

eastern one by 1,600 kilometers of Indian territory. How can it exist in these conditions? Is it fit that a country should have its territory in two parts at a great distance from each other? This request for autonomy last March was answered with guns and arms even to the extent of sending to the grave of such an incredibly large number of people. A U.S. commentator stated that only the Second World War had produced crimes of this magnitude.

And it is not only that so many have perished—this crime continues even though in smaller numbers now—but that 8,000,000, plagued by hunger and terror, have crossed the frontier and fled into India. The Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi received them and is now the intermediary for the distribution of the aid received from the U.S.A., U.K. and a few other countries. For the next six months, many millions of dollars will be essential if those unfortunate people are to be saved from dying of misery and hunger.

The tragedy has increased even more. The whole of East Pakistan appears menaced by famine. By November, the shortfall in the food requirements and the actual production will be 4,000,000 tons of rice and wheat. Even if this shortfall is obtained, how can it be transported in a country whose roads and bridges are completely destroyed by the war of liberation? The patriots have tried at every point to prevent communication by the soldiers of the tyrant Yahya Khan and continue obstructing the criminal repression by destroying roads and bridges, even though thereby the danger of starvation is coming to them as fatally as the destruction they have been experiencing..

This whole game with its devious and deceitful manoeuverings is developing with the neglect of the main problem: the human being. Not one of the countries who have granted help to those unfortunate millions, have condemned the monstrous genocide committed there with such fury and ruthlessness. The whole world should have risen up in arms to denounce the terrible slaughter. Nobody has spoken; not one has done their duty of defending the right to life which is clearly the focal and fundamental point in the Charter of Human Rights, fully observed in "theory" only. The man of the twentieth century—said Russell—is more ruthless and cynical than that of all the previous centuries.

THE AGE,

Australia, September 11, 1971

THE LOST MILLIONS

by Max Beattie

More than 160 days after the first East Pakistani massacres, ragged, sad-eyed Bengali peasants are still walking into what they believe is the haven of India carrying their naked babies with them.

Astonishingly, as many as 40,000 still come every day. This is a movement of people the like of which the world has rarely seen. Indian officials now say freely they expect the influx—more than eight million have arrived already—to rise above 10 million will before the end of the year.

The September refugees talk of shootings, and rape almost as commonly as did the forerunners five months ago.....

SUMMA MAGAZINE,

Caracas, October, 1971

A COUNTRY FULL OF CORPSES

The extermination of the Jewish people by the Nazi regime, the atomic crime of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the massacres of Biafra, the napalm of Vietnam, all the great genocides of humanity have found a new equivalent: East Pakistan. Despite the world press having supplied a clear exposition of facts, the people do not appear to have realised that at this moment—and again in Asia—millions and millions of human beings face destruction of their life and motherland.

The fact can be briefly summed up: East Pakistan has been invaded 5 months ago by the army of West Pakistan, may be, their own brothers. Its inhabitants have been murdered in thousands, its women have been raped; children and aged are dying of hunger and cholera, and more than eight million persons have carried out one of the most dramatic migrations in history, crossing the frontier and taking refuge in India, the country with which once Pakistan was united.

A pathetic view of the tragedy is given to us by the fact that in a single night in the city of Dacca were killed 50,000 persons by the invading army. Between 26 March—the date of invasion—and this moment, the dead reach more than a million, and every day 30,000 persons leave East Pakistan and take refuge in Indian territory.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

November 17, 1971

EAST PAKISTAN TOWN AFTER RAID BY ARMY

Fire and Destruction

A task force of West Pakistani troops visited this town Shekharnagar, East Pakistan, of 8,000 on October 27 and destroyed it.

Apparently informed—mistakenly, according to residents—that a guerrilla group was here, the army attacked without warning in motor launches. Toward the end of the 20-mile trip from Dacca the launches'