GENOCIDE



Bengali victims were hog-tied and thrown into the Rupsha river from the Custom Ghat jetty by Pakistani soldiers and Bihari collaborators stationed at the nearby Khulna Circuit House.



The Hayne Railway School, adjacent to the Khulna Railway Station, was used as a torture cell and killing field.



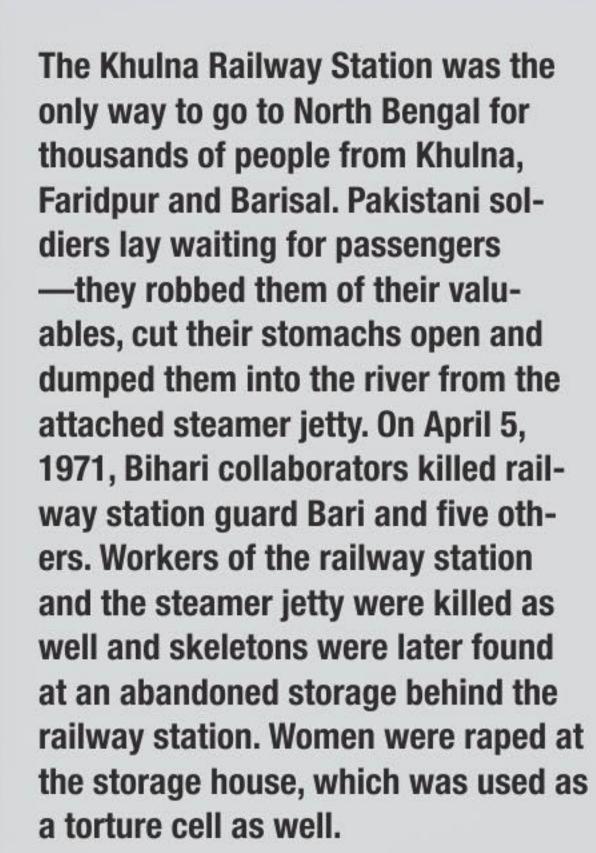
The Goalpara Power House quarters were situated close to the Newsprint Mill and contains a mass grave that has since been identified.

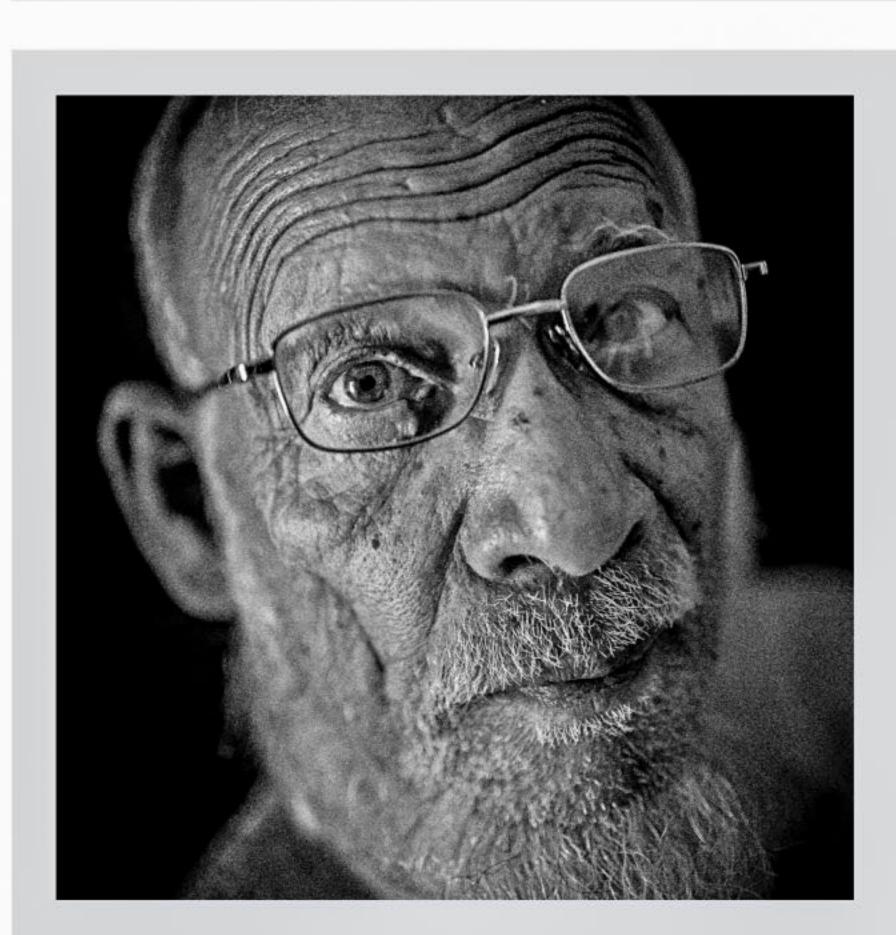


The Platinum Jubilee Jute Mill was the scene of a horrific ritual perpetrated by the Pakistani military and their local collaborators in 1971. Workers were lured back to the area by radio broadcasts asking people to return to their posts. Once caught, the Bengali workers were forced to sit in front of the boiler as they were tied and bagged by their captors. The workers were then shoved into the same pit—feet first, with the rest of their bodies following suit. The Pakistani soldiers made sure the deaths of those 56 workerswere slow and painful, their screams reverberating around the factory.

SOURCES:

Muktijuddhe Khulna by Mollah Amir Hossain Ekattorer Boddhobhumi O Ganakabar by Shukumar Biswas Muktijuddho Kosh by Muntasir Mamun







Forest Ghat was a jetty next to the Bhairab river. During the Liberation War,people stopped using the jetty out of fear of the Pakistanis and their local collaborators. Everyday, around 20 people were beheaded, gutted and thrown into the river. The horrific killings rendered the wooden jetty slick and slippery because of the blood of victims; eyewitnesses report countless sandals and shoes scattered about the jetty, with countless bodies floating in the river like weeds.