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Editorial

José Gomez de Leon
Council Member/Membre du Conseil

'Time present and time past
Are both perhaps present in time future,
And time future contained in time past.'
T.S. Eliot

The year 2000 approaches inexorably carrying with it the symbolism of the end of a century and the dawn of a new millennium. According to the United Nations, the world population by the year 2000 will be approximately 6.1 billion. Some historical estimates calculate the world's population in the year 1000 at about 265 million so that, overall, the world's population increased by 5.8 billion individuals in the last thousand years. Nevertheless, most of that increase is quite recent, taking place in the last 200 years. Since 1800, the world's population has increased by approximately 5.2 billion individuals.

Increases in the population and its relation to the sustainability of development have long been a source of research and speculation. One of the earliest allusions to the 'principle of population' is attributed to Condorcet in his *Esquisse* - dated 1793. However the 'principle' is often more closely associated with Malthus, who used some of the same observations put forth by Condorcet but derived opposite conclusions. Condorcet firmly held the view - sustained in his review of the history of mankind - that man has no limits in the advancement of his perfectibility. To him, the principle of population was no stumbling block to the future progress of Human Spirit.

'All of our hopes with respect to the future destiny of the human species can be reduced to three areas: a) the disappearance of inequality between nations b) the advancement of equality within nations and finally c) the real perfectibility of man ... When reflecting on these questions, based on past experiences, in the progress achieved by

science and civilization, and in the analysis of human spirit and the development of its capabilities, we will find the strongest motivation for believing that nature has not put an end to our hopes.'

Malthus, nevertheless, asserted quite the opposite: 'The natural inequality of the two powers of population and development ... form the great difficulty - that appears to me insurmountable - in terms of the perfectibility of society'.

Old as this debate is, to a large extent it still frames our contemporary discussions and analysis of population issues, particularly with respect to population trends and forecasts. The 'medium-fertility' scenario by the United Nations predicts the world population to attain 10.4 billion by the end of the twenty first century and ultimately to stabilize at just under 11 billion by the year 2200. It is estimated that, by then, over 90 percent of the population of the world will live in developing countries, increasing from 83 percent currently. In many respects the gaps between the developed and the developing countries continue to widen, and socio-demographic phenomenon are no exception. Additionally, evidence in many countries points to the persistence of increasing within-country polarization between regions and/or socioeconomic groups.

With these tendencies in mind, the 'hopes' that Condorcet formulated on the reduction in both the inequality between nations as well as the marked internal inequality prevalent in many countries, continue to be as relevant and urgent now as then.

Throughout its more than 50 years of existence, the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) has actively promoted research and discussion of fundamental issues of population, including those related to development and inequality within and between countries. We frequently hear expressed that one of the most important

goals of the twenty-first century is the resolution of these areas, including those of extreme poverty and social exclusion suffered by millions of individuals world-wide. I note that a number of new Working Groups and Scientific Committees related to population and development are in formation or under exploration, in areas related to ageing, health, urbanization and poverty. I am sure that these topics will continue to be of great interest for our association and will attract opinions and contribution in the Scientific Committees, Working Groups, as well as in the next international meeting to take place in Brazil.

*'Time present and time past
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And time future contained in time past.'*
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L'an 2000 approche inexorablement apportant dans sa course tout le symbolisme de la fin d'un siècle et de l'aube d'un nouveau millénaire. Selon les Nations Unies, la population mondiale en l'an 2000 avoisinera les 6,1 milliards d'individus. Certaines études historiques estiment la population mondiale en l'an 1000 à environ 265 millions d'individus; celle-ci s'est donc enrichie de 5,8 milliards d'individus au cours de ce dernier millénaire. Il faut noter que cet accroissement est assez récent puisqu'il s'est produit principalement durant ces 200 dernières années. Depuis 1800, la population mondiale a augmenté d'environ 5,2 milliards d'individus.

La croissance démographique et sa relation au développement durable sont depuis longtemps une source d'interrogations et de conjectures. Une des premières allusions au 'principe de population' est attribuée à Condorcet dans son 'Esquisse' datée de 1793. Cependant le 'principe' est souvent plus étroitement associé à Malthus qui utilisa certaines observations identiques à celles mises en avant par Condorcet mais qui aboutit à des conclusions divergentes. Condorcet soutint fermement l'idée - prônée dans sa relation de l'histoire de l'Humanité - que l'homme ne possède pas de limites à sa capacité à se perfectionner. Pour lui, le principe de population n'était pas un

obstacle au progrès futur de l'Esprit Humain.

'Toutes nos espérances à propos du destin de l'espèce humaine peuvent se réduire à trois points: a) la disparition des inégalités entre nations, b) la progression de l'égalité au sein des nations et c) la perfectibilité réelle de l'homme ... Lorsque nous nous penchons sur ces questions, enrichis de nos expériences passées, c'est dans le progrès accompli par la science et la civilisation, et dans l'analyse de l'esprit humain et du développement de ses capacités que nous trouvons la plus forte motivation à croire que la nature n'a pas mis fin à nos espoirs.'

Malthus, cependant, affirme plutôt le contraire: 'L'inégalité naturelle des deux composantes puissantes que sont la population et le développement constitue une entrave majeure - qui m'apparaît insurmontable - à la perfectibilité de la société'.

Aussi ancien que soit ce débat, il oriente encore, dans une large mesure, les discussions contemporaines et l'analyse des questions de population, en particulier ses tendances et projections. Le scénario de 'fécondité moyenne' des Nations Unies prévoit une population mondiale de 10,4 milliards à la fin du vingt-et-unième siècle qui se stabiliserait finalement juste en dessous de 11 milliards en 2200. Il est estimé que plus de 90 pour cent de la population mondiale vivra alors dans les pays en voie de développement - contre 83 % actuellement. A maints égards, le fossé entre pays développés et pays en développement continuera à se creuser et la composante socio-démographique ne fera pas exception. De plus, l'observation de phénomènes dans de nombreux pays indique le maintien d'une polarisation intra-nationale croissante entre régions et/ou groupes socio-économiques.

En gardant ces tendances à l'esprit, les 'espérances' que Condorcet formulait quant à la réduction à la fois des inégalités entre nations et des inégalités internes profondes prévalant dans de nombreux pays, demeurent tout aussi pertinentes et impérieuses de nos jours qu'à cette époque.

Au cours de ses 50 années d'existence, l'Union Internationale pour l'Etude Scientifique de la Population (UIESP) a

activement promu la recherche et la discussion sur les questions démographiques fondamentales, y compris celles du développement et de l'inégalité entre les pays et au sein de ceux-ci. Nous entendons souvent répéter que l'un des plus grands enjeux du vingt-et-unième siècle est la solution de ces problèmes, y compris la pauvreté extrême et l'exclusion sociale dont souffrent des millions d'individus dans le monde. Je remarque qu'un certain nombre de nouveaux Groupes de travail et Commissions scientifiques de l'Union ont été créés ou sont à l'étude sur les thèmes du vieillissement, de la santé, de l'urbanisation et de la pauvreté. Je suis certain que ces thèmes resteront des intérêts prioritaires de notre association et susciteront des prises de position et des contributions au sein de ces Commissions et Groupes de travail ainsi qu'au prochain Congrès Général qui se tiendra au Brésil en 2001.

Meeting Reports

IUSSP Committee on Longevity and Health

Liège, Belgium
4-6 February 1999

Information: grignac@iussp.org

The Committee on Longevity and Health held its first meeting in Liège, on 4-6 February 1999. The Committee agreed on the following programme of activities:

- Seminar and Open Conference on Human Longevity, Individual Life Duration and the Proliferation of the Oldest-old, Montpellier, France, October 2000.
- Training workshop on the same theme, Paris, France, October 2000.
- Seminar on Health Consequences of Longer Life: Disability and Quality of Life, tentatively Beijing, China, November 2001.
- Seminar on Prospects for Survival, Health and Living Conditions in Old Age: Policy Implications, tentatively New York, USA, October 2002.
- Session at the 2001 General Conference.

IUSSP Committee on Age Structure and Public Policy

Liège, Belgium
11-13 February 1999
Information: jans@iussp.org

The Committee on Age Structure and Public Policy met in Liège, on 11-13 February 1999 to elaborate its programme of work. The Committee agreed on the following activities.

- Workshop on Age Structural Transition. Tentatively, Austria, March/April 2000.
- Conference on Old Age and Fiscal Issues. Tentatively, Japan, October 2000.
- Conference on Age Structural Transitions and Policy Dynamics with emphasis on Africa. Tentatively, Côte d'Ivoire, October 2001. Conference on Age Structural Transitions and Policy Dynamics with emphasis on Asia and Latin America. Tentatively, Taipei, Spring 2002.
- Session at 2001 General Conference.
- Web site for papers on Age-Structure and Development.

IUSSP Working Group on Teaching

Rome, Italy
25 May 1999

Information: turco@iussp.org

The IUSSP Working Group on Teaching met in Rome at the Department of Demography of the University of Rome 'La Sapienza', on May 25, 1999 to elaborate its programme of activities.

The Working Group agreed on the following activities:

- Working Group Action Programme: Elaboration of the questionnaire to be distributed to the population centers worldwide. The results will provide an analyse of the current situation and allow the formulation of new proposals.
- Organisation of an International Seminar on Demographic Training in the Third Millenium, tentatively scheduled to take place in Spring 2001, possibly in Morocco or Montréal.
- Organisation of a Special Session at the 2001 IUSSP General Conference on Demographic Training in the Third Millenium.

Call for papers

Seminar on the Production and Circulation of Population Knowledge

August 2000

Information: turco@iussp.org

The seminar is organized by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography. This workshop is concerned with the production and circulation of population knowledge. The impetus for the workshop derives from a series of questions about the design, implementation and evaluation of population based programmes and from a linked set of questions concerning the role of social processes in fertility change.

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)

Poverty

Working Groups

Teaching
(chair: Graziella Caselli)

Forced Migration
(chair: Charles Keely)

Urbanisation
(chair: Anthony Champion)

Low Fertility
(chair: Peter McDonald)

Exploratory Missions

Reproductive Health
(co-ordinator: Gigi Santow)

Population and Environment Network

We propose to approach the social processes involved in the production and circulation of population knowledge from two directions. On the one hand, we are interested in describing the flows of scientific and policy knowledge from global actors through national programmes to local consumers (see Hodgson and Watkins 1997; Watkins and Hodgson 1998) and the flow of local knowledge to global actors. At the same time, as anthropologists we are interested in examining these flows in the context of recent theories of globalization, culture and social interaction.

Policy Questions

Much of the scientific and policy knowledge deployed in population Programmes - knowledge concerning the determinants of fertility and mortality transitions, the design of family planning programmes, AIDS, etc - is formulated in global agencies. On the basis of this knowledge, recommendations regarding individual behaviour are formulated : e.g. couples will be better off with smaller families, condoms should be used in extramarital relations. Much effort and expense has been invested in disseminating these recommendations to men and women in developing countries. Yet the dissemination is not direct, from the producer of the knowledge and recommendations to the individuals for whom it is meant. Rather, the knowledge flows through various levels: first national governments and NGOs and then to local clinics before finally reaching the intended audience. This workshop will ask three sets of questions about this process.


The first set of questions concerns the production of scientific and policy knowledge related to population and its formulation in 'best practice' and programme standards (see Barrett 1995, Caldwell and Caldwell 1986, Donaldson 1990, and Harkavy 1995). Much of this work is carried out in or supported by agencies that have a global mandate such as the UN, the WHO, and the World Bank and/or national agencies that have a global reach such as USAID. Some of this knowledge comes from natural scientists: e.g. the development of modern contraceptives and attempts to develop AIDS vaccines. Some comes from social scientists: e.g. efforts to measure the demand for family planning

methods or condoms (Mroz et al. 1999) or to explain why women in a high fertility population use modern family planning in ways very different from those expected by the population movement (Bledsoe et al. 1998). And some comes from policy debates such as the 1994 UN Conference on Population and Development. It is clear that the choices made in the design and dissemination of such research - to concentrate on the development of female rather than male contraceptives, for example, or to implement family planning programmes that largely ignored males - have enormous consequences. But too little attention has been given to the social process by which such choices are debated and ultimately made. Through what social processes in what global networks are scientific and policy knowledge about population produced and disseminated? Are the global messages identical or are they adapted to different countries and regions?

The second set of questions concerns what happens to the scientific and policy knowledge related to population programmes as it is disseminated first, to national governments and NGOs and then to local programmes and their clients (see Hodgson and Watkins 1997; Watkins and Hodgson 1998). At the national level, it is evident that national governments and NGOs respond to suggestions concerning 'best practice' and programme standards in a variety of ways. For example, although virtually all countries signed on to the Cairo Programme of Action, the depth of the commitment of some signatories can be questioned. Some have attempted to implement a wide variety of Cairo recommendations, whereas others have accepted a few recommendations but ignored others. Which recommendations have been accepted and which rejected, and why? If national governments and NGOs prefer to follow Cairo on STD/HIV prevention and on family planning but to ignore Cairo's

recommendations to curb domestic violence, why is this the case? What pressures are then brought to bear by donors to implement Cairo, and are these unevenly focused on some aspects of Cairo as well? In another area, why does the national AIDS programme in Kenya emphasize interventions aimed at prostitutes and truck-drivers, rather than ordinary husbands and wives in areas where seroprevalence rates among pregnant women are high? Similarly, at the local level, clinic staff nurses may adopt some of the Ministry of Health's recommendations but reject others. In general, how is scientific and policy knowledge winnowed and recast as it moves from the sites where it is

fertility change in local settings. Against economic theories of fertility change that abstract representative individuals or couples from their social settings or that treat communities and nations as responding only to what takes place inside their borders, this work seeks to take account of the ways in which individuals and social groups are embedded in social systems. Persons and groups are tied together by 'channels of social interaction' - local, national and global; horizontal as well as vertical - 'through which information and ideas, evaluation, and social influence flow' (Bongaarts and Watkins 1996:657). Learning is social as well as individual (Montgomery and Casterline 1996). Together these lines of research suggest questions such as the following. How is knowledge produced by members of local communities? How are global recommendations to be chaste or to always use condoms discussed by the men and women involved in transmitting HIV/AIDS? How can social scientists who come from the capital or abroad learn about these discussions? If national governments claim that there is no domestic violence in



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.

produced to those where it is expected to be used? Are the changes, if any, a consequence of translation or are they also due to other social processes such as appropriation, collusion or resistance? Is resistance overt or is it simply a matter of failing to implement recommendations that are embarrassing or difficult to implement? How much power do national governments, NGOs, local programme staff and clients have in resisting the recommendations of donors? And on what grounds do they resist?

The third set of questions concerns the production of population knowledge in national and local sites and its circulation to global actors. Here work on the production and circulation of knowledge in translocal relations intersects work on social processes and

their country, or that the IUD is unacceptable to their people, do the global actors listen? Is there feedback that modifies the recommendations about 'best practice' and programme standards?

Globalization, Culture and Social Interaction

The production and circulation of population knowledge are aspects of the production of global culture or globalization. Defined roughly as the movement, transmission, or serial reproduction of meaningful social forms - musical genres, consumer goods, financial instruments, scientific and policy knowledge, etc - through different sites in translocal structures, globalization has attracted considerable attention in recent years (see, for example, Featherstone 1990, Hannerz

1992, and Appadurai 1996). Modernization theorists of the 1960s and 1970s expected that eventually there would be a homogeneous global culture. This expectation was consistent with the more general concept of culture as a corpus of shared beliefs, usually closely confined to the boundaries of a particular territory or a particular group. In addition to enshrining a problematic distinction between knowledge and belief (see Good 1994), this view fails to appreciate the extent to which new information is continually produced and circulated to groups far away, the variability in production and circulation across and between communities and the interactions through which social boundaries are defined, exercised and crosses. Currently, the notion of a trend toward a homogeneous global culture is being replaced by the idea that all culture, local as well as global, is an 'organization of diversity' (Hannerz 1992). Reggae is popular in Malawi, Vaclav Havel admired Frank Zappa, and South African acapella groups are popular in the US as the result of Paul Simon's work with Ladysmith Black Mambazo. Capital circles the globe in less than 24 hours. Depo-Provera is readily available in The Gambia. Coca Cola is everywhere. But we have to ask how these things are transformed as they move from one context to another.

All knowledge is produced in social interactions that are in some sense localized and all localities produce knowledge. In the contemporary world, the circulation of knowledge is rapid and pervasive. Some knowledge acquires a global character, moving from one locality to another or others through institutions with a global reach. The proposed workshop asks how the global and the local are defined in relation to each other and what happens to knowledge as it circulates from local to global sites and back.

The Local and the Global

The workshop will investigate the variety of relations through which 'locality' is constituted relative to regional, state-level and international processes. Our approach necessarily proceeds from a theory of social action more complex than standard rational choice models, in which action is conceived in terms of autonomous individuals making choices in order to maximize their return. On the contrary,

we take the agents of fertility related conduct to be individuals and groups co-engaged in various kinds of social interaction. This includes gossip and counselling and other face-to-face engagements among co-present agents. It also includes soap operas and other mediated engagements among agents who are separated in time, space or other social dimensions. The relations through which 'locality' is constituted are at once conduits through which information and ideas, evaluation, and social influence flow (Bongaarts and Watkins 1996:657) and critical sites at which agents learn and make choices (Montgomery and Casterline 1996).

If, for example, the village is pivotal for contraceptive choice in Thailand (see Entwisle et al. 1996), might not the neighbourhood, the social network, church affiliation, the marketplace or the social movement be pivotal in another society or for another aspect of conduct involved in fertility or mortality? What, in short, are the key social units and factors that help define population-related decisions, strategies, and habits? (see Hammel 1990). Not only can such factors have a critical impact on population, but they help define 'locality'. They (or other similar ones) are among the elements to which local social agents orient when making decisions and engaging in actions. Sometimes this orientation is a matter of consciously focusing on social factors in making a decision or in acting. A woman, or a couple, or a group (based on co-residence, kinship, network affiliation or other factors) decide on a course of action regarding, say, contraception, proper spacing of births or the treatment of childhood illness - attending explicitly to the expectations of their peers or to likely economic consequences. Often though, social factors are not explicitly thematized by actors in situ. Instead the social matrix is the taken-for-granted setting in which vital events are lived and evaluated.

In order to properly construct 'locality' then, and the actional settings in which population consequent processes occur, we must examine the social embedding of action. This cannot be reduced to a list of 'socioeconomic indicators', because statistically coded social or economic indicators never add up to a social context. They never tell us how the field of decision and action is

constituted by the actors engaged in it. It is therefore unsurprising that socioeconomic context, when atomized into a collection of indicators, seems to have little impact on population processes. The problem is that such indicators are blind to the systems and values through which action is articulated, whether in the New York City boardroom or the distant rural clinic. As we see it, one of the challenges of a specifically anthropological contribution to population studies is to retheorize locality. This is part of the larger project of understanding what is meant by 'globality', and by extension 'global flows', since the global and the local refer not to places or things, but to relations.

Flows of Knowledge

Following Hannerz' (1992) lead, we will examine translocal information flows in terms of several parameters. The agents engaged in making and moving meaning each enter into the process from a certain perspective. We might say that all agents occupy a specific, limited segment of the whole formation. They may have access to more or less far reaching information pertaining to the global information network, but they evaluate and encode that information from the viewpoint of their own current position. Access to information and other resources is always positional. Clearly, not all positions provide equal access to, control over or resources for manipulating information. The second feature, therefore, is what Hannerz and others have called symmetry and asymmetry of perspectives (cf. Hanks 1990). It means simply that two or more positional perspectives may provide similar or dissimilar access to information and resources. The third parameter distinguishes expression from reception of information. It is self evident that an agent's access to information produced by others is distinct from its access to the means of producing information itself. Given a field of agents engaged in these ways, we can then ask a set of questions about the forms of information and other values that circulate through the field. Here we are concerned especially with two things : how information is amplified or depleted as it moves along translocal trajectories, and how information is transformed in the

process. We can think of the former as enrichment or impoverishment, and the latter as the alteration.

In sum, we suggest that further research on the production and circulation of population knowledge and its effects on fertility and mortality change should address the following questions. How can we best describe the fields and social relationships through fertility-relevant decisions and actions are undertaken? What kinds of information are taken into account by agents in situ, and how is that information produced, conveyed and evaluated? What are the modalities and attitudes in which it is framed - as knowledge, belief, credible fact, news, fear, hope and so forth? Part of the framing of information turns on the evaluation of its sources, and this raises the question of where, why, how and by whom it is produced. As we observe the movement of information through channels linking international organizations to the places in which policy is implemented, what kinds of transformation does information undergo? And what kinds of interactions occur between sites in different sectors of the total network? We do not assume that the total network can be meaningfully described as a fixed core-periphery structure in which all the critical information flows from the Euroamerican core to the hinterlands. On the contrary we are keen to define bidirectional trajectories, as well as the incrementing and altering of information as it is received and reproduced. The local is neither included within the global, nor is it merely a peripheral refraction of the so-called core). While it would clearly be impossible to address these questions in a single conference, they are the starting point from which we proceed.

This project has been designed by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography : Anthony Carter (chair), Arunachalam Dharmalingam, William Hanks, Barthélémy Kuate Defo, Stephen Kunitz, Hania Sholkamy, Simon Szreter and Susan Watkins.

The scientific organizers for this seminar are: Anthony Carter (atcarter@troi.cc.rochester.edu), William Hanks (wfhanks@nwu.edu) and Susan Watkins (swatkins@pop.upenn.edu).

Abstracts and a one page CV are to be sent (preferably by email) by 30 November 1999 to :

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News

XXIVth IUSSP General Population Conference

XXIVe Congrès Général de Population de l'UIESP

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil/Brésil
August/août 2001

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 in August 2001. The scientific programme including the provisional list of sessions and the organizers follows.

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, en août 2001. Le programme scientifique comportant la liste provisoire des séances et des organisateurs est publié ci-après.

Session Topics and Organisers Thèmes et organisateurs des séances

Subject to change
Sujets à modification

- S1 Individual Ageing
Vieillesse de l'individu
Jean-Marie Robine
(Committee on Longevity and Health)
- S2 Population Ageing
Vieillesse de la population
Hervé Gauthier

- S3 The Economics of Ageing
Les aspects économiques du vieillissement
Rafael Rofman
(Committee on Population Age Structure and Public Policy)
- S4 Determinants of HIV/AIDS
Facteurs déterminants du VIH/SIDA
Michel Caraël
Committee on AIDS
- S5 Consequences of HIV/AIDS
Conséquences du VIH/SIDA
Michael Bracher
(Committee on AIDS)
- S6 The Collection of Demographic Statistics
Le recueil de statistiques démographiques
Eduardo Arriaga
- S7 The Politics of Demographic Statistics
La politique des statistiques démographiques
Alexandre Avdeev
- S8 Population and Environment - Local
Population et environnement - Régional
Daniel Hogan
- S9 Population and Environment - Global
Population et environnement - Mondial
Brian O'Neill
- S10 Poverty and Inequality
Pauvreté et inégalité
(Committee on Poverty)
- S11 Family Formation
Développement familial
Patrick Festy
- S12 Family Networks
Réseaux familiaux
Vania Salles
- S13 New Living Arrangements
Nouveaux aménagements vitaux
Michael Murphy
- S14 Adult Mortality in Developing Countries
Mortalité adulte dans les pays en voie de développement
Juan Chackiel
- S15 Old Age Mortality
Mortalité sénile
John Wilmoth

- S16 Maternal Mortality
Mortalité maternelle
Kenneth Hill
- S17 Disability
Invalidité
Eileen Crimmins
- S18 Emerging Health Threats
Emergence de menaces sur la santé
Vladimir Shkolnikov
(Committee on Emerging Health Threats)
- S19 Fertility Transition
Transition de la fécondité
Susan Watkins
- S20 Family Planning
Planification familiale
Luis Rosero-Bixby
(Committee on Fertility & Family Planning)
- S21 Abortion
Avortement
Charlotte Ellertson
- S22 Male Reproduction and Sexual Roles
Reproduction masculine et modèles sexuels
Axel I. Mundigo
(Committee on Reproductive Health)
- S23 Values and Reproductive Behaviour
Valeurs et comportements reproductifs
Ron Lesthaeghe
- S24 Sexual Behaviour
Comportements sexuels
Michel Bozon
- S25 Forced Migration and Displaced Persons
Migration forcée et personnes déplacées
Charles Keely
(Working Group on Forced Migration)
- S26 International Migration - Micro
Migration internationale - micro
Nasra Shah
- S27 International Migration - Macro
Migration internationale - macro
Douglas Massey
- S28 Internal Migration
Migration interne
Gordon De Jong
- S29 Spatial Demographic Analysis
Analyse démographique spatiale
Daniel Courgeau & Jean-Pierre Bocquet-Appel

Calendar of Activities

22-24 September 1999 Rome, Italy

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

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

Information: grignac@iussp.org

6-10 December 1999 Durban, South Africa

Third African Population Conference

Session 33 organised by IUSSP: The Demographic Transition: from Where to Where?

Information: alderson@iussp.org

17-20 January 2000 Dhaka, Bangladesh

Seminar on Family Planning Programmes in the 21st Century

Information: latour@iussp.org

4-10 February 2000 Chiang Mai, Thailand

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

Information: latour@iussp.org

March/April 2000 Austria

Workshop on Age Structural Transition

Information: jans@iussp.org

Postponed to 2000 (dates to be confirmed) Budapest, Hungary

Seminar on Frontiers of Europe and Frontiers inside Europe

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Historical Demography, the Demographic Research Institute and the University of Eötvös in Budapest.

Information: alderson@iussp.org

- S30 Micro-Economic Perspectives on Demographic Behaviour
Perspectives micro-économiques sur le comportement démographique
Alessandro Cigno

- S31 Culture, Values, Media and Demographic Behaviour
Culture, valeurs, médias 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 démographiques
Anne Gauthier
- S34 Historical Demography
Démographie historique
James Lee and Cormac O'Grada
(Committee on Historical Demography)
- S35 Politics and Demography
La politique et la démographie
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
- S39 Population and Development
Population et développement
(not yet decided)
- S40 Population Projections
Projections en matière de population
John Bongaarts
- S41 Spatial Mobility
Mobilité spatiale
Ronald Skeldon
- S42 Urbanisation
Urbanisation
(Working Group on 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
Problèmes éthiques en 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 Groups
La démographie des groupes vulnérables
Barney Cohen
- S52 Seasonality of Demographic Events
Aspects saisonniers des événements démographiques
Claudine Sauvain-Dugerdil
(Working Group on Biology and Population)
- S53 The Demography of Indigenous Populations
La démographie des populations autochtones
Raimundo Cagianano de Azevedo
- S54 Mathematical Demography
Démographie mathématique
Kenneth W. Wachter
- S55 Demography of Small Islands
Démographies des petites îles
Alphonse MacDonald
- S56 Education
Education
David Lam
- S57 Time and Population Processes
Processus de temps et de population
Anthony Carter
(Committee on Anthropological Demography)
- S58 Family Versus State Care for the Elderly
La famille face à l'état de santé des aînés
SEmily Grundy
- S59 Unintended Fertility
Fécondité involontaire
Gigi Santow
- S60 Women's Labour: Production and Reproduction
Le travail des femmes: production et reproduction
Christine Oppong
- S61 Demography from Children's Perspectives
La démographie d'une perspective juvénile
Kathleen Kiernan
- S62 Population Change And International Order
Changement démographique et ordre international
Geoffrey McNicoll
- S63 Adolescent Fertility and Reproductive Health
Fécondité des adolescents et santé de la reproduction
Fatima Juarez
- S64 Paleodemography
Paléodémographie
Lourdes Marquez
- S67 The New Demography of the Arab Region
La nouvelle démographie du monde arabe
Hoda Rashad
- Special Sessions**
Séances spéciales
- S49 Micro/Macro Tensions
Tensions micro/macro
Not yet decided
- S50 Population Balance
Equilibre démographique
Not yet decided
- S51 Stratified Populations
Populations stratifiées
Not yet decided
- S65 Teaching
Enseignement
Graziella Caselli
(Working Group on Teaching)
- S66 Demographic Software
Logiciels démographiques
Sergei Scherbov
- Debates**
Débat
- The Council would like to initiate a series of debates. Possible topics could be:
Le Conseil désirerait susciter une série de débats. Les thèmes suivants pourraient être abordés:
- 1 Will fertility remain below replacement level for a long time?
La fécondité demeurera-t-elle sous le niveau de remplacement pour longtemps?
- 2 Are there limits to life expectancy?
Existe-t-il des limites à l'espérance de vie?
- 3 What is the status of the demographic transition theory?
Quel est le statut de la théorie sur la transition démographique?
- 4 Is the reproductive health paradigm correct?
Le paradigme de la santé de la reproduction est-il correct?
- 5 Should borders be open?
Les frontières doivent-elles être ouvertes?

Recent IUSSP Publications

Information: 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

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

Health Transition Review: Evidence of the Socio-demographic Impact of AIDS in Africa, edited by Kofi Awusabo-Asare, J. Ties Boerma and Basia Zaba. Joint publication of IUSSP and the HTR. Supplement 2 to Volume 7. - 1997 - 188p. - US\$20

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

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- 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

This series is aimed in particular at academics and university students engaged in population studies, but will also be useful to international agencies, NGOs and population planners from government ministries of education, health, labour, women's affairs and the family, by increasing one's awareness of the gender implications of population-related policies and programs.

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

IUSSP Web Site - 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.

Latest information about IUSSP activities (call for papers, reports, deadlines, calendar) as well as announcements from members, other associations and organisations can be found in the relevant pages of the site. 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

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.

Les dernières informations sur les activités de l'UIESP (appels aux communications, rapports, échéances, calendrier) ainsi que les annonces des membres et autres associations et organisations sont disponibles sur les pages appropriées du site. 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.