bengalis have turned on this vast minority community to take their revenge....."
4.	1971/04/04	Nicholas Tomalin And Alan Hart	Sunday Times London BBC Jessore	".....I was there With Alan Hart of BBC Panorama and a Bengali-speaking photographer, Mohammed Amin. We thought the troops and local citizens were about to attack but they then got other ideas. Among each contingent arriving at the HQ were tall, usually bearded Punjabis. Their hands were tied and they were being brutally pushed along by rifle butts....." "We thought the West Pakistan soldiers were attacking and we scattered similarly, only to discover, on a grass patch beside the road, men freshly stabbed and bludgeoned, lying in still flowing pools of blood. Four of them were still just alive, rolling over and waving their legs and arms. But none of them made any noise. At this moment our Awami League guide became hysterical and tried to rush us back. He said it was not safe, the West Pakistanis were attacking. He tugged us away from the bodies. But suddenly, Alan Hart, myself and Mohammed (Amin) realised who these dead and dying men were. They were not Bengalis; they were, we are convinced, the Punjabi prisoners we had seen, bound and under guard, an hour before." "The victims could not have been killed by anyone but local Bengali irregulars as these were the only

				<p>people in Central Jessore that day. The terror and behaviour of the Awami (League) politicians and the crowd is circumstantial evidence, and our photographer, Amin, who knows his Pakistani types, is certain the victims were Punjabis....."</p> <p>"Even as the locals began to threaten us and we were forced to drive away, we saw another 40 Punjabi 'spies' being marched towards that same grass plot with their hands above their heads."</p>
5.	1971/04/06	Times of London	Unknown	<p>"Thousands of helpless Muslim refugees settled in Bengal at the time of Partition, are reported to have been massacred by angry Bengalis in East Pakistan during the past week....."</p> <p>"Thousands of helpless Muslim refugees who had settled in Bengal at the time of partition are reported to have been massacred by angry Bengalis during the past week.....The facts about the massacres were confirmed by Bihari Muslim refugees who crossed the border into India this week and by a young British technician who crossed the Indo-Pakistan frontier at Hilli today.....He said that hundreds of non-Bengali Muslims have died in the north-western town of Dinajpur alone."</p>
6.	1971/04/07	Daily Telegraph	Unknown (Dhaka)	<p>"He describes how after President Yahya's broadcast on March 26, a mob came to the factory. The goondas (thugs) went on the rampage. They looted the factory and offices, killed all the animals they could find and then started killing people. They went to the houses of my four directors, all West Pakistanis, set fire to the houses and burnt them alive, including families totalling 30. They killed the few who ran out."</p>
7.	1971/04/07	Northern Echo	Unknown	<p>"<b>Leon Landsmen</b>, an American engineer on a U.S. aid project, said that for two weeks before the Army moved last week, Chittagong's predominantly Bengali population had been butchering West Pakistanis in the port....."</p>
8.	1971/05/02	New York Times	Peggy Durdin	<p>"Almost within minutes of the broadcast announcement (General Yahya's March 1 postponement of the National Assembly session) and for weeks afterward, the volatile, bitter, angry Bengalis, from every walk of life, and including women, surged in enormous, shouting processions and demonstrations through the streets to show their resentment and assert their claim to self-determination....."</p> <p>"As Dacca erupted with angry demonstrators shouting slogans against the President and Mr. Bhutto and chanting 'Joi Bangla' (Hail Bengal) and 'Sadhin Bangla' (Independent Bengal), Sheikh Mujib, on March 2, proclaimed a five-day province-wide general strike; it stopped work everywhere, including all Government offices, closed every shop and halted</p>

				<p>all mechanical transport, including bicycles. Dacca became a city of eerie quiet except for the mass meetings held day after day in open places and the parades of chanting demonstrators. Since the only way to get around was on foot, my husband and I daily walked 10 to 20 miles through the wide, trafficless streets, past the shuttered shops and empty markets....."</p> <p>"The high-pitched fervour sometimes turned xenophobic not only against West Pakistanis who in some cases were killed on the streets and in their homes and often had their shops looted but against Europeans. At the Intercontinental Hotel, Awami League gangs tore down all English signs, including the name of the hotel in electric lettering high up on one side of the building. A shot was fired through a lobby window and such hostility was shown for some days towards foreigners that the Swiss Manager of the Hotel closed the swimming pool and asked all guests to stay in their rooms except for meals. These, because the strike and transport difficulties had depleted staff, became self-service repasts consisting chiefly of rice and several kinds of curries....."</p>
9.	1971/05/02	Sun. Times of London	Unknown	<p>"Ten days of piecing together the details in East Pakistan have revealed a huge and almost successful mutiny in the Pakistan Army and the brutal massacre of thousands of non-Bengalis men, women and children. More than 20,000 bodies have been found so far in Bengal's main towns but the final count could top 100,000"</p> <p>"Eye-witnesses in more than 80 interviews tell horrifying stories of rape, torture, eye-gouging, public flogging of men and women, women's breasts being torn out and amputations before victims were shot or bayoneted to death. Punjabi Army personnel and civil servants and their families seem to have been singled out for special brutality....."</p>
10.	1971/05/02	Sun. Times of London	Anthony Mascarenhas	<p>"In Chittagong, the colonel commanding the Military Academy was killed while his wife, eight months' pregnant, was raped and bayoneted in the abdomen. In another part of Chittagong, an East Pakistan Rifles Officer was flayed alive. His two sons were beheaded and his wife was bayoneted in the abdomen and left to die with her son's head placed on her naked body. The bodies of many young girls have been found with Bangla Desh flags ticks protruding from their wombs....."</p> <p>"The worst-affected towns were Chittagong and Khulna where the West Pakistanis were concentrated....."</p>
11.	1971/05/02	Sun. Times of London	Anthony Mascarenhas	<p>"At Brahmanbaria, across the border from the Indian State of Tripura, I found the bodies of 82 children who had been lined up and shot. About 300 other</p>

				non-Bengali bodies were scattered around the jail where they had been housed after the Bengali convicts had been freed. They had been shot dead by the rebels before the rebels fled in front of the West Pakistani advance."
12.	1971/05/06	New York Times	Malcolm Browne (Dhaka)	<p>"General Tikka Khan, the Military Governor of East Pakistan, said today that his staff estimated that 150 persons were killed in Dacca on the night of March 25 when the Army moved to re-assert control over this province.....</p> <p>"The sprawling city of Dacca, situated on a flood plain, crisscrossed by countless streams and rivers making up the Ganges River Delta, appeared peaceful.....</p> <p>"We are accused of massacring students", he (General Tikka Khan) said, "but we did not attack students or any other single group. When we were fired on we fired back."</p> <p>"The University was closed and anyone in there had no business being there", the General continued. "We ordered those inside to come out and were met with fire. Naturally, we fired back....."</p>
13.	1971/05/06	Reuters	M. Quaintance (Dhaka)	<p>"Lt. General Tikka Khan, the Military Governor, told newsmen at a reception that the military situation throughout East Pakistan was completely under control....."</p> <p>"The General said massacres had taken place in East Pakistan but they were not committed by the Army. After soldiers moved out of their cantonments on March 25 they discovered the widespread slaughter of innocent people. He cited one instance in which he said 500 people were herded into a building which was then set on fire. There were no survivors. He said the West Pakistan people had not been told of such things for fear of reprisals. Tikka Khan said the Army did not attack anyone unless first fired on and even dissidents in two Dacca University strong points, who were armed with automatic weapons and crude bombs, were given the chance to leave the building. The General said that the entire Dacca action was over by the first light of day on March 26....."</p> <p>"Close to Dacca airport is a group of shattered homes, uninhabited and in some cases roofless. Official Pakistan sources say that the people who lived there were struck by the communal violence in the period before the Army restored law and order in the country's eastern wing."</p>
14.	1971/05/07	Reuters	M. Quaintance (Dhaka)	<p>"Journalists, Friday, were shown Dacca University where the Army fought a pitched battle with students and Awami League supporters on the night of March 25. The fighting centered on the two University dormitories, Iqbal and Jagannath, where the Army say crude home-made bombs and an arsenal of</p>

				<p>weapons boosted the defenders as the troops moved to take over the strongpoint. A large hole in the dormitory showed where the Army used rockets to flush out those they say rejected an offer to give themselves up. On the front lawn before the dormitories, a senior officer took newsmen over a training area of barbed wire entanglements and high stone walls where he said students had trained for the clash that was to come....."</p> <p>"In Dacca, three Khaki-clad soldiers on Friday confessed they were captured prisoners sent from India to Pakistan last month to help the dissident East Pakistan Rifle units supporting the secessionists. Speaking through an interpreter, one told six foreign correspondents at Dacca Army headquarters that he came into Pakistan territory at night after being told with others of his platoon, that they were moving to the border post....."</p> <p>"Army Headquarters in Dacca on Friday displayed a selection of captured weapons and ammunition said to be mainly of Indian origin. They included rifles, mortar bombs and hand grenades all of which, the Army said, bore markings proving they were manufactured in India....."</p>
15.	1971/05/07	Reuters	M. Quaintance	<p>"Reporters flown here on the second day of a conducted tour of trouble spots interviewed a man identified as the Assistant Postmaster of Mymensingh who showed scars on his neck and what he said was a bayonet mark on his body. The man said he lived in a colony of 5,000 non-Bengalis of whom only 25 survived the massacre on April 17. The interview ended abruptly when the Assistant Postmaster mentioned the killing and mutilation of his family and burst into tears....."</p> <p>"The General commanding Mymensingh district said that the killing began in the latter half of March and was carried out by Awami League volunteers, the armed wing of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's secessionist Awami Party, plus East Bengal Rifles and East Bengal Regiment troops who defected to the secessionist cause....."</p>
16.	1971/05/07	New York Times	Malcolm Browne	<p>"Officials also said that before the Government soldiers took the city (Mymensingh), the Bengalis had killed at least 1,000 Bihari or non-Bengali residents. Army officials introduced correspondents to people who said there had been a slaughter of Bihari residents by the dominant Bengali group led by members of the Awami League, the political party that was outlawed by the Central Government soon after the military action began in East Pakistan on March 25....."</p> <p>"There were so many bodies here, one officer said, it</p>

				<p>was impossible to identify them or bury them. He said that they had to be thrown into the Brahmaputra river, a tributary of the Ganges....."</p> <p>"The main loss of life here apparently occurred in the fields and fruit groves outside Mymensingh and in clusters of huts that had been burned to the ground."</p>
17.	1971/05/08	New York Times	Malcolm Browne	<p>" At intervals, along streets lined with ramshackle houses, bodies have been buried in shallow graves and covered with piles of red bricks. Bodies covered with bricks are found even on the porches of houses which themselves are unoccupied and closed". Interred in these graves were the non-Bengalis slain by the insurgents but India's propaganda machinery and the Awami League publicists drummed the lie that these graves were of Bengalis killed by the Pakistan Army.</p>
18.	1971/05/09	Reuters	M. Quaintance (Rajshahi)	<p>".....An eye-witness said the man defending this section included deserters from the East Pakistan Rifles, reinforced by what he described as 'Indian Military'. Another claimed that Bangla Desh (Land of Bengal) dissidents burned and looted stores in the market which are largely-owned by non-Bengalis. Villagers close by showed the journalists a well where bodies were seen rotting below. They said the bodies were thrown there in a massacre before the Army took over the area and claimed that 700 were killed by secessionist Bengalis in the villages of non-Bengalis....."</p>
19.	1971/05/09	New York Times	Malcolm Browne (Rajshahi)	<p>".....The impression based on the testimony of hundreds of witnesses is that when it seemed that the Awami League was about to come to power, Bengalis in some communities looted and burnt Bihari houses and slaughtered their occupants....."</p>
20.	1971/05/09	New York Times	Malcolm Browne	<p>".....At Khulna, newsmen were shown facilities where frames were said to have been set up to hold prisoners for decapitation. Fragments of bloody clothing and tresses of women's hair were strewn about. The place was said to have been used by the Bengali insurgents for the execution of thousands of non-Bengali residents....."</p>
21.	1971/05/09	Wash Sun Star	Unknown	<p>".....In Khulna, newsmen on an army-conducted tour yesterday saw what a non-Bengali resident described as a human slaughter-house. Sheds were said to have been used by East Pakistan's dominant Bengalis in mass killings of Bihari immigrants from India, West Pakistanis and other non-Bengalis during March and early April at the height of the secessionist uprising. ....."</p> <p>"Reporters were shown a wooden frame with chains affixed on top where women and children reportedly were beheaded with knives....."</p> <p>"There was a form of a garrote attached to a tree</p>

				<p>where the residents said victims were choked to death. Cords attached to one tree were described as hanging nooses. Bodies were said to have been thrown over a low wall into the river running alongside....."</p> <p>"Long rows of shops and homes in the non-Bengali sector of Khulna were badly bummed, apparently by Bengalis....."</p>
22.	1971/05/09	New York Times	Malcolm Browne	<p>"The night of special horror for Jessore was April 4, four days after the local East Bengal Regiment had revolted against the national army....."</p> <p>"Jessore and Khulna are among the most heavily damaged towns in East Pakistan. Many market areas and buildings are burned out; the streets deserted....."</p> <p>"Throughout the tour, Government authorities and persons produced for interview have told of thousands of non-Bengali residents, including women and children, having been slain by the separatists, often after having been tortured....."</p> <p>"Officials also said that before the Government soldiers took the city (Mymensingh), the Bengalis had killed at least 1,000 Bihari or non-Bengali residents. Army officials introduced correspondents to people who said there had been a slaughter of Bihari residents by the dominant Bengali group led by members of the Awami League, the political party that was outlawed by the Central Government soon after the military action began in East Pakistan on March 25....."</p> <p>"There were so many bodies here, one officer said, it was impossible to identify them or bury them. He said that they had to be thrown into the Brahmaputra river, a tributary of the Ganges....."</p> <p>"The main loss of life here apparently occurred in the fields and fruit groves outside Mymensingh and in clusters of huts that had been burned to the ground."</p>
23.	1971/05/10	New York Times	Malcolm Browne (Chittagong)	<p>".....But before the Army came, when Chittagong was still governed by the secessionist Awami League and its allies, Bengali workers, apparently resentful of the relative prosperity of Bihari immigrants from India, are said to have killed the Biharis in large numbers....."</p>
24.	1971/05/12	Washington Evening Star	Mort Rosenblum	<p>"In the port city of Chittagong, a blood-spattered doll lies in a heap of clothing and excrement in a jute mill recreation club where Bengalis butchered 180 women and children. ...Bengalis killed some West Pakistanis in flurries of chauvinism. Bengali civilians and liberation troops began mass slaughter of Mohajirs (Indian migrants) from the Indian State of Bihar and raced through market places and settlements, stabbing, shooting and burning, sometimes stopping to rape and loot....."</p>

25.	1971/05/12	Associated Press	Unknown	<p>"Newsmen visiting this key port yesterday said there was massive shell and fire damage and evidence of sweeping massacre of civilians by rebels....."</p> <p>"At the jute mills owned by the influential Ispahani family, newsmen saw the mass graves of 152 non-Bengali women and children reportedly executed last month by secessionist rebels in the Mills' recreation club."</p> <p>"Bloody clothing and toys were still on the floor of the bullet-pocked Club. Responsible sources said thousands of West Pakistanis and Indian migrants (Muslims settled in East Pakistan since 1947) were put to death in Chittagong between March 25, when the East Pakistan rebellion began to seek independence from the Western Wing, and April 11 when the Army recaptured the city....."</p> <p>"Residents pointed to one burned out department building where they said Bengalis burned to death three hundred and fifty Pathans from West Pakistan."</p>
26.	1971/05/15	Colombo Daily News	M. Quaintance	<p>".....There is evidence that non-Bengalis, largely immigrants from India who sought refuge after the 1947 Partition, were attacked, hacked to death and burnt in their homes....."</p> <p>"Eye-witnesses told stories of 1,500 widows and orphans fleeing to a mosque at Mymensingh, in the north, as armed men identified as secessionists slaughtered their husbands and fathers."</p>
27.	1972/03/12	Stern of Hamburg	Herr Braumann (Dinajpur)	<p>".....it did not seem possible, in view of the very slight decomposition that the corpses in the mass grave were of Bengalis; they could only be of Biharis."</p> <p>Braumann described in his despatch how the Mukti Bahini commander of Dinajpur, Mohammed Khurshid, procured a dozen Biharis from the Bihari ghetto in Saidpur for being slaughtered to mark "the building of a monument in Dinajpur for a Mukti Bahini hero who was shot by the Pakistanis".</p>
28.	1972/05/02	New York Times	Peggy Durdin	<p>"On the first day of the general strike particularly, emotional groups of demonstrating, shouting teenagers near the great (Baitul) Mokarram Mosque started to attack my husband and me with iron bars and long poles. Miraculously, an Awami Youth patrol spotted us and, in the nick of time, pushed in quickly between us and the assailants, beating them off with their own poles and deftly herding us down narrow alley ways to safety in a local Awami League headquarters....."</p>