

participant at General Conferences. This mode of publication, alas, has become less and less effective with time. Circulation of the volumes was poor outside those attending the conference, citation was not commensurate with the quality of papers, publication in the volumes meant that the papers could not be considered by refereed journals without further substantial revision.

The website is an obviously superior way of disseminating the papers without formal publication. Accordingly the Union will no longer publish these volumes for the forthcoming conference in Brazil in August. A volume of abstracts will be prepared, and papers will appear instead on the IUSSP Website.

A Journal for the Union?

The IUSSP is unusual as a world professional body in having no journal of its own. In the light of the decision to cease publishing the Conference proceedings, the Council has considered whether the Union should publish an academic journal of its own, for independently refereed papers, to include some drawn from the General Conference and from Seminars among others.

Seminar volumes

Delays in the publication of edited papers from the Seminars organised by Scientific Committees have provoked many complaints, not the least by the editors of volumes. These volumes are published by Clarendon Press, an imprint of the Oxford University Press. The utility of these handsome books can be compromised by their late production. The Union has had a full and frank exchange of views with OUP and agreed a programme for speeding up the process. It must also be said that the rather cumbersome IUSSP process whereby the papers are edited first for circulation at the seminar itself and then again for publication after further independent assessment, can also contribute substantially to delay. These procedures are being tightened up. The Council will watch closely the further progress on these volumes.

New opportunities at IUSSP

The Science Policy Document circulated to members some time ago reminded the international policy community of the need for better

scientific understanding of population-related problems, for example of population/environment interactions, linkage between macro and micro processes and the rapid changes in the sizes of different age groups. This aim, to restore the scientific component of debate on world population problems, will be promoted through new publications, including short state-of-the-art reports and a comprehensive assessment intended for the next World Population Conference in 2004. These new departures in publication will be helped, we believe, by the new opportunities presented for scientific collaboration arising from the move to Paris.

L'UIESP : Continuité et Changement

Le dernier Bulletin de mai 2000 nous annonçait la nouvelle importante du déménagement imminent de l'Union à Paris. Cette décision, rendue inévitable par les embarras financiers de l'Union, et, en particulier par la perte de la subvention du Gouvernement belge, fut pénible, car notre siège était établi à Liège depuis longtemps et nous avons dû nous séparer du personnel qui a mené à bien les activités de l'Union pendant tant d'années.

Grâce aux efforts constants du personnel et du Bureau de l'Union, les affaires ont pu continuer normalement, sans rupture. Nous comptons bien que le transfert des activités à Paris se fera également harmonieusement. La nomination de Landis MacKellar comme directeur de l'Union à titre interim tombe à point; nous nous en réjouissons. L'administration de l'Ined a mis tout en œuvre pour accueillir le secrétariat de l'UIESP. Les nouveaux locaux mis à sa disposition sont quasiment prêts. Toutes les activités scientifiques se sont déroulées, comme prévu. Les préparatifs du Congrès général du Brésil (août 2001), gérés par le Comité international d'organisation, le secrétariat de l'Union et le Comité national d'organisation se déroulent normalement. Vous avez déjà reçu un premier Bulletin d'information sur le Congrès ainsi qu'un appel aux communications dont les résumés doivent nous parvenir avant le 15 décembre 2000. D'autres informations suivront sous peu.

Publications scientifiques

Le déménagement à Paris va favoriser un mode de fonctionnement nouveau et plus durable. A cette occasion, le Conseil a pris en considération un certain nombre de mesures pour rendre l'Union plus efficace et l'amener à pouvoir mieux encore remplir son rôle essentiel qui consiste à promouvoir la recherche scientifique et à disséminer ses résultats parmi la communauté internationale des démographes.

Abonnement aux journaux

Ainsi, la politique de publication et la politique scientifique ont été remises en question. Un de nos soucis a été d'augmenter le nombre de membres de l'Union, et en particulier d'attirer les plus jeunes. Dans ce but, les cotisations annuelles ont été réduites d'un tiers, par le biais d'une politique plus flexible d'acquisition des journaux.

Outre le Bulletin, les membres continuent à recevoir gratuitement les journaux Genus et Population, avec pour ce dernier la possibilité de se procurer une version abrégée en anglais. Par ailleurs, les membres ont la possibilité de se procurer 14 journaux internationaux - selon leur choix - à un prix substantiellement réduit.

La nouvelle cotisation pour Etudiant Associé, proposée récemment, réduite au tiers de la cotisation normale et gratuite pour les candidats des pays moins développés, a remporté un franc succès. Par ailleurs, les cotisations ont été réduites pour les membres de 47 pays moins développés et des cotisations très basses sont appliquées aux membres de 89 autres pays.

Le site web

Le site web est particulièrement indispensable à une organisation internationale comme l'UIESP et l'Union entend bien exploiter ce moyen de communication au maximum. Le site s'est maintenant considérablement amélioré (www.iussp.org). L'accès à certaines pages est réservé aux membres (nom de l'utilisateur 'member', mot de passe '1928') pour télécharger les papiers de séminaires et d'autres informations. D'autres initiatives facilitent également la contribution des membres et les échanges, comme le réseau 'population-environnement' et le réseau 'Population Asie' basé à Singapour.

Les actes du congrès général

Beaucoup d'énergie était consacrée à la production des trois volumes des Actes des congrès distribués aux participants. Ce mode de publication est avec le temps devenu de moins en moins efficace. La diffusion des volumes n'était pas assurée de manière satisfaisante parmi ceux qui n'assistaient aux congrès, les citations n'étaient pas à la hauteur de la qualité des papiers, et leur publication dans les actes empêchaient les papiers d'être publiés dans des journaux soumis à des critiques indépendants, sans nouvelles révisions substantielles.

Le site web est à l'évidence un bien meilleur moyen de dissémination des papiers qui ne sont pas publiés formellement. En conséquence, l'Union ne publiera plus ces volumes à l'occasion du congrès au Brésil en août prochain. Un volume contenant les résumés des communications sera distribué aux participants et les communications seront publiées sur le site web.

Un journal pour l'Union ?

L'UIESP se différencie des autres organisations internationales en ce qu'elle n'a pas son propre journal. Comme l'Union ne publiera plus d'actes de congrès, le Conseil s'est posé la question de savoir si l'Union ne devrait pas publier son propre journal, qui contiendrait des papiers soumis à des critiques indépendants, de même que certaines communications présentées aux Congrès généraux et aux séminaires, entre autres.

Les actes de séminaires

Les retards de publication des papiers présentés lors des séminaires organisés par les Commissions Scientifiques ont suscité bien des plaintes, en particulier de la part des éditeurs des ouvrages. Ces ouvrages sont publiés par Clarendon Press, (Oxford University Press). L'utilité de ces prestigieux ouvrages peut être compromise par leur retard de production. L'Union a eu une discussion franche avec OUP à ce propos et a approuvé un programme qui permettrait d'accélérer la procédure. Il faut ajouter aussi que le processus selon lequel les papiers sont édités une

première fois avant distribution lors des séminaires, et à nouveau au moment de la publication, après avoir été revus par un critique indépendant, est lourde, et contribue à accentuer le retard. Ces procédures sont à présent plus strictes. Le Conseil surveillera de près le délai de publication des prochains volumes.

Nouvelles opportunités à l'UIESP

Le Document Science et Politique, distribué aux membres il y a quelque temps, a rappelé à la communauté internationale des décideurs la nécessité de mettre en place une meilleure compréhension scientifique des problèmes liés à la population, par exemple, l'interaction entre population et environnement, les liaisons entre les processus macro et micro et les mutations rapides dans les structures par âge. Cette initiative, visant à restaurer la dimension scientifique du débat sur la problématique démographique mondiale, sera appuyée

New address
Nouvelle adresse
As of/à partir du 1 January/janvier 2001

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par de nouvelles publications comportant des rapports de synthèse sur l'état des connaissances actuelles et une vaste enquête prévue pour la prochaine Conférence Mondiale de Population en 2004. Ces nouveaux projets seront favorisés, croyons-nous, par les nouvelles opportunités de collaboration scientifique offertes par Paris.

Calls for Papers

Conference on Population Ageing in Industrialised Countries: Challenges and Issues

NUPRI, Tokyo, 19-21 March 2001

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Population Age Structure and Public Policy and the Nihon University Population Research Institute (NUPRI)

Information: iussp@iussp.org

The age structural dynamics of a population and public policy are strongly interrelated. Age structural transitions include declines in mortality and fertility, as well as related changes in family and social arrangements. Policy affected by transitions covers aspects of human needs (e.g., human development, education, labour force, health), economic (e.g., savings and

consumption, fiscal, taxes), and institutional aspects (e.g., governance, planning, implementation). Public policies aim to improve the welfare of a population; population welfare in turn is determined and shaped by the needs of present and future population; a population's needs and its potential are strongly shaped by its demographic composition - i.e., by age-structural transitions. The committee believes that transitions may be analysed in three (not exclusive) groupings: countries in emergent demographic transitions faced with substantial developmental

challenges, countries in a later transitional stage facing challenges of economic and institutional change, and post-transitional countries facing challenges relating to ageing, low fertility, and so on.

This conference will focus primarily on the third group, i.e. post-transitional countries. Over the past few decades, there have been rapid changes in the age structures of populations in many developed countries. In Western Europe, North America, Australia and Japan, the proportion of people aged 60 and over is increasing markedly and is

raising formidable social and economic challenges related to the financial support of elderly people and to the provision of care for frail elderly. These fast changes in the age structures of populations have been driven by declines in fertility and increases in life expectancy, especially at very old ages.

In addition, the patterns of family formation and dissolution have changed significantly in recent years. In all industrialised countries, people have been marrying later and consensual unions have become increasingly common. Women in all developed countries have been changing the timing of childbearing over their lives. As the decline in fertility followed prolonged baby booms in most countries, the size of cohorts entering labour and marriage markets has also changed enormously. The decline in fertility was also accompanied by continuing falls in mortality, which in some countries, like Japan, have been dramatic, and which may have played a role in altering the interaction among family members during their lives as well as producing a more aged population. All these demographic changes have altered the dependency structure of populations, thus generating a wide range of disruptions at both societal and familial levels.

A major aim of the conference is to explore the economic, social, and demographic consequences of these transformations in the age structures of the population and related developments in family patterns. These consequences include changes in people's economic behaviour, particularly in the labour market, but also regarding patterns of consumption and intergenerational transfers of money and care, and changes in economic inequality among families, households and individuals. Furthermore, there are consequences for state policies, including education, taxation systems, income support, state pensions and other redistributive policies. For instance, women's labour

supply and human capital accumulation appear particularly likely to be affected by age structural transformations and related developments in family patterns. Their labour force participation over the life cycle, lifetime earnings profiles and pension rights are all likely to be influenced.

But, of course, the changes in age structures of population and in family patterns did not occur in a vacuum. They were influenced by economic developments, like changes in women's earning opportunities, and by state policies. For instance, equal opportunities policies may have changed the timing of childbearing and family size and patterns of union formation and dissolution.

This conference will bring together experts that will examine the relations between changes in the age structures of

Tuljapurkar (tulja@mvr.org), Naohiro Ogawa (ogawa@eco.nihon-u.ac.jp) and Anne Gauthier (gauthier@ucalgary.ca) with cc to nupri2@ofc.eco.nihon-u.ac.jp

Seminar on Macro-Meso-Micro Social Influences in Health: Changing Patterns of Morbidity and Mortality

Tentatively June 2001

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography.

Information: iussp@iussp.org

Project Description

In less developed as well as in developed countries, structures and patterns of morbidity and mortality are historically changing. These structural shifts in patterns of health indicators are influenced by numerous factors which act at different levels (individual,

familial, societal, national and international). These factors include changing environments, social integration and disintegration, dietary changes, the extent of functioning of insurance/support systems, lifestyles, public health interventions, changes in standards of living, domestic and international economic systems. Many of these changes have occurred under different cultural, socio-economic and political conditions,

and under varying formal and informal health systems. Valid and comprehensive assessments of those changes cannot occur strictly within the confines of either quantitatively-oriented or qualitatively-oriented disciplinary boundaries.

In recent decades, interdisciplinary endeavours in health research have been brought to the forefront. Increasingly, demographers, health economists, historians, sociologists and medical anthropologists are arguing for a fresh perspective on studies of health status



Travel Grants for Junior Demographers

Furthering its policy of promoting participation of junior demographers in its activities, the IUSSP will continue to offer a grant for each seminar or workshop organised or co-sponsored by its Scientific Committees.

For conditions of eligibility see our web site.

Bourses de voyage réservées aux jeunes démographes

Poursuivant sa politique visant à associer les jeunes démographes à ses activités, l'UIESP décernera une bourse pour chacun des séminaires ou colloques organisé ou parrainé par ses commissions scientifiques.

Pour les conditions d'éligibilité, voir notre site sur la Toile.

populations on one hand, and families, government policies, and markets on the other. Some papers will also be devoted to an analysis of the changing status of elderly people as the processes of age structural shifts advance.

The conference will include both invited and submitted papers. Limited funding is available to help defray the costs of attendees. The organisers invite submissions in the form of detailed abstracts or full-length papers. Submissions should be sent to Shripad

and health-seeking behaviours through the lenses of a broader political economy of native populations, local communities, nation-states and international health development and underdevelopment. In doing so, they have successfully demonstrated the limitations of using either quantitative or qualitative research methodologies in isolation of each other, especially when studying the effects of global, meso, familial and individual factors on morbidity and mortality in human populations. The seminar seeks to foster the applications of qualitative methodologies to the multilevel (macro-meso-micro) analysis of the effects of globalisation, financial crises and economic restructuring on inequalities in morbidity and mortality risks among individuals, families and communities.

'Globalisation' has many definitions. So as not to constrain contributors excessively, no single definition is insisted upon. The notion includes, however, not simply international flows of capital but of people, information, political influence and infectious agents as well. 'Financial crises' refers to the economic turmoil that has afflicted countries in various parts of the world in the 1990s, most notably those in Southeast Asia and the former USSR. 'Economic restructuring', also known as 'economic stabilisation' and 'structural adjustment programmes' (SAPs) refers to a series of policy interventions designed by major lenders such as the World Bank and the IMF, which have been carried out over the last 15 years or so primarily in developing countries and Eastern Europe. The purpose has been to restructure domestic economies in the context of the world economic system. Those interventions involve loans to support the balance of payments in those countries, with the ultimate goal of coping with deteriorating economic conditions and restoring sustainable economic growth. While these measures have been different in different countries, most of them were meant to reduce overall demand for, and state allocation of, funds for social services, changes in exchange rates, and reorganisation of the public employment sector, leading to drastic reductions in family income. Adjustment policies have been pursued in many wealthy industrial countries as well, though not driven by major international lending

Calendar of Activities

19-21 March 2001 Tokyo, Japan

Conference on Population Ageing in Industrialised Countries: Challenges and Issues

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Population Age Structure and Public Policy and the Nihon University Population Research Institute (NUPRI)

Information: iussp@iussp.org

20-25 March 2001 Providence, USA

Seminar on Social Interaction in the Production and Circulation of Knowledge

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography

Information: iussp@iussp.org

21-23 March 2001 Tokyo, Japan

Seminar on International Perspectives on Low Fertility: Trends, Theories and Policies

Organised by the IUSSP Working Group on Low Fertility and the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research Japan

Information: peter.mcdonald@anu.edu.au

15-18 May 2001 Rabat, Morocco

Seminar on Demographic Training in the Third Millennium

Organised by the IUSSP Working Group on Teaching and the INSEA

Information: iussp@iussp.org

27-30 June 2001 Florence, Italy

Seminar on the History of World Population in the Second Millennium

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Historical Demography and the Italian Society of Historical Demography (ISHD)

Information: iussp@iussp.org

Tentatively June 2001

Seminar on Macro-Meso-Micro Social Influences in Health: Changing Patterns of Morbidity and Mortality

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography

Information: iussp@iussp.org

agencies. The underlying assumption of SAP in the Third World was that economic growth would eventually lead to the 'trickling down' of the benefits of economic progress, from rich regions to poor regions and from the few rich to the poor masses.

The consequences of globalisation, economic crises and structural adjustment have been the subjects of intense debate and criticism, but the evidence regarding their impact on health services, health status and health care utilisation remains scattered and uncertain. The pessimists contend that: 1) The pace of mortality decline achieved in many developing countries following W.W. II is unlikely to be sustained owing to the slow pace of economic development and of social and health infrastructures, especially in rural areas where the overwhelming majority of the population lives under sub-standard conditions; 2) Socio-political unrest, ethnic tensions and civil wars are likely to undermine the effectiveness of particular health interventions, especially those for the most vulnerable segments of the populations living in under-served rural areas and ghetto milieu of towns, and to engender difficulties in organising broad community-based primary health care systems consistent with the Alma Ata Declaration and the Bamako Initiative; 3) Recent developments in disease patterns and drug resistance (e.g., the spread of chloroquine-resistant malaria) coupled with the AIDS epidemic are likely to have a deleterious effect on co-morbid states and survival prospects. The dispersion of HIV infection has shown how permeable the world is to the dissemination of pathogens.

On the other hand, optimists argue that the secular trend of life expectancy everywhere has been upward, even when the pace has differed; that reversals have been rare and temporary; and that there is no reason to think that human ingenuity will be incapable of successfully solving the problems resulting from continued economic expansion in the future as it has in the past.

This seminar will seek to address these questions by focusing attention on qualitative, local or case studies of the ways in which macro-meso-micro social changes may influence and are

influencing changes in health status, morbidity, mortality, and health-seeking behaviour (e.g. the use of lay and allopathic healers). Papers from a wide variety of disciplines (e.g. anthropology, demography, sociology, economics, history, geography, health policy and public health) focusing on the international, national, local community, family and individual levels are welcome.

Project Organization

Chair: Anthony Carter, University of Rochester, Department of Anthropology, USA
(atcarter@troi.cc.rochester.edu)

The scientific organisers for this seminar are:

Barthélémy Kuate Defo
(kuatedeb@demo.umontreal.ca) and
Stephen Kunitz
(kunitz@prevmed.rochester.edu)

Abstracts and a one page C.V. are to be sent to: Anthony Carter
(atcarter@troi.cc.rochester.edu)

The IUSSP/IHDP Population-Environment Research Network

The Population-Environment Research Network is a new internet resource for scientists and scholars that will go on-line in January of 2001 at the internet address www.populationenvironmentresearch.org. The Network was created by the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) and the International Human Dimensions Program (IHDP) for Global Environmental Change with funding from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation in the United States and is being supervised by a Steering Committee and International Advisory Board of scholars and experts. The Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at Columbia University in the United States is providing network development and support. The goal is to provide the first global electronic resource specifically focused on current scientific research in population-environment dynamics, provide an online searchable database, encourage active academic exchanges and collaboration and help consolidate population-environment studies as a

significant research field within demography and the social sciences.

The Network will provide free web-based access to the latest literature, data, project news and findings from population and environment research around the globe. In February 2001 the Network will host the first international cyber-seminar and electronic conference through the website that will focus on population dynamics, migration and coastal and marine resources and ecosystems. A background paper and registration for the cyber-seminar information will be made available in January 2001 on the Population-Environment Research Network website.

The Network is now soliciting contributions from researchers for recent publications, working papers, bibliographies, conference presentations, datasets, project descriptions and other materials to enter into the Network's database. Electronic and hardcopy materials are welcome. Please send electronic materials, bibliographic citations or URLs for on-line documents to cmarquette@earthlink.net. Please send or fax hardcopy materials to the Washington Headquarters at the address below. Contributions are welcome from diverse disciplines including: Demography, Geography, Anthropology, History, Political Science, Ecology, Biology, Environmental Studies and Mathematics. To find out more about the Network in general contact the network coordinators.

Population and Environment Research Network, Washington Headquarters, 4611 Bayard Road, Bethesda, MD 20816 USA, Tel/Fax 01-301-320-9756.
Network Coordinators: Catherine Marquette
(email: cmarquette@earthlink.net) and Laura Murphy
(email: llmurphy@neosoft.com).

The Working Group on Urbanisation

Background and aims

This Working Group was set up by IUSSP Council in 1999, following consideration of the report prepared by the Exploratory Mission on Urbanisation. Its purpose is to explore the dynamics of urbanisation, with particular reference to the demographic components of urban growth. Its membership comprises Tony Champion (University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England), Chair, Graeme Hugo (University of Adelaide, Australia) and Alfredo Lattes (CENEP, Buenos Aires).

Urbanisation is seen as a relatively neglected area in population studies, even more so in the past two decades than previously. Recent studies of urbanisation have tended to focus on the social and economic aspects of the phenomenon rather than on its demographic dimensions. Also, studies have dwelt more on the consequences of urbanisation than on its causes.

Where demographic processes have been considered, rural-urban migration is generally treated as the key element. By comparison, little attention has been given to the effects of differential fertility and mortality or to the role of 'in situ' urbanisation resulting from the reclassification of rural settlements. In some countries, international migration is of considerable importance in altering urban populations.

The types of questions that the Working Group wishes to consider include the following:

- (1) *Measurement of urbanisation*: does the use of different concepts and criteria lead to spurious results? How far does reclassification contribute to increasing urbanisation levels? What contrasts exist between different sizes and types of urban areas?
- (2) *Mortality in urban areas*: is urban mortality still declining or are health hazards increasing? Are there significant contrasts between urban and rural areas? What differentials exist between different types of urban area?
- (3) *Fertility in urban areas*: what relationship exists between urbanisation and fertility? What mechanisms lead to falling fertility in urban areas? How does this vary between population group?

(4) *Migration and urban areas*: how is migration affecting the size and composition of urban populations? What is the relative importance of internal and international migration? What are the links with fertility and mortality in both short and long term?

The Working Group's approach

At its initial planning meeting held at Newcastle upon Tyne, England, in April 2000, the Working Group decided that its top priority should be the better measurement and understanding of urban population dynamics. On the one hand, this requires the correct specification of national and regional urban systems, using concepts and criteria that capture the ways in which patterns of settlement are currently evolving. On the other, there is the need for data on population change and its demographic components for these spatial frameworks. At the same time, it is recognised that analysis of the latter can help to inform both the updating of spatial definitions and the selection of the criteria on which the definition operations should be based.

The Working Group believes that IUSSP's initiative is very timely. Its view is that, while urban areas have been regularly updated in most countries, the concepts underpinning this definitional activity have not been reassessed in any fundamental way since the 1970s, when pioneering work was carried out by, among others, the IUSSP's two Committees on Urbanisation and Population Redistribution (chaired by Sidney Goldstein and Peter Morrison respectively). This is in spite of the growing literature that demonstrates that the simple rural/urban dichotomy is becoming increasingly less useful, with the blurring of the two in both landscape and population terms.

Two further considerations underpin the Working Group's thinking. One concerns the opportunities opened up by the major improvements being made in small-area data availability and in the technical capabilities of computing/GIS processing. Compared to the past, these now permit much more sophisticated approaches to defining places and making population estimates for them. Secondly, there have been changes in the information needs of users, these including not only governments at all

scales and also an increasing range of non-government agencies and private sector firms.

Activities of the Working Group

The Working Group has decided to address these challenges through the following set of activities:

(1) The preparation of an introductory paper by the Working Group's three members, presenting the case for a fundamental reassessment of the way in which urbanisation is studied; (2) A survey of national statistical agencies by the Working Group, designed to discover what geographical frameworks are currently used for monitoring urban population trends and how satisfactory these are considered to be; (3) A session on Urbanisation at the IUSSP's XXIVth General Population Conference, 18-24th August 2001 at Salvador, Brazil; (4) A seminar on urbanisation and the components of urban population change, based mainly on (a) papers on the conceptual and methodological aspects of studying urban population trends and (b) on case studies of a cross section of More and Less Developed Countries. This seminar will provisionally take place in early 2002.

An invitation to participate in these activities

The Working Group is seeking to make contact with all those who are interested in these issues. In the main part of its work building up to the seminar, it is intending to invite researchers to undertake a selection of national case studies that would analyse recent trends in urbanisation and population redistribution and assess the adequacy of current spatial frameworks for monitoring urban population trends. We would therefore like to hear from anyone that is actively working on these topics for their own or other countries.

We would also like to hear from: (a) those involved in the collection of population data for urban areas; and (b) data users with views on how settlements systems could be better defined and on what improvements they would like to see in the data on demographic trends for these areas.

If you are interested in being involved in any of the Working Group's activities, please get in touch with the Chair of the Working Group (see below

for contact details) and send the following details:

Full name (including title), male/female, position (including institutional affiliation), postal address, telephone, fax, email address.

Description of your main interests relating to the activities of the Working Group, including brief details of any recent and current research projects (up to 300 words):

A list of your most relevant output (books, articles, reports and conference papers) produced since 1995 (up to 5) and/or a copy of your CV.

It would be very helpful if you could send copies of any papers by post.

For information:
tony.champion@newcastle.ac.uk

News

Landis MacKellar appointed interim Executive Secretary and head of IUSSP office in Paris

It was recently decided to appoint a new Executive Secretary with a limited mandate to the end of August 2001. His main tasks will be to manage the

SURVEY

The IUSSP Working Group on Teaching has decided to conduct a survey on the current state of teaching and training in Demography, by submitting a questionnaire to be completed by pertinent members and/or institutions.

Only one completed questionnaire should be filled out for each Unit.

The questionnaire is enclosed.

Please return to:

Graziella Caselli
Dept of Demographic Sciences
University of Rome
Via Nomentana 41
00161 Rome, Italy

transfer of IUSSP headquarters to Paris, help in defining a new mode of operation and coordinate preparations for the General Conference in Salvador. After this a more permanent solution will be sought.

Dr. MacKellar (a US citizen born 1954) is currently leader of the Social Security Reform Project at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) in Vienna. He has strong administrative experience and has done research in population and development, population and the environment, and population aging. His most recent publications are the book "Population and Climate Change" (Cambridge University Press, 2000, with Brian O'Neill and Wolfgang Lutz) and the invited review essay "The Predicament of Population Aging" (Population and Development Review 26; 365-97). Among the international organizations for which he has worked in a technical advisory or consulting role are the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the World Bank, the African Development Bank (ADB), and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Landis MacKellar has graduate degrees in regional science (Ph.D, University of Pennsylvania, 1987), demography (M.A., University of Pennsylvania, 1981), and economics (M.Sc., School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, 1995). His working languages are English and French plus some knowledge of Spanish and German.

Laureate of the IUSSP Call for nominations

Information: iussp@iussp.org

The Council would like to invite nominations for the 2001 Laureate of the IUSSP.

To be eligible for consideration, an individual must have been a member for at least 20 years and be nominated by at least five members. Outstanding contributions to the advancement of the population sciences and distinguished service rendered to the Union and the profession can be taken into consideration. Members of the Council

and Honorary Presidents may not be nominated for the award.

Each nomination, duly signed by at least five current IUSSP members, accompanied by a short CV of the nominee and a brief supporting statement, should be sent to the IUSSP no later than February 15, 2001. The 2001 Laureate's name will be officially announced in the IUSSP Bulletin.

Lauréat de l'UIESP 2001 Appel aux nominations

Information: iussp@iussp.org

Le Conseil souhaite solliciter des nominations pour le Lauréat 2001 de l'UIESP.

Pour être éligible, il convient d'être membre depuis au moins vingt ans et d'être appuyé par cinq membres. Tant les contributions éminentes au progrès des connaissances démographiques que les services remarquables rendus à l'Union et à la profession sont susceptibles d'être pris en compte. Les membres du Conseil et Présidents honoraires ne sont pas éligibles.

Chaque nomination, signée par au moins cinq membres effectifs de l'UIESP, accompagnée d'un bref curriculum vitae de la personne proposée ainsi que d'un texte court explicitant les motifs de la nomination, doit être envoyée à l'UIESP au plus tard le 15 février 2001. Le nom du Lauréat 2001 sera rendu public dans le Bulletin de l'UIESP.

Obituary

Georges-Photios Tapinos 1940-2000

IUSSP and all his economist and demographer friends were deeply shocked by the news of Georges Tapinos's sudden death at the age of 60. His premature demise came as a complete surprise since to the end he continued to show his usual intelligence and dynamism.

As the director of INED rightly recalled, Georges Tapinos had a longstanding association with this institute which he joined in the sixties. Following his thesis on the economics of international

migrations (1974), he became a professor at Institut d'études politiques de Paris, whilst continuing at the head of the department of economic demography at INED, a position which he held until 1999. He also carried out many assignments as a consultant and lecturer in France and abroad, notably in the United States, Latin America and Africa. From 1981 to 1989 he was the Secretary General of IUSSP where his dynamism and managerial skills worked wonders. The launch of the Union's prestigious collection published by Oxford University Press is owed to him.

In addition to international migration, which he continued to study during his whole career, Georges Tapinos showed a keen interest in history: we owe him several studies on the works of economists and demographers of the 18th and 19th centuries, which he collected during his travels. However, if one were to mention only one of his many qualities, it would certainly be his immense qualities as an academic: we owe him a very original manual of demography, translated into several languages, as well as the creation of a doctoral course in economic demography which is a benchmark today in Paris and has produced many young demographers. His charisma as a teacher, his total open-mindedness, his approachability, and his ability to recruit the best assistants, made him extremely popular among his students and disciples who are deeply saddened by his death.

Georges Tapinos' death is a tremendous loss for the entire international scientific community, and especially the IUSSP which owes him so much.

The Council of the IUSSP, on behalf of all the members of the Union as well as of its staff in Liège and Paris, offers his family and his dear ones its sympathy and deepest condolences.

La nouvelle a plongé l'UIESP et tous ses amis économistes et démographes dans la stupeur: Georges Tapinos est décédé subitement à l'âge de 60 ans. Rien ne laissait présager cette fin prématurée, tant il rayonnait d'intelligence et de vivacité jusqu'au dernier jour.

Comme le directeur de l'INED le rappelait, le destin de Georges Tapinos a été longtemps lié à cet institut, où il était entré dans les années soixante. À la suite de sa thèse sur l'économie des migrations internationales (1974), il était devenu professeur à l'Institut d'études politiques de Paris, tout en continuant d'assurer la direction d'un département de démographie économique à l'Ined, ce qu'il a continué de faire jusqu'en 1999. Il accomplissait également de nombreuses missions d'expertises et d'enseignement en France comme à l'étranger, en particulier les États-Unis, l'Amérique latine, l'Afrique. De 1981 à 1989, il avait occupé les fonctions de secrétaire général de l'UIESP, où son dynamisme et son sens de l'organisation avaient fait merveille. C'est à lui que l'on doit le lancement de la prestigieuse collection de l'Union à Oxford University Press.

Outre l'étude des migrations internationales, qu'il n'a cessé de pratiquer, Georges Tapinos avait aussi la fibre historique: on lui doit plusieurs études sur l'histoire de l'économie et de la démographie aux XVIII^e et XIX^e siècles, dont il collectionnait les ouvrages au cours de ses pérégrinations. Mais s'il fallait mentionner un seul mérite parmi tous ceux qu'on peut lui reconnaître, il faudrait avant tout souligner ses qualités d'universitaire: on lui doit un manuel de démographie très original, traduit en plusieurs langues, on lui doit aussi la création d'une formation doctorale en démographie économique, qui constitue à l'heure actuelle un pôle d'excellence sur la place de Paris qui a produit de nombreux jeunes démographes. Par son charisme d'enseignant, sa totale ouverture d'esprit, sa disponibilité, sa capacité à recruter les meilleurs assistants, il était très populaire auprès de ses étudiants et de ses disciples, qui sont aujourd'hui bouleversés par sa disparition.

Cette disparition brutale est une perte immense pour la communauté scientifique internationale tout entière et, tout particulièrement, pour l'UIESP, qui lui doit tant.

Le Conseil de l'UIESP, au nom de tous ses membres et de son personnel à Liège et à Paris, présente à la famille de Georges et à ses proches leurs plus sincères condoléances.

Jacques Vallin
IUSSP Vice-President
Vice-Président de l'UIESP

We have learnt with deep regret of the death of our colleagues:
Nous avons appris avec grand regret le décès de nos collègues:

Sultan Hashmi
(Pakistan)
George Myers
(USA/États-Unis d'Amérique)
Emil Valkovics
(Hungary/Hongrie)

XXIVth IUSSP General Population Conference XXIV^e Congrès Général de Population de l'UIESP

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil/Brésil
18-24 August/août 2001
Information: alderson@iussp.org

The latest information on the Conference can be found on our Website, www.iussp.org/Brazil2001. The first Information Bulletin is also available upon request to the Conference Secretariat.

L'information la plus récente sur le Congrès se trouve sur le site Web, www.iussp.org/Brazil2001. Le premier Bulletin d'Information est également disponible sur simple demande auprès du Secrétariat du Congrès.

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Prospective Community Studies in Developing Countries, Monica Das Gupta, Peter Aaby, Michel Garenne and Gilles Pison. 1997 - 350p. - £33.75

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