CYSF IS PROUD TO PRESENT

YORK WINTER CARNAVAL

1972

Wed. Feb. 23 to Sun. Feb. 27

Featuring: Sat. Feb. 26 at 8:30 pm

CHILLIWACK

ROBERT CHARLEBOIS
PERTH COUNTY CONSPIRACY
EDWARD, HARDING AND GEORGE

in concert

And: Thurs. Feb. 24 and Fri. Feb. 25 at 8:30 pm

KING BISCUIT BOY

at the Green Bush Inn

Thursday Night Special: SUBSIDIZED

CHEAPER THAN USUAL BEER !!!!

Also: Pub Entertainment Nightly

in three places.

Folk Singers Daily in all coffee shops.

The Labatt's Racing Car Simulator Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Go-Carting on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

'Winter Grand Prix' Go-Cart race and Car Rally.

Hot Air Balloon

Midnight Film Fests

Dome Housing Display

'The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie' performed by the York Masquers

The Rugger Club (Jock Strap Ensemble) in Stong College

Players Golf Pro exhibit

Two Fireworks displays

PLUS:

Numerous other activities, free souvenir programmes, Hundreds (litterally) of Prizes and Giveaways.

ADMISSION TO ALL ACTIVITIES FOR ALL FIVE DAYS IS \$4.00 BY CARNAVAL BUTTON PER PERSON

Tickets now on sale at Central Square and Vanier-Founders ramp in complex 1.

NOTE:

Individual Admissions will be available at all carnaval events and activities, but button holders will have preference. Also, there is only a limited number of buttons for sale (2,400 buttons for over 20,000 York students).

JOYEUX CARNAVAL!

Bangla Desh:

The economics

By C.K. KALEUAR

The chronology of events leading to the recognition of the eighth most populous nation in the world is well documented. In brief, 78 million Bengalis overwhelmingly voted for the Awami League, in the first and only free general election ever held in Pakistan's 24-year old history. Never in the history of democracy has so many people, 78 million is all, spoken with a near unanimous voice for a political program. The Awami League won 167 of a possible 169 seats. Obviously the political program of provincial autonomy was long overdue.

was long overdue.

The historic 1940 Lahore resolution which gave expression to the sentiments of the former Indian Muslims, and the basis for the creation of Pakistan, has been continuously ignored for 24 years of Pakistani independence. Sadly, the Punjabi dominated army in the west ruled more than 12 years with a firm hand not only the Baluchistan and North West frontier-provinces of West Pakistan but the Bengalis of East Pakistan, who constituted about 55 percent of Pakistanis.

It is estimated that the Pakistani government's scorched earth policy lasting nine months, and the Mukti-Bahini's campaign of disruption has cost Bangla Desh about \$3 billion.

This is not the first time the Bengalis have suffered so heavily at the hands of the West Pakistanis. The subordination of the economic interests of the Bengalis from 1948-69 have cost them \$2.5 billion in net transfer of resources from Bangla Desh to West Pakistan. This was reported by the government of Pakistan in its fourth five-year plan for Pakistan.

The discrimination the Bengalis faced in Pakistani civil service and army is somewhat like the apartheid faced by blacks in South Africa. Bengalis constituted only 10 percent of the civil service and a negligible two percent of the army.

In spite of the affront to human rights declaration, to which Pakistan is a signatory, in real economic terms it meant 70 percent of the federal budget was passed on to fill the pockets of West Pakistanis.

The economic development in Pakistan, in its first two decades of independence, is an excellent case study of exploitation or at least the subordination of the economic interests of Bangla Desh to West Pakistan.

The Pakistani central statistical office needs to be commended for its impartial non-partisan recording of facts as opposed to the Pakistani military regime's complete suf-

focation of the Pakistani press.

All facts uncomfortable to the military regime are pushed under the rug. Days after Canadians found out about Pakistani troop surrender in East Pakistan the West Pakistanis were still not informed.

One must admit West Pakistan was better developed by the British for strategic reasons. But the dynamics of development in Pakistan exasperated this situation more than helping to bridge it.

The dynamics came perhaps from the initial Punjab military bureaucratic domination, which continued to be self reinforcing or exploiting. In the two decades, primary and secondary school enrolment in East Pakistan doubled. In West Pakistan it more than tripled. University enrolment, which provides the key to the top decisionmaking jobs increased four to five times as rapidly in West Pakistan as in East Pakistan. Thus the West Pakistan dominated military and bureaucracy appeared to be building an educational system to perpetuate its position of dominance, by giving less and poorer quality education to East Pakistan.

The disparity in educational opportunity reflects itself in the composition of the bureaucracy and the army, and many other aspects of modern living. West Pakistan had about 45 percent of the population in what was formerly Pakistan, but has two and a half times more radios, four times the number of hospital beds and six times the number of vehicles than in East Pakistan.

The essence of economic exploitation is best illustrated by the gap between the terms of trade of the East Pakistan and West Pakistan. After 20 years of neglect by the central government, symbolized by the apathetic response to the cyclone victims, the terms of trade for Bangla Desh were still favorable.

Thus Bangla Desh has been all along the major exporter, while West Pakistan the major importer. The partisanship of the central government is obvious from the extra loans given to West Pakistan.

The central government changed location of the capital thrice, building a brand new capital in Islamabad, but all the three times conveniently kept it in West Pakistan, away from the majority of Pakistanis, who were always stranded in East Pakistan, the outhouse

India, Pakistan's obvious ben-



