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DACCA, Pakistan, Oct. 10—
The horror of life in East Pakistan shows every sign of becoming permanently institutionalized, and most if not all the foreigners who came hoping to help are on the verge of despair.

In particular, the chances of reversing the tide of millions of destitute refugees who have fled to India seem remote. Most governments consider the refugee problem the main catalyst in the atmosphere of war prevailing on the subcontinent.

India charges that military terror in East Pakistan since the central Government moved against the Bengali separatists March 25 has driven nine million refugees across her borders. Those people, the Indians say, are an intolerable drain on already vastly overtaxed economic resources and a force that could result in a political catastrophe or internal warfare.

The New Delhi Government has hinted that as a last resort it might try to change the situation in East Pakistan by force to induce the refugees, whom Pakistan numbers at less than a third of the Indian figure,

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Bengali liberation fighters on patrol in East Pakistan, about a mile from Indian border