

**THE HONGKONG STANDARD**

June 25, 1971

**ANOTHER CENGHIS**

For hundreds of years, the name of Cenghis Khan has echoed through history as a byword for cruelty and butchery.

In the 20th century, it seems a Pakistani namesake of the great killer is determined to out-do his grisly predecessor.

Pakistani General Tikka Khan—with modern nicety known as the “pacifier” of rebellious East Pakistan—is commanding fierce Punjabi and Pathan troops who are running wild in a fearsome blood bath.

There is overwhelming evidence of murder, of senseless slaughter of children, of rape, or prostitution organised by and for senior army officers, of wholesale, maddened, crazed, blood-thirsty determined massacre.

Cenghis Khan, for all his bloody faults, at least built up an empire in the course of his career.

Tikka Khan and his gang of uniformed cut-throats will be remembered for trying to destroy the people of half a nation.

SUNDAY TELEGRAPH,

London, August 1, 1971

**PAKISTAN ARMY ON CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY**

by Clare Hollingworth

President Yahya Khan is expected to visit East Pakistan today or next Tuesday. He will arrive in Dacca at the height of a psychological warfare campaign by Bangladesh guerrillas.

This is designed not against the West Pakistanis or the army but rather to frighten the Bengali population from areas of future actions.

The guerrillas claim they will soon take “dramatic action”. The Bengalis have been warned not to go near the airport.

There was a clash on Friday night, at Farmgate, an industrial suburb between the city and the airport, between the guerrillas and the army.

The exchange of automatic fire and loud explosions could be heard throughout the city and six guerrillas are reported killed.

Far more serious was the destruction by the army of three Christian villages of Loodaria, Nalchata and Laripara near Dacca, situated on the branch railway line which runs from Tongi to Arikhold on a high embankment.

This is the first time the Defence Forces have been involved in the burning down and flattening of houses of purely Christian communities. The guerrillas had derailed a train some miles away along the line—I saw the results of this action.

At the moment these villages are completely surrounded by water and many of the men who live there work in offices and hotels in Dacca. They say that between 3,000 and 4,000 Christians have been rendered homeless and a few hundred were taken away by the army for questioning.

Although these events took place on Wednesday, I have been unable to obtain any comment from the military spokesman, who has not been available since then. The Catholic clergy in the area are deeply concerned by this first attack on members of their community.

AL HAWADITH,

Lebanon, August 20, 1971

**WAR OF ANNIHILATION**

The Pakistani officer stood in one of the small villages of East Pakistan (Bengal) and told the hungry public gathered around him: “My men are wounded and I want some blood. I want volunteers”. Before waiting for a reply...the soldiers rushed forward, selected some young men, threw them on the ground, and pricked them in the arteries. Blood began to flow and continued flowing until the young men died.

This is one picture out of dozens of others which take place every day since the present regime in West Pakistan declared a war of annihilation against the opposing “people” in Pakistan.

The migration of millions to India, therefore, is not strange. They have fled from massacre and hunger.

EL COMMERCIO,

Ecuador—September 2, 1971

**SLAUGHTER OF 200,000 BENGALIS**

by Alfonso Rumazo Gonzales

The slaughter of 200,000 Bengalis in East Pakistan can only be described by its true name: Genocide. The crime has been perpetrated by the West Pakistan army under the orders of the tyrant who governs there: General Yahya Khan. This figure of 200,000 given by Leon F. Hesser, Director of (U.S. Aid Agency) A. I. D. rises to 300,000 in British calculations. “This has been like a Greek tragedy” expressed the British expert sent there with help.

What did East Pakistan, inhabited principally by Bengalis, ask for? Autonomy. The western sector of the country is separated from the