A close look at the world's population

By Gerald Nadler

UNITED NATIONS — The world's population will double to 8.08 billion in just 35 years.

An American male has the best chance of marrying; Cubans the best shot at divorcing; Africans the "best" odds at dying before reaching 51; and Norwegian women the best chance for long life, with Swedish men a close second.

The New U.N. Demographic Yearbook says world population reached 4.04 billion in 1976 and that 8.08 billion persons will crowd the globe by 2013.

The statistics say population is increasing by 1.9 percent a year, or 76 million persons annually, which will lead to a doubling of population in the year 2013.

Eight of 10 people in the world live in the most populous 25 nations led by China with 852 million, India 610 million, the Soviet Union 258 million and the United States 215 million.

The best chance of living longest is to have been born a Norwegian female, whose life expectancy is a ripe 77.8. That is slightly more than Swedish males 72 years, the yearbook says.

Males and females born in the 1960s also will fare well — barring calamities — in Northern Europe, North and South America, Australia and New Zealand.

A life expectancy of up to 75 awaits females born in Sweden, the Netherlands, Iceland, the United States, France, Canada, Japan, Denmark, Finland, England, Australia and New Zealand.

Most Africans, however, will not make it past 50.

Inhabitants of 21 of the continent's 43 states or areas can expect to live less than 40 years, while in 21 others death will come at 49. Only in nine states will the life span be more than 50.

Male citizens of Chad have a life expectancy of 29 and females 35. Residents of Ethiopia, Africas oldest independent state, will make it to 36 if they are male; 40 if female.

South Africa's male whites born in 1970 will live to 64 and females to 74, while the "colored population" as they are indicated in the U.N. yearbook will live to 50 for males and 54 for females.

China's population of 852 million is rising by 14 million a year, meaning it will top one billion by the year 2000. India's population is growing by 13 million yearly, making it a candidate for the billion club also.

But the most rapid increase in the world's population is in Africa, where annual rates of growth are 2 percent or more in 37 countries, or areas with nine of the nations growing by 3 percent or more.

Yet more than half the world's population — 57 percent or 2.3 billion — lives in Asia, followed by Europe with 10.2 percent or 4.12 million, 8.2 percent in Africa at 333 million and 6.4 percent or 258 million in Latin America.

The two superpowers — the Soviet Union and the United States — account for 10 percent of the world's population.

The Soviet Union, the world's largest country, accounts for 5.9 percent at 258 million, ahead of the United States with about 5 percent, or 215 million.

The yearbook follows the U.N. classification of areas, which sound almost as if they came out of George Orwell's futurist works in which the world was divided into three political spheres.

Australia and New Zealand are listed under Oceania, as are Papua, New Guinea and American Samoa. The United States is under the Americas.

But the Byelorussian Republic, a republic of the Soviet Union, has separate statistics, since both it and the Ukraine Soviet Republic have individual votes in addition to the parent U.S.S.R.

Whatever the classification, some of the statistics are bleak.

The African nation of Burundi leads the world in infant deaths with a rate of 150, meaning 150 of 1,000 infants in Burundi do not make it to their first birthday.

Sweden has the lowest infant mortality rate at 8.7, followed by Japan at 10.1, Denmark 10.4, Finland and the Netherlands 105, Switzerland 10.7, Norway 11.1, France 11.3, Singapore 11.6, Spain 12.1, Iceland 12.5, England and Wales 14, and Australia 14.3

The United States ranks 17th in infant mortality with a rate of 15.1, East Germany 18th with 15.8 and new Zealand 19th with 16.

(Photo courtesy of Valentine Museum)

RARE PHOTO—This is a photograph of the Reformer Mercantile and Industrial Association Grocery and Feed Store in Richmond as it appeared in the early 1900s. It was snapped by James Conway Farley, a black photographer who won national recognition. The Farley work is among a rare photographic collection of black Virginians now on display at the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

Rare photos unveiled in Richmond

RICHMOND

In 1962, the above photograph was found between the walls of a building in Omaha, Neb. Through the kindness of the demolition contactor who discovered it, the yellowing print is now in the collections of the Valentine Museum in Richmond.

The photo is doubly interesting because it shows a prosperous black - owned business located in the former Confederate capital, and because it was taken by a black photographer, the nationally - known James Conway Farley.

The grocery and feed store at 501 N. 6th St. was an outgrowth of the fraternal organization known as the Grand Fountain of the United Order of True Reformers, chartered by the Rev. W.W. Brown in 1883.

The True Reformers were inspired by Maggie Walker's Independent Order of St. Luke.

With headquarters in Richmond, the True Reformers operated a newspaper, a bank, a home (for the elderly), a 150 - room hotel and a chain of grocery and clothing stores. These last enterprises were established in 1889 as the "Reformer Mercantile and Industrial Association."

The grocery at 6th and Clay appears as a neatly - kept and well - managed business, employing at least 18 people and owning three wagons. It is listed in the Richmond city directories for the years 1900 through 1909. The Daniel Hardware Company occupied the building in 1910.

The early photograph is a print made from an 11 x 14 - inch glass negative from the Jefferson Art Gallery, then located at 523 E. Broad St. This studio was operated by James C. Farley, a former candlemaker and cook, who had come to Richmond in 1861.

After he tired of working as a baker, he apprenticed himself to the photographic studio of Charles R. Ress & Co. in 1872, at the age of 18. After working in the chemical department for three years, he went to work for George W. Davis as a camera operator.

Although the four white cameramen with whom he worked persecuted young Farley, Davis stood by him and fired the others. The two men went into apartnership and remained associated until 1895, when Farley opened the Jefferson Art Gallery.

His photographs received awards at an industrial fair in Richmond in 1884, and at the "world's Exposition" in New Orleans, in 1885. While most of his surviving work consists of sensitive portraits, the above photograph demonstrates his skill at outdoor work; no mean achievement with the huge cameras and fragile glass plates them in use.

The Valentine Museum Library is interested in obtaining information about this and other black - owned businesses in Richmond during the difficult years after the Civil War. The museum is located at 1115 East Clay St., Richmond, Va. 23219.

The above article is by E.M. Sanchez - Saavedra, curator of the research library at the Virginia Museum in Richmond.

The Afro-American

FEATURE PAGE

For weekend athletes

Joggers and other week-end athletes are creating a lively new market—for podiatrists. Fortunately, even modest precautions can protect you from most problems which occur with the feet.

• **Never peg on a hard surface.** Dr. Lowell Weil, who has promoted podiatrie sports centers, advises that asphalt is somewhat better than concrete, but that grass is the best surface. Those near the beach are fortunate because the run on sand is both refreshing and good for the feet.

• **Warm up.** A five-minute warm up of slow stretching will help you avoid pulled muscles and tendons. During the warm up—and for most exercise—consider shoes that lace down to the toe. No deck or yacht shoes, please.

• **Treat blisters and sprains.** Blisters result when skin isn't tough enough. Put petroleum jelly on the spot you want toughened, and cover it with an adhesive strip. Sprains react well to ice, elevation and compression. For over-size ice cubes, fill paper cups with water and freeze them.

• **Wash feet thoroughly.** When you get our of a bath or shower, massage bottoms of the feet with salt—wash it off thoroughly—dry the feet and sprinkle them with talcum.

News of the zoos

The zoo, a favorite of most people regardless of age, has been going through some changes in the United States recently. In a break from its former image of being a place of cruel confinement full of pacing animals, the modern zoo replaces bars and cages in many areas with specially - designed environments that try to recreate the animals' natural habitats. The desire to fill the zoo with as many different species as possible has been replaced by the wish to improve the living conditions of the animals.

These new zoological gardens, many beautifully landscaped with exotic trees and flowers, have supplied needed refuge for creatures whose homes have been threatened by the spread of civilization. All major zoos participate in a program that makes it possible for one institution to end an animal to another for breeding purposes. This reduces the number of creatures that have to be captured, while giving many endangered species a chance to survive.

Summer is the most popular time to visit the zoo, but the cooler temperatures of spring and autumn make the inhabitants more active. The animals seem to enjoy the visitors more when there are fewer of them around.

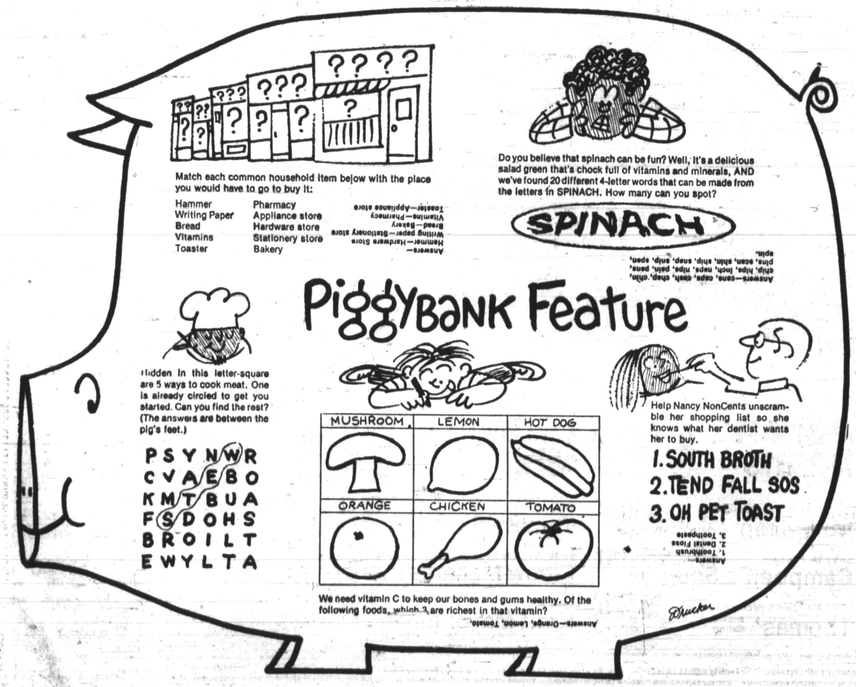
LIKE BABIES—Eleven-day old foals "Delilah" and "Sampson" eagerly drink "foal-lac" fed them at Easter Rutherford, N.J. race track where many offers for the twins have been made.

Female workers win equality in pension plans

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court has ruled 6 - 2 that it is unlawful for pension plans to treat women workers differently than men just because statistics show females usually live longer.

The court said plans that require women to make larger contributions than men violate the federal law against sex discrimination in employment.

The ruling may have a widespread impact on private and governmental retirement plans which use sex - segregated actuarial tables to calculate the contributions made by individual employees or benefits received. To avoid an avalanche of lawshits, the court said the ruling should not be applied retroactively.



Rev. Martin L. King Sr. | Ruby Dee | Ossie Davis | Joseph Califano | Alex Haley | Clifford Alexander | Rep. John Conyers | Jesse Jackson

Prominent speakers scheduled for graduations

By Theresa Humphrey
AFRO Education Writer

Within the next few weeks, thousands of students from various colleges across the nation will embark on another phase of being black in America.

However, they will be fortunate enough to have a battery of topnotch speakers to help launch them on their way.

Following is a partial list of scheduled commencements and speakers:

North Carolina A & T State University, May 7, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH.

Morris College, May 14, Dr. Johnny L. Jones, superintendent of the Dade County schools in Miami.

Bishop College, May 7, the Rev. Martin Luther King Sr., father of the slain civil rights leader.

Howard University, May 13, Joseph A. Califano, secretary of the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Morgan State University, May 21, Clifford Alexander, secretary of the U.S. Army.

Virginia State College, May 14, entertainers Ossie Davis and Ruby Dee.

Alabama A & M University, May 14, Congressman John Conyers, D - Mich.

Florida A & M Univeristy, June 4, FAMU President Dr. Walter Smith and senior class president Camena Fennell.

Morehouse College, May 21, "Roots" author Alex Haley.

Jackson State University, May 14, Mississippi Gov. Cliff Finch.

Cheyney State College, May 14, the Rev. S. Howard Woodson, president of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission.

Elizabeth City State University, May 14, Benjamin Sylvester Ruffin, director of the North Carolina Human Relations Commission and special assistant to Gov. Jim Hunt.

Shaw University, May 14, Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe, education professor at Queens College in Flushing, N.Y.

Talladega College, May 14, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president emeritus of Morehouse College.

Coppin State College, May 28, Mrs. Lucille Clifton, publisher, author and former poet - in - residence at Coppin.

Voorhees College, May 14, tennis champion Arthur Ashe.

Saint Augustine's College, May 14, the Rev. Jesse Jackson, president of Operation PUSH.

Clark College, May 21, Ernest N. Morial, mayor of New Orleans.

Interdenominational Theological Center, May 7, the Rev. Leon Sullivan, founder of the Opportunities Industrialization Center.

Virginia Union University, May 7, Virginia, Gov. John Dalton.

Morris Brown College, May 21, Dr. Benjamin R. Payton, officer in charge of higher education and minority affairs for the Ford Foundation.

Spelman College, May 21, nationally known author, Toni Morrison, who wrote "Song of Solomon."

Atlanta University, May 22, Terrance Todman, assistant secretary for inter - American affairs for the U.S. State Department.

Shaw University appoints president

Dr. Stanley Smith

RALEIGH, N.C. — Shaw University trustees have announced the appointment of Dr. Stanley H. Smith as president of the University, effective July 1.

Dr. Smith is currently serving as academic dean of the human resources college at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, where for the past five years he was the first dean of that newly organized academic division.

In the capacity of dean, Dr. Smith gave successful leadership to the reorganization and restructuring of the college from eleven academic programs to five functional academic divisions, thereby increasing the efficiency of the operation.

He was also successful in bringing about reasonable modifications in two graduate programs and the strengthening of several others.

Dr. Smith was graduated from Fisk University with the bachelor's and master's degrees in 1949 and 1950 respectively. He obtained his doctorate degree from Washington State University in Pullman, Wash., in the areas of sociology, social psychology and psychology.

He has served in administrative positions at Livingstone College in Salisbury, North Carolina, Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, Meharry Medical College in Tennessee.

Before going to Southern Illinois, he was was the academic dean at Fisk University.

He has served on the program review committee of the National Institute on Aging and has chaired the Minority Advisory Committee for the Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Administration of the U.S. Public Health Service.

He has also chaired many visitation committees for the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Dr. Smith was one of the first blacks to be elected to public office in the South since the Reconstruction when he was elected to membership on the City Council of Tuskegee in 1964.

He has written and published extensively, including one book, several chapters in books and articles in professional journals.

He is married to the former Sarah Harrell and has one son, Stephen.

Cheyney offers fashion career

CHEYNEY, Pa. — Home Economics at Cheyney State College has taken on a new look.

There has always been more to the study of home economics than stitchin' and stirrin' but now the area boasts degree programs in clothing and textiles, as well as dietetics; motel, restaurant and institutional management; and the old stand - by, home economics education.

Clothing and textiles leads to bachelor of Science degree at the state college. Students may concentrate in one of three areas: Fashion merchandising, fashion design or textile merchandising.

After a good foundation in the arts, humanities and sciences, the clothing and textiles major begins his single area of interest, and one of the most exciting features for students in the program is the on - site learning they gain as interns — a required part of their academic program.

For the student in fashion merchandising, focus on fashion and business administration is made.

These students work to develop a thorough understanding of the fashion field, as well as an appreciation of fashion and fashion design, and a broad knowledge of fabrics.

They also obtain a business background in marketing, sales, merchandising management and advertising.

Nina Edwards and Patricia Diggs, both of Wilmington, Del., are gaining more than academic credits in fashion merchandising while working at Nan Duskin's.

While enjoying the atmosphere of the exclusive Philadelphia store, the students are acquiring skills in receiving goods, inventory, sale preparation and even fashion show coordination.

Also in this area of merchandising are Patricia Coleman of Philadelphia, and Lovelle Johnson, a student from Plainfield, N.J., who are earning their six credits in field experience at the Bamberger Department Store in Springfield, Delaware County. There, they work closely with department heads and store buyers.

Saks Fifth Avenue in Bala Cynwyd is taking part in the practical experience of James Stevenson, a Philadelphia resident, and Angela Livingston of New York City sees the real side of her field at Weinberg's in Havertown. The Moseller store of West Chester, Chester County, has also worked with the program.

Graduates in the area of Fashion Design may become pattern or fashion designers, fashion illustrators, fashion stylists, fashion demonstrators or store buyers.

Barbara Lisbon, a student from Boston, is completing her interning in fashion design with John Custalow, a well-known Philadelphia designer and president of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers, Inc.

Students in the textile merchandising program, planned in cooperation with the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, complete their basic course program at Cheyney State College along with the beginning of their study in clothing and textiles, but as many as three semesters of study are completed at the College of Textiles and Science.

Textile Merchandising usually appeals to two types of students: those whose interest is in education and those with an interest in retail and apparel industries.

Clothing and textiles is a highly diversified field. It's exciting, it's fun and it's still new at Cheyney State College.

For more information on this degree program, write Professor Jacqueline Starr, Cheyney State College, Cheyney, Pa., 19319, (215) 399 - 6880.

FASHION INTERNS — Kay Murray (L), assistant to the vice president for Nan Duskin in Philadelphia, talks with Cheyney State fashion merchandising interns and professor in the degree program (L-R) Nina Edwards, Mrs. Jacqueline Starr and Patricia Diggs.

PETERSBURG, Va. — The Virginia State College concert choir has scheduled an outdoor concert at Weston Manor as part of the Historic Hopewell Foundation Inc.'s "From Indians to Industry" series.

The 50-voice choir, under the direction of Dr. Carl G. Harris Jr., is set to perform Sunday, May 7 at 3 p.m.

Colleges

ALBANY, Ga. — Dr. Josephine Davis, mathematics professor at Albany State College, has been named coordinator of the Albany State - Georgia State Graduate Program effective July 1.

RICHMOND, Va. — Miss Yvonne Christine Hicks, a sophomore accounting major at Virginia Union University, has won a $500 "Budweiser Scholarship" from the Brown Distributing Co. of Richmond.

The scholarship is awarded annually to assist a deserving student in pursuit of a business career.

Miss Hicks, a native of Chesapeake, is the daughter of John M. Hicks.

People

NEW YORK — Louise V. Gray, a media coordinator and communications consultant, has been named coordinator of Special Services.

A graduate of the State University of New York, College at Old Westbury, and Columbia University, where she received a master's degree in library science with a specialty in media, Ms. Gray has had extensive experience in research and communications.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Edward Grant the director of the New Haven Alcoholic Clinic and recent recipient of the Jefferson Award has been selected chairperson of the board of directors of the Black Coalition of Greater New Haven, Inc.

He is a graduate of Rutgers University School of Alcohol Studies.

Grant is president of the National Coalition of Adequate Alcoholism Program and served as co - sponsor of the mayor's Conference on Alcoholism in East St. Louis, Ill.

Jobs for adults said way to help pupils in school

By Patricia McCormack

NEW YORK (UPI) — A caste system in America that keeps many adult blacks from good job opportunities is the reason many black children do poorly in school, according to a study by the Carnegie Council on Children.

The children, according to the new theory, see no sign that education pays off when they look around their neighborhoods and view the plight of adults. As a result, they're not motivated to dig into school work.

Dr. John G. Ogbu, author of the study, said increased job opportunities for blacks are crucial to closing the persistent gap between black and white school achievement.

The anthropologist from the University of California at Berkeley said until many more blacks have better job chances school integration and compensatory educational programs aren't going to have a great impact.

The view prevailing among policymakers has been that blacks' lower school performance is a major cause of their lower representation in more desirable jobs.

Ogbu, a native of Nigeria and father of two, argues the reverse.

He says blacks are not underrepresented in the job market primarily because they do badly in school.

Rather, according to his theory based on a study of caste systems, they do poorly in school because they are underrepresented in the adult roles where education pays off.

The American - trained social anthropologist said his findings grow out of cross - cultural work comparing the status of blacks in the United States with that of castelike minorities in Japan, Israel, India, New Zealand and Great Britain.

The discouraging economic reality of most adult blacks lives profoundly shapes children's skills and attitudes, Ogbu said.

Even very young black children (and American Indians, Mexican American and Puerto Rican children) pick up messages about the comparatively poor payoff that education is likely to have for them.

Their behavior in school becomes an unconscious but functional adaptation to the reality that will face them as adults.

"The personal attributes transmitted to black children in the course of their socialization may be perfectly normal skills required by their position in the caste system, although they are not the types of skills that encourage the white middle class type of school success," Ogbu writes in his report, "Minority Education and Caste: The American System in Cross - Cultural Perspective" (Academic Press, $19.50).

The adult position that awaits minority children still reflects what Ogbu terms a "job ceiling." Consistent pressures and obstacles allow whites to compete more easily than non - whites for jobs above the ceiling, while selectively steering non - whites into jobs at lower levels of income, status, power and dignity.

He said the "job ceiling" explains why, despite recent gains for some blacks, for example, overall black family income still is only 59 per cent of that for whites.

The nation's black job holders (10.8 per cent of the labor force) are underrepresented among managers and administrators (only 4.5 percent are black) but overrepresented among household workers (37 percent are black). Ogbu, again, blames the "job ceiling" for blacks.

"Young black children learn about the job ceiling by observing the job experiences of their parents, older siblings, relatives, family friends and neighbors," Ogbu writes.

Ogbu insists that it is time to send black children a new message: that society now is serious about giving them an equal chance.

He also recommends that the national programs be strengthened to increase opportunities for minorities in adult life. He endorses stronger enforcement of laws against discrimination in jobs and housing, and urges more vigorous economic policies to create the kind of full employment economy that traditionally has drawn minorities into better jobs.

The "ripple effects" of such difficult changes will be slow but powerful, he writes.

"The elimination of caste barriers will eventually change the educational attitudes and work habits of blacks and increase their competitive efforts in academic work."

The experience of children who in Japan belong to the outcaste Buraku group provides an example of how eliminating stratification barriers can work.

Burakumin are of the same race as dominant Japanese groups, but in Japan they adapt to their group's traditionally subordinate role in Japanese society and do worse than the other Japanese children in school.

When Buraku families immigrate to the United States, however, they are treated exactly the same as other Japanese immigrants, and Buraku children do at least as well as other Japanese children in school.

Kenneth Keniston, chairman of the Carnegie Council on Children, noted that "At a time when it is all too easy to feel that most significant differences due to race have been eliminated in this country, Ogbu's book reminds us that race still creates significant barriers to children."

The Carnegie Council on Children was established in 1972 by Carnegie Corporation of New York, an educational foundation, to explore what U.S. society is doing to and for its children and how their needs can be met in the 1980s.

Its first report, "All Our Children: The American Family Under Pressure," (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich) was released in September 1977).

SCHOLARSHIP WINNER — Juanita J. Bryant of Fort Wayne, Ind., has received a four - year B.F. Goodrich Achievement Award Scholarship through the National Merit Scholarship Corp. She plans to attend Harvard - Radcliffe College and major in psychology.

Summer program funded for athletics

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Alabama State University athletic program has received $57,000 in federal grants to fund the National Youth Sports Program held annually on the campus.

The grants, from the Community Services Administration and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, represent a five percent increase over last year's appropriations.

NYSP is free to all low income pupils between the ages of 10 and 18. The five-week program is to begin the first week in June, at which time medical examinations will be given.

NYSP provides career and nutrition counseling, sports participation in 12 areas, instruction in federal, state and local government administration, criminal justice and court counseling, sex education and information on drugs and venereal disease.

Applications for the program may be obtained at local community centers or the ASU athletic office through May 31.