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## Editorial

Jiang Zhenghua  
Member of Council  
and/*et*  
Wolfgang Lutz  
Secretary General & Treasurer

The Council is currently making efforts to broaden the IUSSP membership in several regions of the world in which participation is still comparatively low and to strengthen the regional interaction as well as the networking with the global community of demographers. It has just been decided to co-sponsor the establishment of a regional population network in South-East Asia, which will be described in the next Bulletin. The editorial below refers to related efforts in China which are already taking shape.

Wolfgang Lutz

An agreement has been reached between the IUSSP Council and the Population Association of China to encourage Chinese demographers to participate in international scientific population activities. A letter by Wolfgang Lutz, Secretary General of the IUSSP, was distributed to all members of the Population Association of China and the reaction from Chinese scholars is very positive. More demographers, including many young scholars, have expressed enthusiasm about participation in IUSSP's scientific activities and wish to apply for membership to IUSSP.

Some of the research topics that senior Chinese scholars have been suggesting for future IUSSP activities include:

- The changing pattern of family planning programmes in developing countries (to emphasise quality service, incentives etc.).
- Ways to stabilise low fertility levels in China (including regional aspects).

- The determinants and consequences of rural-urban migration in developing countries (such as economic growth, changing patterns of the rural economy, the generation gap and other push and pull factors).
- Sustainable development and the interaction between population, resources, environment and socio-economic factors.
- The ageing problem in developing countries, including improvements in the pension system and other social security systems.
- Ways to improve the quality of statistics in developing countries and to overcome obstacles such as communication problems, lack of education and institutional reasons.
- Population science in the next century: the problems faced by research and teaching institutes. What are the tasks of population science in the face of new technologies and changing institutions?

The research institutes of the Social Science Academy of China, Beijing University, Fudan University, Xia'am Jiaotong University, Chinese People's University, Nan Kai University and other universities in different regions can be instrumental in organising research activities along these lines. The Chinese Population Research and Information Centre and the State Statistics Bureau of China and other related government agencies could support these activities. Hopefully, valuable research findings and good papers will result from those activities, which could already be discussed at the next General Conference in Brazil.

Jiang Zhenghua

## On the Life Cycle of IUSSP Committees and the New Practice of Exploratory Missions

For many years, the Union has had the consistent practice of a fixed four-year life cycle for all scientific committees. For Working Groups, the life cycle has been two years. This has proved to be an efficient and productive manner of organising our scientific activities and there are no plans for changing this structure. Only in a few rare cases, in which the Council felt that a topic had not yet been sufficiently well covered over the course of four years, has a new committee with another four-year term been established on the same topic. Among the current committees, 'Gender and Population' (for which the second four-year term ends in 1999), 'Historical Demography' (which will end in 2000) and 'Anthropological Demography' belong to this group.

For the process of discussing which committees, coming to a natural end, should be followed up by new committees on a similar topic, or which new fields of research deserve completely new committees, the current Council has introduced the new practice of 'Exploratory Missions'. This is a rather informal process in which typically three experienced members with special knowledge in the relevant field are invited to give the Council advice about whether a certain topic seems appropriate for a new IUSSP committee, and if so, what approach or strategy should be chosen. Such missions now precede the establishment of new committees (e.g., 'Emerging Health Threats' and 'Poverty'). In some cases such missions result in the conclusion that instead of a Committee, a new Working Group should be established as has been the case for the three new Working Groups on Low Fertility, Forced Migration and Urbanisation.

In its most recent meeting (November 1999) the Council commissioned three new exploratory missions to get advice about what the Union should do in the future in the fields of 'Gender and Population', 'Historical Demography' and 'Biology and Culture'.

The Council also discussed strategies to work towards the broader assessment of the role of the population variable in

sustainable human development that had been announced in the IUSSP Science Policy Statement. The conclusion was to utilise as much as possible the next General Conference and have special sessions such as the five debate sessions dedicated to this effort. In addition, all currently active and recently completed committees will be invited to produce state-of-the-art reports that will be disseminated to the full membership and to the interested public. The format of these reports may vary. A start will be made with the Committee on Gender and Population where all the Policy and Research Papers resulting from the seminars will be reprinted with an introduction by the committee co-chairs and a short summary of all published and forthcoming OUP books. It is hoped that such synthesis and communication efforts will make the important work of our committees better and more quickly known to the full membership and to interested groups outside the Union. The Bureau is very receptive and grateful for any suggestions you may have on the above mentioned issues.

Wolfgang Lutz

*Le Conseil de l'Union s'efforce actuellement d'étendre le réseau de ses membres dans les régions où il était encore insuffisamment développé. Le Conseil souhaite accroître la communication parmi les membres d'une même région et entre ceux-ci et l'ensemble de la communauté internationale des démographes. La participation de l'Union à la mise en oeuvre d'un réseau régional sur la population en Asie du sud-est vient d'être décidée. Ce projet fera l'objet d'une description détaillée dans le prochain Bulletin. L'éditorial qui suit relate le début de la concrétisation de mesures analogues prises en Chine.*

Wolfgang Lutz

*Un accord entre l'UIESP et l'Association Chinoise de la Population (ACP) a été conclu afin d'encourager les démographes chinois à participer aux activités scientifiques internationales en matière de population. Une lettre émanant du Secrétaire général de l'UIESP, Wolfgang Lutz, a été envoyée à*

*l'ensemble des membres de l'ACP. La réaction des scientifiques chinois a été très positive. De nombreux démographes, dont beaucoup de jeunes diplômés, ont exprimé leur enthousiasme à participer aux activités de l'UIESP et ont introduit leur candidature pour devenir membres.*

*Les scientifiques chinois ont émis le souhait que l'UIESP aborde les thèmes suivants:*

- *Le changement des modèles de planification familiale dans les pays en développement (afin de mettre l'accent sur la qualité des services, les mesures d'incitation, etc).*
- *Les moyens de stabilisation des bas niveaux de fécondité en Chine (y compris au plan régional).*
- *Les déterminants et les conséquences des migrations rurales-urbaines dans les pays en développement (tels que la croissance économique, le changement des modèles d'économie rurale, le fossé entre générations et autres facteurs d'entrée et de sortie).*
- *Le développement durable et l'interaction entre la population, les ressources, l'environnement et les facteurs socio-économiques.*
- *La question du vieillissement dans les pays en développement y compris l'amélioration des systèmes de retraite et de sécurité sociale.*
- *Les moyens d'améliorer la qualité des statistiques dans les pays en développement et de surmonter les obstacles comme les problèmes de communication, le manque d'éducation et les causes institutionnelles.*
- *La science démographique au 21<sup>e</sup> siècle: les problèmes rencontrés par les instituts de recherche et d'enseignement. Quelles sont les tâches de la science démographique face aux nouvelles technologies et aux changements institutionnels?*

*Les instituts de recherche de l'Académie des sciences sociales de Chine, les universités de Beijing, de Fudan, de Xia'am Jiaotong, l'Université du Peuple Chinois, l'Université de Nan Kai et d'autres universités régionales peuvent être les instruments de ces*

recherches. Le Centre de recherche et d'information chinois, le Bureau national chinois des statistiques et d'autres agences gouvernementales peuvent leur apporter leur appui. Des découvertes de valeur et de bonnes communications résulteront, on l'espère, de ces activités et pourront d'ores et déjà être discutées à l'occasion du prochain congrès général de l'UIESP à Salvador au Brésil.

Jiang Zhenghua

### **A propos du mandat des commissions scientifiques de l'UIESP et des nouvelles 'missions exploratoires'**

Depuis de nombreuses années, l'Union accorde traditionnellement un mandat de quatre ans à ses commissions scientifiques et de deux ans à ses groupes de travail. Cette pratique s'est avérée efficace et productive et nous n'envisageons pas de changer cette structure. Dans quelques rares cas, le Conseil a estimé que les quatre ans n'avaient pas suffi pour couvrir l'étendue du sujet et a décidé de renouveler la commission pour un autre mandat de quatre ans. La commission sur le Genre et la population (dont le second mandat s'est terminé en 1999), la commission de Démographie historique (dont le mandat s'achèvera en 2000) et la commission de Démographie anthropologique appartiennent à cette catégorie.

Afin de déterminer quelles commissions finissant leur terme devraient être renouvelées ou quels domaines de recherche mériteraient la création de nouvelles commissions, le Conseil actuel a introduit le concept de 'missions exploratoires'. Il s'agit d'un processus assez informel où trois membres, spécialistes du sujet envisagé sont invités à faire des recommandations au Conseil sur la création éventuelle d'une commission et sur la stratégie à suivre. C'est ainsi que furent tout récemment créées les commissions 'Nouvelles menaces pour la santé' et 'Pauvreté'. Parfois, les missions exploratoires recommandent la mise sur pied d'un groupe de travail plutôt que d'une commission comme ce fut le cas pour les trois nouveaux groupes de travail 'Basse fécondité', 'Migrations forcées' et 'Urbanisation'.

## **New Scientific Committees, Working Groups and Exploratory Missions**

### **Committees**

Longevity and Health  
(chair: Jean-Marie Robine)  
Population Age Structure and Public Policy  
(chair: Shripad Tuljapurkar)  
Emerging Health Threats  
(chair: Vladimir Shkolnikov)  
Reproductive Health  
(chair: Gigi Santow)  
Poverty

### **Working Groups**

Teaching  
(chair: Graziella Caselli)  
Forced Migration  
(chair: Charles Keely)  
Urbanisation  
(chair: Anthony Champion)  
Low Fertility  
(chair: Peter McDonald)

### **Exploratory Missions**

Gender and Population  
Historical Demography  
Biology and Culture

Lors de sa dernière réunion en novembre 1999, le Conseil a désigné trois nouvelles missions exploratoires qui rendront leur avis sur l'opportunité pour l'Union d'engager de nouvelles activités dans les domaines 'Genre et population', 'Démographie historique' et 'Biologie, culture et population'

Le Conseil a initié son projet d'un réexamen en profondeur de la place de la dimension démographique dans le développement humain durable (annoncé dans le document de l'UIESP 'Science et politique: Déclaration'). Des séances spéciales ('Les cinq débats') seront organisées au Congrès général de Salvador. En outre, toutes les commissions scientifiques seront invitées à produire un rapport sur 'l'état de la question' qui sera distribué aux membres et à toute personne intéressée.

Le format de ces différents rapports pourra varier. Ainsi, le premier document à paraître émanera de la Commission 'Genre et population': il s'agira d'une compilation des 'Policy & Research Papers' résultant des séminaires organisés par la commission, de brefs résumés de tous les livres publiés par la commission - ou à paraître - et d'une introduction des co-présidentes de l'actuelle commission 'Genre et population'. Nous espérons que cette démarche de synthèse et de communication fera mieux connaître à nos membres et aux autres l'important travail réalisé par nos commissions.

Le Bureau est à l'écoute de vos suggestions et vous en est par avance reconnaissant.

Wolfgang Lutz

## **Seminar Reports**

### **Seminar on Social Categories in Population Studies**

Cairo, Egypt  
15-18 September 1999  
Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography and the New Arab Demography Project at the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo

The first seminar scheduled by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography took place on 15-18 September 1999 in Cairo, Egypt. It was co-sponsored by the New Arab Demography Project at the Social Research Center of the American University in Cairo. The seminar was on 'Social Categories in Population Research', and the objectives of the meeting were to raise the issue of social categories into the consciousness of social science researchers, and work on combining the disciplines of anthropology and demography around this issue. The seminar was organized into ten substantive sessions, with a total of thirty-four papers presented. It is hoped that publications will soon follow with selected papers in a forthcoming book, as well as a publication on the policy implications of this seminar.

Rolla Khadduri

## Seminar on Women in the Labour Market in Changing Economies: Demographic Issues

Rome, Italy

22-24 September 1999

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Gender and Population in collaboration with ISTAT (Istituto Nazionale di Statistica) and the University of Rome 'La Sapienza'

Having organised two seminars since 1997, the activities of the Committee on Gender and Population culminated with the seminar on 'Women in the Labour Market in Changing Economies: Demographic Issues' held on September 22-24, 1999 in Rome, Italy. The main objective of the Seminar was to investigate the gender interactions and demographic behaviour which accompany the great increase in women's labour force participation across the world, occurring under major economic and labour market changes.

The set of papers presented (28) began with a broad global perspective on women's labour force participation around the world, focusing on recent changes and its interrelation with globalisation. A special session was dedicated to women's employment and demographic issues in countries with rapid economic and political change, including special case studies which refer to African, Asian and Eastern European countries and to international migration in Italy. A specific aspect of socio-demographic change was the focus of three of the session papers: schooling in Indonesia, fertility in Russia and single parent households in Germany. The session on migration and women's employment included papers relating to internal migration after economic transformation in Asia. The session about public policy and women's labour market participation included papers on part-time employment in five industrialised countries, an anti-poverty programme in Mexico and Austrian parental leave policies. The fifth session dealt with the

interrelationship between union formation and dissolution and labour market participation, where demographic phenomenon was analysed as a determinant and as an outcome of economic activity, including occupational segregation. The seminar concluded with a session dedicated to fertility, employment and the life course, where a wide range of countries was analysed. The use of event history analysis and longitudinal data predominated this session's papers.

Carla Pederzini

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 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.

### 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.*

## Call for papers

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

Tentatively July 2001

Information: [turco@iussp.org](mailto:turco@iussp.org)

This seminar is organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography.

#### 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

'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 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 WWII 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)  
 Stephen Kunitz (kunitz@prevmed.rochester.edu)

Abstracts and a one page C.V. are to be sent by 30 June 2000 to: Christiane Turco, IUSSP

**News**

**William Brass 1921-1999**

On the eleventh day of November, this year, Professor William Brass passed away, a person to whom much is owed by world demography and the demography of Third World countries in particular. It is this latter aspect that I would like to hereby emphasise, as it was surely what brought him the most gratification and satisfaction. The countless awards and academic distinctions will be omitted.

Brass developed a huge amount of work in the formation of human resources, not only through his centre at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and the Graduate Programme in Demography at the London School of Economics, but also through his participation in a myriad of workshops and seminars worldwide. An invitation was all that was necessary to summon Bill, in his clumsy, worn out suit, bag on his lap, Franciscan simplicity, to teach simple yet complex methods and techniques with awe-inspiring enthusiasm.

This man's ingenious character revealed itself more clearly, however, in the techniques he created, and especially in his well-known indirect estimates techniques in the fields of fertility and mortality. These techniques provide Third World countries with incomplete vital statistics, an enormous improvement in quality in their demographic estimates. Up to the latter years of the sixties, these countries and their sub-areas had to content themselves with poor fertility and mortality estimates, reached by the assumptions that their populations were stable and in conformity with the implicit mortality patterns in one of the

available table-model systems. This was generally the West Family in Coale and Demeny's system. With the introduction of three or four simple survey items, Brass' techniques came to allow robust fertility, childhood and adult mortality estimates. Although constant fertility and mortality are ideal conditions for the application of these techniques, later developments made their application possible even when these conditions are not met.

It is worthy of note that Brass' contributions to this area were made in the late sixties and early seventies, when a rather generalised downfall of fertility in most of the Third World started. This downfall took place in Latin America and Asia, in particular, as the assumption of stability went from surreal to increasingly absurd.

Since 1970 it has become nearly impossible to find a Third World country's census in which there are not at least these three Brass items: children born by the date of the census, surviving children and children born in the twelve months preceding the census. A simple DNA test on Third World censuses will attest to this demographer's paramount importance for more than eighty percent of mankind, since it was through his techniques that poor countries acquired a more profound insight into their demographic dynamics. This insight is crucial in the definition and implementation of public policies viewing the well being of the people.

The eight years (1948-1955) Brass spent working as a statistician at the East African Statistical Department were undoubtedly fundamental to sire in him the conviction that it was essential to develop simple, inexpensive techniques that used simple data to produce good demographic estimates for poor countries. His ontological 'The Demography of Tropical Africa', on the other hand, was the result of the one-year spent at Princeton, with Ansley Coale and colleagues. This book is regarded by demographers who work in Third World countries as a sort of bible, for there is much to be learned in it, despite enormous advances in formal demography over the past three decades.

It is my belief that Bill's adorably Scottish character accounts in great part for his humane and passionate manner of treating people, especially his students and Third World colleagues. The slightest bit of prejudice or superiority complex was nowhere to be seen in him, a characteristic seldom found in North-South relationships. This posture, inherited from his life's philosophy, contributed greatly to the learning and growth of all those who had the opportunity to share some moments with him.

Professor Brass always participated actively in activities sponsored by IUSSP, having been its Vice President from 1981 to 1984 and President from 1985 to 1988. As Honorary President he was still present, mainly in scientific activities, until serious health problems gradually distanced him from our midst. I wish to make mine John Hobcraft's words, with which I am sure all who had the privilege of meeting Professor William Brass would agree:

'Demography has certainly suffered a tragic loss of one of its few intellectual giants and one of its warmest human beings'.

José A. Magno de Carvalho  
IUSSP President

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

Wilfred D. Borrie,  
IUSSP 1996 Laureate  
(Australia/Australie)  
Chidambara Chandrasekaran,  
IUSSP 1969-1972 President  
(India/Inde)

Obituaries will be published in next issue of the Bulletin.  
*Leurs nécrologies seront publiées dans le prochain Bulletin.*

## IUSSP Laureate

We are happy to inform you that at the occasion of the African Population Conference in Durban 6-10 December, the 1999 Laureate has been awarded to Paulina Makinwa.

The speeches given at the ceremony by Jacques Vallin (IUSSP Vice President), Mumpassi Lututala (UAPS President) and Wolfgang Lutz (IUSSP Secretary General) will soon be available on the Web together with some photographs.

For technical reasons the deadline for the nominations of the 2000 and 2001 IUSSP Laureates has been moved to 15 February of the respective years.

All members are invited to nominate candidates by those dates.

*Nous sommes heureux de vous annoncer que le 'Lauréat' de l'UIESP a été remis à Paulina Makinwa lors de la Conférence africaine de population qui s'est déroulée à Durban du 6 au 10 décembre 1999.*

*Les discours prononcés durant la cérémonie par Jacques Vallin (vice-président de l'Union), Mumpassi Lututala (Président de l'UEPA) et Wolfgang Lutz (Secrétaire général de l'Union), et quelques photos, paraîtront bientôt sur notre site Web.*

*Pour des raisons techniques, la date de réception des candidatures pour le 'Lauréat' a été fixée au 15 février pour les années 2000 et 2001 respectivement.*

**XXIVth IUSSP General  
Population Conference  
XXIVe Congrès Général de  
Population de l'UIESP**

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil/Brésil  
18-24 August/août 2001

Information: alderson@iussp.org

At the kind invitation of the National Commission on Population and Development (NCPD) and the Brazilian Association for Population Studies (ABEP), and with the full support of the government of Brazil, the IUSSP XXIVth General Population Conference will take place in Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, from 18 to 24 August 2001.

*A l'aimable invitation de la Commission Nationale pour la Population et le Développement (NCPD) et de l'Association Brésilienne pour l'Etude de la Population (ABEP), et avec le soutien du gouvernement brésilien, le XXIVe Congrès Général de Population de l'UIESP se tiendra à Salvador de Bahia, Brésil, du 18 au 24 août 2001.*

**Sessions and organisers  
Séances et organisateurs**

- |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
| S1 Individual Ageing<br><i>Vieillissement individuel</i><br>Jean Marie Robine<br>(Committee on Longevity and Health<br><i>Commission sur la longévité et la santé</i> )  | S5 Consequences of HIV/AIDS<br><i>Conséquences du SIDA</i><br>Michael Bracher<br>(Committee on AIDS<br><i>Commission sur le SIDA</i> ) | S17 Disability<br><i>Invalidité</i><br>Eileen Crimmins   |
| S2 Population Ageing<br><i>Vieillissement démographique</i><br>Hervé Gauthier  | S6 The Collection of Demographic Statistics<br><i>La collecte des données démographiques</i><br>Eduardo Arriaga                        | S18 Emerging Health Threats<br><i>Nouveaux fléaux sanitaires</i><br>Vladimir Shkolnikov<br>(Committee on Emerging Health Threats<br><i>Commission sur les nouveaux fléaux sanitaires</i> )   |
| S3 The Economics of Ageing<br><i>Les aspects économiques du vieillissement</i><br>Rafael Rofman<br>(Committee on Population Age Structure and Public Policy<br><i>Commission sur la structure par âge de la population et les politiques publiques</i> ) | S7 The Politics of Demographic Statistics<br><i>Statistiques démographiques et politique</i><br>Alexandre Avdeev                       | S19 Fertility Transition<br><i>Transition de la fécondité</i><br>Susan Watkins   |
| S4 Determinants of HIV/AIDS<br><i>Facteurs déterminants du SIDA</i><br>Michel Caraël<br>(Committee on AIDS<br><i>Commission sur le SIDA</i> )  | S8 Population and Environment - Local<br><i>Population et environnement - au niveau local</i><br>Daniel Hogan                          | S20 Family Planning<br><i>Planification familiale</i><br>Luis Rosero-Bixby<br>(Committee on Fertility & Family Planning<br><i>Commission sur la fécondité et la planification familiale</i> )  |
|  | S9 Population and Environment - Global<br><i>Population et environnement - au niveau global</i><br>Brian O'Neill                       | S21 Abortion<br><i>Avortement</i><br>Charlotte Ellertson   |
|  | S10 Poverty and Inequality<br><i>Pauvreté et inégalité</i><br>(Committee on Poverty<br><i>Commission sur la pauvreté</i> )             | S22 Male Reproduction and Sexual Roles<br><i>Reproduction masculine et rôles sexuels</i><br>Axel I. Mundigo<br>(Committee on Reproductive Health<br><i>Commission sur la santé de la reproduction</i> )  |
|  | S11 Family Formation<br><i>Formation des familles</i><br>Patrick Festy   | S23 Ideational Values and Reproductive Behaviour<br><i>Valeurs idéationnelles et comportement reproductif</i><br>Ron Lesthaeghe  |
|  | S12 Changing Family Networks<br><i>Les réseaux familiaux en changement</i><br>Vania Salles   | S24 Sexual Behaviour<br><i>Comportements sexuels</i><br>Michel Bozon   |
|  | S13 New Living Arrangements<br><i>Nouveaux arrangements résidentiels</i><br>Michael Murphy   | S25 The Demography of Forced Migration and Displaced Persons<br><i>Démographie des migrations forcées et des personnes déplacées</i><br>Charles Keely<br>(Working Group on Forced Migration<br><i>Groupe de travail sur les migrations forcées</i> ) |
|  | S14 Adult Mortality in Developing Countries<br><i>Mortalité adulte dans les pays en voie de développement</i><br>Juan Chackiel         | S26 International Migration - Micro<br><i>Migrations internationales - au niveau micro</i><br>Nasra Shah   |
|  | S15 Mortality and Ageing<br><i>Mortalité aux grands âges</i><br>John Wilmoth   |  |
|  | S16 Maternal Mortality<br><i>Mortalité maternelle</i><br>Kenneth Hill  |  |

- S27 International Migration - Macro  
*Migrations internationales - au niveau macro*  
Douglas Massey
- S28 Internal Migration  
*Migrations internes*  
Gordon De Jong
- S29 Spatial Demographic Analysis  
*Analyse démographique spatiale*  
Daniel Courgeau and/et  
Jean-Pierre Bocquet-Appel
- S30 Economics and Demography of the Families  
*Economie et démographie des familles*  
Alessandro Cigno
- S31 Mass Media and Demographic Behaviour  
*Mass-media et comportement démographique*  
Susan Greenhalgh
- S32 The Demography of Children and Adolescents  
*La démographie des enfants et des adolescents*  
Maria Helena Henriques
- S33 Social Policy and Demographic Behaviour  
*Politique sociale et comportement démographique*  
Anne Gauthier
- S34 Historical Demography  
*Démographie historique*  
James Lee and/et Cormac O'Grada  
(Committee on Historical Demography  
*Commission sur la démographie historique*)
- S35 Demography and Politics  
*La démographie et la politique*  
Ahmed Bahri
- S36 Statistical Demography  
*La démographie statistique*  
Jan Hoem
- S37 Qualitative Methods in Demography  
*Méthodes qualitatives en démographie*  
John Knodel
- S38 Labour Force  
*La force de travail*  
Orlandina de Oliveira

## Calendar of Activities

### 4-10 February 2000 Chiang Mai, Thailand

Conference on Partnership Networks and the Spread of HIV and other Infections

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on AIDS and the Regional Center for Social Sciences and Sustainable Development, Faculty of Social Sciences, Chiang Mai University.

Information: [latour@iussp.org](mailto:latour@iussp.org)

### Tentatively 24-26 May 2000 Austria

Workshop on Age Structural Transition

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Population Age Structure and Public Policy and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA).

Information: [jans@iussp.org](mailto:jans@iussp.org)

### August 2000

Seminar on the Production and Circulation of Population Knowledge

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography.

Information: [turco@iussp.org](mailto:turco@iussp.org)

### 23-26 October 2000 Montpellier, France

Seminar on Human Longevity, Individual Life Duration and the Growth of the Oldest Old Population.

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Longevity and Health.

Information: [grignac@iussp.org](mailto:grignac@iussp.org)

### 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: [alderson@iussp.org](mailto:alderson@iussp.org)

- S39 Population and Development  
*Population et développement*  
Mark Montgomery
- S40 Population Projections  
*Projections démographiques*  
John Bongaarts
- S41 Spatial Mobility  
*Mobilité spatiale*  
Ronald Skeldon
- S42 Urbanisation  
*Urbanisation*  
Anthony Champion  
(Working Group on Urbanisation  
*Groupe de travail sur l'urbanisation*)
- S43 The Demography of Sub-Saharan Africa  
*La démographie de l'Afrique subsaharienne*  
Daniel Sala-Diakanda
- S44 The Demography of Central And Eastern Europe  
*La démographie de l'Europe centrale et l'Europe de l'est*  
Anatoli Vishnevski
- S45 The Demography of Latin-America  
*La démographie de l'Amérique latine*  
José Miguel Guzman
- S46 Ethical Issues in Demography  
*Ethiques et démographie*  
Rosalind Petchesky
- S47 Bio-Demography of Fertility and Nuptiality  
*Bio-démographie de la fécondité et de la nuptialité*  
Hillard Kaplan
- S48 The Demography of Vulnerable Populations  
*La démographie des populations vulnérables*  
Barney Cohen
- S49 Periodicity of Demographic Events  
*Périodicité des phénomènes démographiques*  
Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil  
(Working Group on Biology and Population  
*Groupe de travail sur la biologie, culture et population*)



- S50 The Demography of Indigenous Populations  
*La démographie des populations autochtones*  
Raimundo Cagiano de Azevedo
- S51 Mathematical Demography  
*Démographie mathématique*  
Kenneth W. Wachter
- S52 Demography of Small Islands  
*Démographie des petites îles*  
Alphonse MacDonald
- S53 Demography and Education  
*Démographie et instruction*  
David Lam
- S54 Time and Anthropological Demography  
*Le temps et la démographie anthropologique*  
Anthony Carter  
(Committee on Anthropological Demography  
*Commission sur la démographie anthropologique*)
- S55 Family Versus State Care for the Elderly  
*La famille contre l'Etat dans la prise en charge des personnes âgées*  
Emily Grundy
- S56 Unintended Fertility  
*Naissances non désirées*  
Gigi Santow
- S57 Women's Labour: Production and Reproduction  
*Le travail des femmes: production et reproduction*  
Christine Oppong
- S58 Family Demography from Children's Perspectives  
*La démographie de la famille du point de vue des jeunes*  
Kathleen Kiernan
- S59 Population Change and Changes in the International Order  
*Changement démographique et changements dans l'ordre international*  
Geoffrey McNicoll
- S60 Adolescent Fertility and Reproductive Health  
*Fécondité des adolescents et santé de la reproduction*  
Fatima Juarez
- S61 Paleodemography  
*Paléodémographie*  
Lourdes Marques
- S62 The New Demography of the Arab Region  
*La nouvelle démographie du monde arabe*  
Hoda Rashad
- S63 Gender and Population  
*Genre et population*  
Maria Cosio Zavala  
(Committee on Gender and Population  
*Commission sur le genre et la population*)
- S64 Population Change and Political Stability  
*Changement de population et stabilité politique*  
Massimo Livi Bacci
- S65 Teaching Demography (\*)  
*Enseignement de la démographie (\*)*  
Graziella Caselli  
(Working Group on Teaching  
*Groupe de travail sur l'Enseignement de la démographie*)
- S66 Demographic Software (\*)  
*Logiciels démographiques (\*)*  
Sergei Scherbov
- S67 Population and Information on the Technology Revolution  
*Population et information sur la révolution de la technologie*  
(Not yet decided)
- (\*) These sessions will have a special format  
*Ces séances auront un format particulier*
- Debates**  
**Débats**
- D1 Is below replacement fertility here to stay?  
*La fécondité en dessous du niveau de remplacement va-t-elle durer?*  
D. Coleman and J. Chamie
- D2 Are there limits to the human life span?  
*Existe-t-il des limites à l'espérance de vie humaine?*  
J. Vallin
- D3 Did Cairo miss the mark?  
*Le Caire a-t-il manqué son but?*  
J. Trussell and J. Chamie
- D4 Should borders be open?  
*Les frontières doivent-elles être ouvertes?*  
Ron Lee and A. Simmons
- D5 Is six billion people good or bad news?  
*Six milliards d'individus: est-ce une bonne ou une mauvaise nouvelle?*  
W. Lutz and D. Coleman

# Recent IUSSP Publications

Information: [gustin@iussp.org](mailto:gustin@iussp.org)

Prices are for IUSSP Members only

## IUSSP 'International Studies in Demography', Oxford University Press

*Sexual Cultures and Migration in the Era of AIDS - Anthropological & Demographic Perspectives.* Gilbert Herdt. 1997 - 256p. - £26

*Urbanization in Large Developing Countries - China, Indonesia, Brazil, and India.* Gavin W. Jones and Pravin Visaria. 1997 - 354p. - £30

*Demographic Responses to Economic Adjustment in Latin America.* Georges Tapinos, Andrew Mason and Jorge Bravo. 1997 - 258p. - £26.25

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

*Infant and Child Mortality in the Past.* Alain Bideau, Bertrand Desjardins and Héctor Pérez Brignoli. 1997 - 312p. - £32

*The Methods and Uses of Anthropological Demography.* Alaka Malwade Basu and Peter Aaby - 1998 - 329p. - £33.75

*World in Motion - Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium.* Douglas S. Massey, Joaquin Arango, Graeme Hugo, Ali Kouaouci, Adela Pellegrino and J. Edward Taylor - 1998 - 362p. - £35.63

*Population and Poverty in Developing Countries.* Massimo Livi Bacci and Gustavo de Santis - 1999 - 305p. - £30

*Dynamics of Values in Fertility Change.* Richard Leete - 1999 - 378p. - £37.50

*Fertility and the Male Life Cycle.* Caroline Bledsoe, Jane Guyer and Susana Lerner - 2000 - 376p. - £39

## Conference Proceedings - Actes de congrès

*International Population Conference, Beijing 1997. Proceedings. Congrès*

*international de la population, Beijing 1997. Actes.* - 1997 - 3 vol. - US\$120

## Seminar Proceedings - Actes des séminaires

US\$30 per set

*Conference on the Socio-Demographic Impact of AIDS in Africa, Durban, South Africa, 3-6 February 1997 (23 papers)*

*Conference on International Migration at Century's End: Trends and Issues, Barcelona, Spain, 7-10 May 1997 (27 papers)*

*Seminar on Cultural Perspectives on Reproductive Health, Rustenburg, South Africa, 16-19 June 1997 (22 papers)*

*Seminar on Men, Family Formation and Reproduction, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 13-15 May 1998 (23 papers)*

*Seminar on Measurement of Risk and Modelling the Spread of AIDS, Copenhagen, Denmark, 2-4 June 1998 (17 papers)*

*Seminar on 'Cambios y Continuidades en los Comportamientos Demograficos en America: la Experiencia de Cinco Siglos', Córdoba, Argentina, 27-29 October 1998 (37 papers)*

*Seminar on Reproductive Change in Sub-Saharan Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, 2-4 November 1998 (34 papers)*

## Policy and Research Papers

US\$5 each/l'exemplaire

*No 12: Men, Reproduction, and Fatherhood.* David Anderson - 1997 - 28p.

*No 13: Female Empowerment and Demographic Processes: Moving beyond Cairo.* Ruth Dixon-Mueller - 1998 - 26p.

*No 14: Data and Decision-making - Demography's Contribution to Understanding AIDS in Africa.* Elizabeth Pisani - 1998 - 22p.

*No 15: Abortion, Women's Health and Fertility.* David Anderson - 1998 - 25p.

*No. 16: Gender Inequalities and Reproductive Health: Changing Priorities in an Era of Social Transformation and Globalisation.* Ruth Dixon-Mueller - 1998 - 29p.

*No. 17: Men, Family Formation and Reproduction.* Silvia Necchi - 1998 - 29p.

## Miscellaneous - Divers

*Family Planning in the Era of AIDS: a Social Science Research Agenda,* by Basia Zaba, Ties Boerma and Tanya Marchant. 1998, 45p - US\$10

*Population and Deforestation in the Humid Tropics,* by Richard E. Bilborrow and Daniel Hogan. 1999, 291p. - US\$45

## NEW! especially conceived for university professors and students engaged in population studies.

*Gender in Population Studies* - a series of texts commissioned by the IUSSP Committee on Gender and Population, written by experienced researchers and edited by Antonella Pinnelli.

- Gender, Labour Markets and Women's Work by D. DeGraff and R. Anker
- Women on the Move: Perspectives on Gender Changes in Latin America by S. Findley
- Gender and Migrations in Asian Countries by G. Hugo
- Mortalité, sexe et genre par J. Vallin
- The Human Rights Dimensions of Maternal Mortality by R. Cook
- Rapports de genre, formation et dissolution des unions dans les pays en développement par V. Hertrich et T. Locoh
- Gender and the Family in Developed Countries by A. Pinnelli

Free. Only \$7 for the series or \$1.5 per copy will be charged to cover mailing.

## **IUSSP Web Site - [www.iussp.org](http://www.iussp.org)**

The IUSSP Web Site has been extensively reorganised. We hope that you will find the information easier to access. The site is essentially dynamic, and will be added to as our scientific programme progresses and further information becomes available.

Please take the time to have a closer look at the site, then keep abreast of activities by regular visits to the 'What's New' and 'Deadlines' pages. If you do not have internet access and wish to have detailed information on a specific activity, please contact us.

## **Site de l'UIESP - [www.iussp.org](http://www.iussp.org)**

*Le site de l'UIESP a été restructuré. Nous espérons que l'information y sera plus accessible. Le site est essentiellement dynamique, et sera complété au fur et mesure de l'évolution de notre programme et de la disponibilité de l'information.*

*Consultez attentivement notre site, vous y trouverez les dernières nouvelles sur nos activités, sous les rubriques 'Actualités' et 'Echéances'. Si vous ne disposez pas d'un accès à internet et désirez recevoir de plus amples informations sur l'une ou l'autre activité, veuillez nous contacter.*