

का नाम Name of paper

प्रकाशन स्थान Published at

दिनांक Dated

CALIFORNIA

22-10-1965

Population expert at UCR 22 Sept 1965

India professor predicts China will ditch Pakistan

By TOM PATTERSON

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, the Indian population authority and member of his country's upper House of Parliament, said yesterday he is willing to make more concession to Pakistan than is the ruling Congress Party, of which he is a member.

But the difference is slight, and as he described the situation it was not likely to make a practical difference.

HE IS BACK at the University of California at Riverside for his third semester, after a summer spent at home and in several other countries.

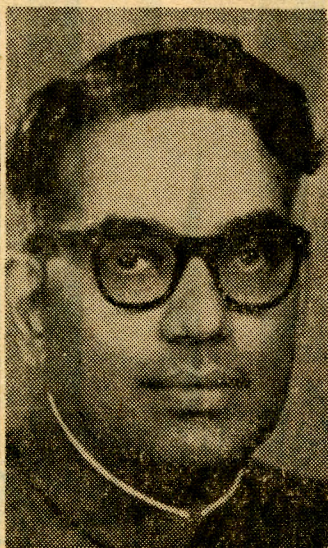
The Congress Party and government, Dr. Chandrasekhar said here yesterday, now refuses to grant a plebiscite in Kashmir because "it has been infiltrated too long by Pakistani troops."

Personally, he said, he would grant a plebiscite in Kashmir, provided Pakistan withdraws its troops from that province, where they had been holding a ceasefire line since 1949. The proviso is a large one. The latest fighting started when Pakistanis, allegedly trained by Red China, were found infiltrating beyond the cease fire line armed but in civilian clothes.

AS FOR Red China, Dr. Chandrasekhar said Pakistan may regret its association. He doesn't believe, for instance, that China will now open a second front against India, but instead will "leave Pakistan holding the bag."

This, in fact, is the reason Chandrasekhar sees in Pakistan's request that the U. S. arrange a peace — "because the Chinese let them down."

In some particulars Chan-



DR. CHANDRASEKHAR

drasekhar finds U.S. accounts of the Kashmir background faulty. The monarchs of the 500 independent Indian states made their choices with the states in 1947. The ruler of Kashmir, a Hindu, joined India although the population was admittedly four-fifths Muslim.

KASHMIR ADJOINED West Pakistan, which promptly invaded. The U.N. intervened and secured agreement on a cease fire in 1949.

Chandrasekhar said the Indian offer of plebiscite has always been contingent on removal of Pakistan troops, with the voting to be conducted by a neutral agency.

One reason for caution, he said, is that whereas India tolerates many religions, Pakistan claims all Muslims.

"OUR COUNTRY would argue," said Chandrasekhar, "that if you give Kashmir to Pakistan then what about the other 15 million Muslims in India? If Pakistan were willing to take all Muslims into its own territory, that might be all right, but India Muslims are not willing to go to Pakistan. They speak a different language and have a different culture. Religion is

the only thing they have in common."

Chandrasekhar says his hope for an end to the current conflict isn't based entirely on the idea that China has let Pakistan down, but on problems within Pakistan itself.

West Pakistan has government leadership and two-thirds of the territory (much of it dry), with only one-third of the population. East Pakistan has one-third of the land and two-thirds of the population.

EAST PAKISTAN, says Chandrasekhar, is treated as a stepchild.

Although other Indians fear a plebiscite in predominantly Moslem Kashmir and give the aggressive action as reason for refusing one, Chandrasekhar is more optimistic. If the Pakistan troops were recalled he would favor a plebiscite "because if the people really want to go with Pakistan they should be able to do so, but it's not certain they want to. Many Muslims would rather stay with us in a secular state."

Dr. Chandrasekhar visited here in 1962 for one lecture. He spent the fall semester here last year as a visiting lecturer and the spring semester as visiting professor of sociology.

MRS. Chandrasekhar and their three children, who were here through the last school year, remained in India this time. His work this semester is that of research professor with the Dry Lands Research Institute, studying the populations of potential reclamation areas among the world's deserts. He is planning a book on population growth in such areas.

Early in the summer he spent a month in India, then two weeks on the Negev Desert in Israel, two weeks at a U.N. population conference in Belgrade and shorter stays in Moscow and London.

Viet Nam Aid By India Within Year Predicted by Indian MP Here



SPEAKER AT PERRIS ROTARY on Friday was Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, who explained his country's differences with Pakistan over Kashmir as well as commenting on the South Viet

Nam problem. He is shown shaking hands with Jack Savage, utility company executive, while Fred Furnival, school superintendent, looks on.

India may join the United States effort in helping South Viet Nam, a member of the Indian parliament predicted here Thursday.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar, who was guest speaker before the Perris Rotary Club, told The Progress that if the fighting continued for another year there, he felt his country would probably give more than just moral aid to the U. S. effort.

He told the meeting that if he were prime minister he would send two battalions of troops to South Viet Nam to help stop the Communist drive there.

He said he found it difficult to understand the attitude of some of the youth of this country who have burned their draft cards on the theory that the U. S. is interfering with an internal affair in that Southeast Asian country.

"The matter is really very simple in South Viet Nam," said Chandrasekhar.

He said that there was no question in his mind after touring both North and South Viet Nam and Red China but that Mao Tse Tzung was pulling all the strings on the Viet Cong.

He warned that Red China was a real danger to the world, because of the "missionary fervor" about spreading Communism through their system of subversion.

He explained to the Rotary members of the problems between his country and Pakistan.

He said the problem started with the partition of India when the British withdrew after independence was won.

The partition was made on a geographic and religious basis that tried to separate Muslim and Hindu into their own countries.

Only one of the country's 652 states was slow in deciding whether to go to Pakistan India and that was Kashmir.

When it was decided Kashmir would go to India, a long, smoldering feud developed between the two countries, which resulted in the Pakistanis invading Kashmir. The resultant United Nations control over the fighting set up a UN mission that was very ineffective, he said.

He said that the only way to resolve the problem would be for the UN to provide a mission similar to the one on the Gaza strip that is equipped with guns to prevent infiltration.

EXPERT LOOKS TO 1980:

Billion Chinese

India's foremost demographer predicts that China's burgeoning population — estimated to be about 750,000,000 — will reach the billion mark by 1980.

Dr. S. Chandrasekhar forecast the figure and its possible repercussions for the rest of the world in a UCSB lecture yesterday afternoon in Campbell Hall.

Chandrasekhar, director of India's Institute of Population Studies and a visiting professor of sociology at UC, Riverside, said it is undeniable that "population pressures create international strains and tensions." He cited as an illustration Germany's need for more territory and greater resources to support its people as one cause of World War II.

Turning to existing pressures in China, he said that nation "doesn't believe in acquiring its needs by asking, or by democratic pressures."

IMPLICATIONS

The lecturer, who also addressed the Channel City Club yesterday, said the Chinese population explosion carried other international implications in its passion and zeal for communist ideology and the "gospel of St. Marx," its growing armed force and admission to the "nuclear club," and its racial ideology which would force its culture on other peoples.

A member of India's upper house of Parliament, Dr. Chandrasekhar was invited to make a population study in China in 1954 and found that its system of population registration had improved to a point of 90 per cent accuracy. He said the Communist regime also had succeeded in

drastically reducing the nation's death rate.

"The death rate," the demographer said, "is one of the easiest things to manipulate, if you have money." He recalled that prior to the Communist regime, China had been "one of the filthiest countries in the world. Now the nation is cleaned up physically . . . and the death rate has come tumbling down." Good water, garbage disposal facilities, underground sewage systems and a fairly adequate diet are contributing factors, he said.

VACCINATION

While China's birth rate always has been high, Chandrasekhar said the high death rate compensated to keep

population growth relatively level. Since mortality no longer controls the increase, Chinese officials have vacillated between birth control policies and refusal to acknowledge a population problem.

The government's policy, once advocating three children per family and later two, now is said to be that of encouraging couples to have only as many children as they can afford to feed, clothe, house and educate.

Dr. Chandrasekhar's UCSB talk will be broadcast over KTMS-AM, the News-Press station, at 9:05 p.m. Sunday.

He was introduced by Dr. Robert H. Billegmeier, associate director of the Education Abroad Program.

Stockton, Calif.
Record
(Cir. D. 59,255)

DEC 29 1965

Allen's P.C.B. Est. 1888

S. CALIFORNIA'S BIRTH RATE ¹⁹⁸⁶ TOPS INDIA'S

BERKELEY, Dec. 29 (UPI)

— A scientist from India suggested Tuesday that Americans who propose birth control measures for Asia and Latin America should be concerned about their own country, particularly Southern California.

Prof. S. Chandrasekhar, director for the Indian Institute for Population Studies in Madras and a visiting professor at the University of California at Riverside, said "surprising as it may seem" the U.S. population is increasing at a faster rate than India's.

And he further noted that California as a whole had a population increase of 48.5 per cent between 1950 and 1960, while the national average for the U.S. was only 18.5 per cent.

URGES REDUCTION

Chandrasekhar told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of California that Southern Californians should reduce their birth rate, cut back to one car per family, and make up their minds that they cannot afford the luxuries of deserts.

The Indian scientist, who also is a member of Parliament from New Delhi, said California already is the most populous state in the U.S. with almost 20 million persons — and may have 25 million by 1975.

But he was more concerned about Southern California in his report, which covered 11 of the state's 58 counties — including Los Angeles and San Diego. It has 58.7 per cent of the state's population, he said.

SOLID COMPLEX

By 2000 A.D., he predicted, "Southern California alone will probably have 25 million people, and as there is not much space, the region between Santa Barbara and the Mexican border will be one solid, unrelieved metropolitan complex."

Chandrasekhar suggested that in addition to limiting their birth rate to two or three children per family, Californians might have to consider — despite the obvious legal obstacles — limiting migration from other states.

He also predicted that "man's convenience of the 20th Century — the automobile — will become his greatest curse."

The expected 25 million people in Southern California by the turn of the century, he said, might have some 15 million automobiles in addition to trucks and commercial vehicles.

"Where can these millions of cars be parked?" Chandrasekhar asked. "Obviously either the automobiles must be curbed or replaced functionally with some other device."

CAR RATIONING

He suggested that cars be rationed so that no normal family, under ordinary circumstances, would be allowed more than one car. He said family members who could not use the car would be "welcome to use public transportation."

He also warned that Southern California "will discover, as Israel has found, that she cannot afford the luxury of a desert. The Indian scientist said the Colorado and Mojave deserts will have to be reclaimed with air-conditioned homes, schools, factories, and offices powered by cheap solar energy."

Southern California Told It Must Curb Population

BERKELEY (UPI)—A scientist from India suggested Tuesday that Americans who propose birth control measures for Asia and Latin America should be concerned about their own country, particularly Southern California.

Prof. S. Chandrasekhar, director for the Indian Institute for Population Studies in Madras and a visiting professor at the University of California at Riverside, said "surprising as it may seem" the U.S. population is increasing at a faster rate than India's.

And he further noted that California as a whole had a popula-

tion increase of 48.5 per cent between 1950 and 1960, while the national average for the United States was only 18.5 per cent.

Chandrasekhar told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of California that Southern Californians should reduce their birth rate, cut back to one car per family and make up their minds that they cannot afford the luxury of deserts.

Most Populous State

The Indian scientist, who also is a member of parliament from New Delhi, said California already is the most populous state

in the United States with almost 20 million persons, and may have 25 million by 1975.

But he was more concerned about Southern California in his report, which covered 11 of the state's 58 counties—including Los Angeles and San Diego. It has 58.7 per cent of the state's population, he said.

By 2000 A.D., he predicted, "Southern California alone will probably have 25 million people, and as there is not much space, the region between Santa Barbara and the Mexican border will be one solid, unrelieved metropolitan complex."

Chandrasekhar suggested that in addition to limiting their birth rate to two or three children per family, Californians might have to consider—despite the obvious legal obstacles—limiting migration from other states.

He also predicted that "man's convenience of the 20th Century—the automobile—will become his greatest curse."

The expected 25 million people in Southern California by the turn of the century, he said, might have some 15 million automobiles in addition to trucks and commercial vehicles.

"Where can these millions of cars be parked?" Chandrasekhar asked. "Obviously either the automobiles must be curbed or replaced functionally with some other device."

He suggested that cars be rationed so that no normal family, under ordinary circumstances, would be allowed more than one car. He said family members who could not use the car would be "welcome to use public transportation."

He also warned that Southern California "will discover, as Israel has found, that she cannot afford the luxury of a desert." The Indian scientist said the Colorado and Mojave deserts will have to be reclaimed with air-conditioned homes, schools, factories and offices powered by cheap solar energy.

California Advised To Limit Birth Rate

BERKELEY, Calif. (UPI)—A scientist from crowded India said yesterday that Southern Californians should reduce their birth rate, cut back to one car per family and make up their minds that they cannot afford the luxury of deserts.

Prof. S. Chandrasek-

har said that California, already the most populous state in the nation with almost 20 million persons, may have 25 million by 1975.

He suggested that in addition to limiting their birth rate to two or three children per family, Californians might have to consider—despite the ob-

vious legal obstacles—limiting migration from other states.

* * *

CHANDRASEKHAR, a doctor of philosophy and literature, is a member of Parliament from New Delhi, director of the Indian Institute for Population Studies in Madras, and a visiting professor

at the University of California at Riverside.

His report was made to the annual meeting of the American Association of Science at the University of California here.

California as a whole, he noted, had a population increase of 48.5 per cent between 1950 and

1960, while the national average was only 18.5 per cent.

* * *

BY 2000 A.D., he predicted, "Southern California alone will probably have 25 million people, and as there is not much space, the region between Santa Barbara

See Control on A-4, Col. 5

U.S. Birth Control Need Cited

BERKELEY (UPI) — A scientist from India suggested yesterday that Americans who propose birth control measures for Asia and Latin America should be concerned about their own country, particularly Southern California.

Prof. S. Chandrasekhar, director for the Indian Institute for Population Studies in Madras and a visiting professor at the University of California at Riverside, said that "surprising as it may seem" the U.S. population is increasing at a faster rate than India's.

And he further noted that California as a whole had a population increase of 48.5 per cent between 1950 and 1960, while the national

average for the U.S. was only 18.5 per cent.

Chandrasekhar told the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the University of California that Southern Californians should reduce their birth rate, cut back to one car per family and make up their minds that they cannot afford the luxury of deserts.

The Indian scientist, who also is a member of Parliament from New Delhi, said California already is the most populous state in the U.S. with almost 20 million persons — and may have 25 million by 1975.

But he was more concerned about Southern California in his report.

By 2000 A.D., he predicted, Southern California alone will probably have 25 million people, and as there is not much space, the region between Santa Barbara and the Mexican border will be one solid, unrelieved metropolitan complex."

Chandrasekhar suggested that in addition to limiting their birth rate to two or three children per family, Californians might have to consider — despite the obvious legal obstacles — limiting migration from other states.

He also predicted that the expected 25 million persons in Southern California by the turn of the century

See POPULATION,
Page A-5, Col. 7

Santa Barbara News-Press

Dec. 29, 1965

POPULATION

Continued from Page A-1
might have some 15 million automobiles in addition to trucks and commercial vehicles.

"Where can these millions of cars be parked?" Chandrasekhar asked. "Obviously either the automobiles must be curbed or replaced functionally with some other device."

He suggested that cars be rationed so that no normal family, under ordinary circumstances would be allowed more than one car. He said family members who could not use the car would be "welcome to use public transportation."

He also warned that Southern California will discover, as Israel has found, that she cannot afford the luxury of a desert. The Indian scientist said the Colorado and Mojave deserts will have to be reclaimed with air-conditioned homes, schools, factories and offices powered by cheap solar energy.