



# IUSSP Bulletin

## Bulletin de l'UIESP

March 1999  
Issue 2

### Inside this issue *Dans ce numéro*

- 1** Editorial by/par  
Jacques Vallin
- 3** Seminar Reports  
*Rapports de séminaire*
- 3** Call for Papers  
*Appels aux communications*
- 5** News  
*Actualités*
- 5** Calendar of Activities  
*Calendrier des activités*
- 7** Recent IUSSP  
Publications  
*Publications récentes de  
l'UIESP*

#### International Union for the Scientific Study of Population

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### Editorial

Jacques Vallin  
Vice-President/*Vice Président*

The Council has listened to your message. The IUSSP Bulletin will remain bilingual, our Web site too. And the General Population Conferences will continue to benefit from simultaneous interpretation, into English and French at the very least. Even better, we will try to extend gradually the bilingualism thus preserved into other languages by sensitising various funding agencies to the cause of plurilingualism. Democracy functions in the heart of the Union and the Council has shown its sense of responsibility. It is a great strength in confronting the difficulties that the Union will have to face in a world where the decision-makers and the financiers find it harder and harder to perceive the interest that they have in investing in demographic research.

The time is well past when the political world discovered the importance of population questions and when the Union, as a necessary interlocutor, naturally gathered exceptional funding. The great dread of the demographic explosion is behind us now, and that is a good thing. The stakes for tomorrow are no less important, but much more subtle and more finesse is needed to convince the politicians to continue to give them sufficient priority. This is the reasoning behind the Science Policy Statement adopted by the Council and the effort unfolding for a "major new assessment of the role of the population variable in sustainable human development".

But, what has always been the strength of the Union, and where, more than ever, we need support in a world where questions of population will no longer be the first priority, is the capacity to promote, and sometimes even to stimulate, scientific research through the work of its scientific committees. And we should be able to anticipate the themes and identify the fields that will become important in the future.

Two new committees have been put in place, having their first meeting in Liege at the beginning of February. The Committee on Longevity and Health, chaired by Jean-Marie Robine, and the Committee on Population Age Structure and Related Public Policy Issues, chaired by Shripad Tuljapurkar, have highlighted the importance in the decades to come of questions around the limits of human longevity, of major importance for demographic ageing, and the political, economic, social and cultural consequences of the radical transformation of the age pyramid which is already taking place. Two committees are not too much. The field is eminently multi-disciplinary. In focusing on the slope of longevity, the first committee will foster the association of the thoughts of demographers, biologists, medical doctors and epidemiologists. The second committee, centred on the consequences of ageing, will stress even more the relations between demography and economics, sociology and the political sciences. Either one or the other is at the heart of one of the topics that will dominate the social debate during the next decades. What part will old people play in tomorrow's society and what will the social institutions do when faced with the transformation of the age pyramid?

But other more specific topics call urgently for an international scientific dialogue. The Council has already decided to create a new committee in 1999 on Poverty in its relation to demographic behaviour and questions of population, and another in 2000 on Emerging Health Threats, encompassing the emergence of new diseases like AIDS as well as the threats to health of the degradation of the environment or the more general deterioration of health status affecting certain countries. The Council has also decided to create, from this year on, three new Working Groups, one on Forced Migration (Charles Keely), the second on Urbanisation (Hania Zlotnik) and the third on the future of those societies where situations of very low fertility

will be perpetuated (Peter McDonald). Finally, in a completely different register, the destiny of a discipline depends heavily on the way it is transmitted to new generations; thus, a new Working Group on Teaching has been entrusted to Graziella Caselli.

These scientific Committees are the strength of the Union. It is because of their work that the Union has become, and will remain, a credible interlocutor. Their success obviously depends on our collective capacity to assemble the necessary intellectual energy, but also on the good will to invest a large proportion of our resources, both administrative and financial. Together, we will work in this direction.

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*Le Conseil a entendu votre message. Le Bulletin de l'UIESP restera bilingue, notre site sur la Toile aussi et les Congrès généraux continueront de bénéficier d'une interprétation simultanée, au minimum vers l'anglais et le français. Mieux, progressivement, nous essaierons d'étendre le bilinguisme ainsi préservé à l'usage d'autres langues, en sensibilisant à la cause du plurilinguisme divers bailleurs de fond. La démocratie fonctionne au sein de l'Union et le Conseil a montré son sens des responsabilités. C'est une grande force pour affronter les difficultés auxquelles l'Union aura à faire face dans un monde où décideurs et financeurs ont de plus en plus de mal à percevoir l'intérêt qu'ils ont à investir dans la recherche démographique.*

*Le temps est bien fini où le monde politique découvrait l'importance des questions de population et où l'Union, interlocuteur obligé, en récoltait, naturellement, des moyens de financement exceptionnels. La grande peur de l'explosion démographique est déjà derrière nous, et c'est heureux. Les enjeux de demain ne sont pas moins importants, mais beaucoup plus subtils et il faut plus de finesse pour convaincre le politique de continuer à y accorder une priorité suffisante. C'est la raison de la Déclaration «Science et politique» adoptée par le Conseil et de l'effort déployé pour une «ré-évaluation en profondeur de la place et de la dimension démographique dans une stratégie de développement durable».*

*Mais, ce qui a toujours fait la force de l'Union et ce sur quoi nous devons, plus que jamais, nous appuyer, dans un monde où les questions de population ne seront plus la première priorité, c'est sa capacité à promouvoir, parfois même à impulser, la recherche scientifique à travers l'activité de ses commissions scientifiques. Et nous devons être capables d'anticiper les thèmes, d'identifier les champs où s'inscriront les enjeux de demain.*

*Deux nouvelles commissions viennent de se mettre en place, tenant leur première réunion à Liège, début février. La commission «Longévité et santé», présidée par Jean-Marie Robine et la commission «Structures par âge et politiques», présidée par Shripad Tuljapurkar, mettent l'accent sur l'importance que vont prendre, dans les décennies qui viennent, à la fois l'interrogation sur les limites de la longévité humaine, enjeu majeur pour le vieillissement démographique, et les conséquences politiques, économiques, sociales, culturelles qu'aura, de toute façon, la transformation radicale de la pyramide des âges déjà en cours. Deux commissions ne sont pas de trop. Le terrain est éminemment pluridisciplinaire. En focalisant sur le versant longévité, la première commission permettra d'associer à la réflexion des démographes, celle des biologistes, des médecins et des épidémiologistes. La seconde, centrée sur les conséquences du vieillissement, mettra davantage l'accent sur les relations avec l'économie, la sociologie et les sciences politiques. L'une et l'autre sont au cœur de l'un des sujets qui dominera le débat social au cours des prochaines décennies: quelle part prendront les personnes âgées dans la société de demain et comment les institutions sociales feront-elles face à la transformation de la pyramide des âges?*

*Mais d'autres sujets, plus spécifiques, appellent d'urgence une concertation scientifique internationale. Le Conseil a d'ores et déjà décidé de mettre en place, en 1999, une nouvelle commission sur la «Pauvreté», dans ses rapport avec les comportements démographiques et les questions de population, puis une autre, en 2000, sur les «Nouveaux fléaux sanitaires», englobant aussi bien l'émergence de*

*maladies nouvelles comme le sida que les menaces que la dégradation de l'environnement font peser sur la santé ou la détérioration plus générale de l'état sanitaire qui frappe certains pays. Le Conseil a également décidé de créer, dès cette année, trois nouveaux groupes de travail, l'un sur les «Migrations forcées» (Charles Keely), le deuxième sur l'«Urbanisation» (Hania Zlotnik) et le troisième sur l'avenir de sociétés où se perpétueraient des situations de très «Faible fécondité» (Peter McDonald). Enfin, sur un tout autre registre, le destin d'une discipline dépendant fortement de la manière dont elle se transmet aux jeunes générations, un nouveau groupe de travail sur l'«Enseignement», a été confié à Graziella Caselli.*

*Ces commissions scientifiques sont la force de l'Union. C'est sur la base de leurs travaux que l'Union a pu devenir et peut rester un interlocuteur crédible. Leur réussite dépend évidemment de notre capacité collective à rassembler les énergies intellectuelles nécessaires, mais aussi, de notre volonté d'y investir une part importante de nos ressources, administratives et financières. Ensemble, œuvrons dans cette direction.*

## Note



Further information on items in this Bulletin is available on our web site ([www.iussp.org](http://www.iussp.org)), by E-mail ([iussp@iussp.org](mailto:iussp@iussp.org)) or by mail application to IUSSP headquarters.

Des informations plus détaillées sur chacune des rubriques de ce Bulletin sont disponibles sur notre site Web ([www.iussp.org](http://www.iussp.org)), par E-mail ([iussp@iussp.org](mailto:iussp@iussp.org)) ou sur demande au secrétariat de l'UIESP.

# Seminar Report

## Seminar on Gender Inequalities and Reproductive Health: Changing Priorities in an Era of Social Transformation and Globalisation

Campos de Jordao  
16-19 November 1998  
Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Reproductive Health and the Population Studies Nucleus (NEPO) at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP)

The activities of the Committee on Reproductive Health culminated with the organization of the Seminar on Gender Inequalities and Reproductive Health:

Changing Priorities in an Era of Social Transformation and Globalisation in Campos de Jordao, Brazil from November 16-19, 1998. The last in the series of three seminars organized by the Committee was co-organized by Maria Coleta de Oliviera, Anastasia Gage and Axel Mundigo in collaboration with NEPO, the Population Studies Centre at the University of Campinas (UNICAMP), Brazil. This seminar marks an important step in

advancing our knowledge about the progress and problems of implementing reproductive health policies and services. The key objective of the seminar was to explore the linkages between reproductive health and gender inequalities in a society at three levels: at the individual and household level, at the societal level to understand the impact of structural transformations and at the political level to understand the way in which reproductive rights are defined and decisions on service delivery are made.

The set of papers presented began with a broad global perspective on reproductive health and the change in its interpretation over time. The term 'reproductive health' although initially coined by the WHO in 1988 when the

overall concept of health was extended to the area of reproduction, later acquired greater social meaning after the ICPD in 1994. Other papers dealt with case studies of specific countries such as India, Iran and Egypt outlining measures to reform state defined health agendas or to understand ways in which countries had adapted and changed their policies to include reproductive health. More specifically, the role of individuals, kin groups, and relationship between spouses formed the main theme of the papers focussing on the identification and use of reproductive health services at the individual and household level. Papers relating to specific demographic outcomes such as pregnancy and fertility

# Call for papers

## The Demographic Transition: from Where to Where?

Johannesburg, South Africa  
6-10 December 1999  
Session 33 organised by IUSSP at the Third African Population Conference  
Organiser: Jacques Vallin  
Information: [alderson@iusssp.org](mailto:alderson@iusssp.org)

During the second half of the 20th century, population studies were largely influenced by the concept of demographic transition, the main key to interpreting current changes and to lead the reflection on the future of populations. On the eve of the 21st

century (the century which is supposed to be that of general stabilisation), it seems very useful to draw a comprehensive view of this major event of human history, by answering two series of fundamental questions.

The first objective is indeed to make the point, synthetically, on every major question concerning the facts as well as the validity of their interpretation through the transition concept. The second objective is to discuss the use of the concept of transition as a basis for demographic

projections: what will happen during the 21st century and what may happen thereafter.

## La transition démographique: d'où venons-nous, où allons-nous?

Johannesburg, Afrique du Sud  
6-10 décembre 1999  
Séance 33 organisée par l'UIESP dans le cadre de la troisième conférence africaine de population  
Organisateur: Jacques Vallin  
Information: [alderson@iusssp.org](mailto:alderson@iusssp.org)

L'approche des questions de population a été largement influencée, durant cette seconde moitié du XXe siècle par le concept de transition démographique, principale clé d'interprétation des changements en cours et de réflexion

## 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.*

dominated the session on Reproductive Health and Gender: Demographic Implications. At a more macro level, papers in the session relating to gender ideologies and reproductive health services outlined the changing views of individuals which often interfere with the role of the state hence demanding a change in the state health sector agenda. In keeping with the final objective of the conference on globalisation, the seminar concluded with a session examining the role of structural transformations and health care systems in Africa. The range of papers in this session generally focused on reproductive health issues given the changing socio-economic context in Africa.

Soumya Alva



*sur l'avenir des populations. Il est utile, à l'aube de ce XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle, censé être celui de la stabilisation générale, d'analyser cet événement majeur de l'histoire de l'Humanité et de s'efforcer de répondre à deux séries de questions fondamentales.*

*Le premier objectif est de faire le point, de façon synthétique, sur toutes les grandes questions liées à la fois au déroulement des faits et à la validité du concept de transition comme clé de lecture de ces faits. Le second objectif est de discuter de la prise en compte du concept de transition dans les projections démographiques: que sera le XXI<sup>e</sup> siècle et que peut-il se produire au-delà.*

### **Seminar on Family Planning Programmes in the 21st Century**

Dhaka, Bangladesh  
18-20 January 2000

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Fertility and Family Planning in collaboration with the Operations Research Program, International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease Research, Bangladesh.

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

The Committee has chosen the end of the century to draw on the experience of family planning programmes in the second half of the 20th century to ascertain what has been learnt and what experience is relevant for the next century. Examples of new problems which must be faced, and for which there is already some knowledge, include the following: the better measurement of the impact of programmes, the best use of resources either within the programmes or outside them to achieve fertility decline, designing programmes to meet the ICPD agenda, the evolution of programmes in countries which have reached low fertility, the policy implications of rapid fertility transitions such as programmes to address the problem of population momentum, the achievement of a fertility transition in sub-Saharan Africa, and the design of programmes to best meet regional needs. The meeting will concern itself with such broad areas as the social and health impacts of fertility reduction, the development role of investment in family planning and related topics in resource allocation, the role and design of programmes in settings where

demand for family planning is constrained, the long-term rationale for programmes as demographic transitions progress, the likely experience and nature of programmes in poor countries if international assistance declines.

All papers should draw upon actual experience, international comparative data or reviews of scientific literature with the aim of drawing conclusions that contribute to the design of future programmes.

Possible topics include:

- Why programmes have evolved as they have over last half century and what this implies for the future; the role of United Nations Population and Development Conferences in shaping what programmes actually do
- The extent to which family planning programmes have contributed to fertility declines and the extent to which other development programmes have also contributed to fertility declines
- The social and demographic impact of programmes
- Region-specific examinations of how the ICPD reproductive health and situation of women aims can fashion design of programmes
- The incorporation of family planning into broader health approaches
- The relevance of programmes in low-fertility settings
- The relevance of programmes in high-fertility, but low-demand settings
- The ability of programmes to adapt to changing conditions and needs and to be sustainable
- The evolution of appropriate methods of measurement and evaluation in the post-ICPD era; the assessment of quality; and other emerging issues in evaluation
- The social, health, or economic benefits of reproductive change
- New issues that are likely to arise in the next century, such as population momentum, rapid urban growth, and other topics.

An expression of interest in attending, a two-page abstract of the proposed paper, and a one-page curriculum vitae should be sent no later than March 30, 1999 to:

Jack Caldwell  
Health Transition Centre, NCEPH  
Australian National University  
Canberra, A.C.T. 0200, Australia  
Fax: (61-2) 62497926 or 62490740  
E-mail: [JCC868@nceph.anu.edu.au](mailto:JCC868@nceph.anu.edu.au)  
with a copy to Renée Latour, IUSSP

## *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  
Poverty

### **Working Groups**

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

### **Exploratory Missions**

Reproductive Health  
Micro-Macro Linkages: Individual Rights versus Societal Concerns  
Environment

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

Chiang Mai, Thailand  
February 2000

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on AIDS in collaboration with the University of Chiang Mai.

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

The IUSSP Committee on AIDS is sponsoring a meeting on Sexual Networks and HIV Transmission. The meeting will have both a presentation and a training component. Our goal is to introduce demographers to the techniques of social network analysis - from the impact it has on data collection instruments, to the issues it raises for sampling methodology, to the range of methods available for network data analysis, and finally, to what we have learned from network studies regarding the spread of HIV. Papers describing the strengths and the difficulties of conducting research on networks will be welcome. We aim to publish the accepted papers in an edited reader that

would become a sourcebook for people working in this field. We would therefore be particularly interested in receiving submissions by research groups with long-standing empirical projects in this area. The group could offer a series of papers explaining how their network study was conceived, how the survey instruments were developed and tested, how the data were analysed, and the insights obtained by focussing on network structure rather than individual behaviour. We will organise the meeting so that each research group will have a whole session to report on its study. The impact of networks on the population dynamics of HIV transmission is the primary focus of this meeting, but we will also consider submissions that focus on networks and sexual behaviour, injecting drug use, or migration, as these topics are closely related. We would like to cover the range of network sampling options, from local network designs to complete network designs, as well as the many types of partial network sampling that make up the middle ground.

There will also be one or two shorter sessions for individual contributions, where we would encourage submissions that focus on the development of new methodologies or the findings from smaller empirical studies in different parts of the world.

Finally, there will be a training session held just prior to the meeting, where participants will receive both an introduction to the concepts and methods of social network analysis and hands-on training on the use of computer packages.

Further information on this conference may be obtained from the organisers:

Martina Morris,  
E-mail: morris@pop.psu.edu  
Anchalee Singhanetra-Renard  
E-mail:  
soggi001@cmu.chiangmai.ac.th

Basia Zaba  
E-mail: basia.zaba@lshtm.ac.uk

Abstracts must be sent by fax or E-mail to Renée Latour at IUSSP by March 30, 1999.

## Calendar of Activities

### 25-31 May 1999 Les Treilles, France

Seminar on the Demography of Famines: Perspectives from the Past and the Present

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Historical Demography and the Fondation Les Treilles.

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

### 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](mailto:grignac@iussp.org)

### September 1999 Cairo, Egypt

Seminar on Social Categories in Population Studies

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography and the New Arab Demography Project of the Social Research Center at the American University in Cairo.

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

### 2-4 December 1999 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](mailto:alderson@iussp.org)

### 6-10 December 1999 Johannesburg, South Africa

Third African Population Conference  
Session 33 organised by IUSSP: The Demographic Transition: from Where to Where?

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

## News

### Laureate of the IUSSP Call for nominations

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

The Council would like to invite nominations for the 1999 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 June 30th 1999. The 1999 Laureate's name will be officially announced in the IUSSP Bulletin.

### Lauréat de l'UIESP 1999 Appel aux nominations

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

*Le Conseil souhaite solliciter des nominations pour le Lauréat 1999 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 30 juin 1999. Le nom du Lauréat 1999 sera rendu public dans le Bulletin de l'UIESP.*

## IUSSP 1998 Laureate goes to Samuel H. Preston

The selection of Samuel H. Preston as the IUSSP's 1998 laureate is terribly fitting: For the past quarter century Sam Preston has been one of America's leading demographers; now, at century's end, he is widely recognized as *the* pre-eminent American demographer. His scholarly self-definition is as a demographer of mortality, health, and ageing, but this is belied by a host of publications that effectively define the boundaries of our field. A cursory survey reveals work on historical demography, family demography, urbanisation, race and ethnicity, female labour force participation, differential fertility and occupational mobility, changing norms and fertility, marriage and divorce, and population and the environment. There is Samuel Preston, the technical demographer, who has done pioneering work on the adaptation of stable population theory to the measurement of demographic processes in the unstable populations in which we all dwell, and on the adjustment of census data for age misreporting, most recently among African Americans. His early papers on such matters as the estimation of eventual divorces in a cohort of women, or estimating the fertility of a maternal generation from the reports of their children, are now so incorporated into the corpus of demography as to be commonplace. Readers of Sam Preston's work - even the most technical of papers - are abetted by a masterful prose style that reflects his cogent mind at work.

But there is also Samuel H. Preston, the authority on public policy. Internationally, he is best known for his leadership on the National Academy of Sciences' report on population and economic development. His presidential address to the Population Association of America called attention to the deteriorating position of children in American society. He advises the U.S. government on the reform of the Social Security Administration, and is an authority on the conduct of the U.S. Census. His stature in and beyond demography and population studies is reflected in his election to membership in the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the Institute of Medicine (of the National Academy of Sciences), and

the American Philosophical Society. He is also an elected Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Statistical Association.

Samuel Preston attended Amherst University as an undergraduate and took his Ph.D. in Economics from Princeton University, where he studied with Ansley Coale. He served, successively, at the Department of Demography at the University of California, Berkeley, at the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington, and at the United Nations Population Division, before arriving at the University of Pennsylvania, where he has been a fixture for the last twenty years; he is currently Frederick J. Warren Professor of Demography and Dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. His tenure as Dean is the culmination of a long record of service to the University of Pennsylvania, including multiple stints as Chair of the Department of Sociology, Director of the Population Studies Center, and Chair of the Graduate Group in Demography; he has a talent and penchant for effective administration that parallels his genius in scholarly affairs. His record as a teacher and mentor is attested by the numerous former students who populate our midst, and also by the focused attention he gives to the work of all of his students, the competing pressures of his own research, committee and advisory service, and administration notwithstanding. Those of us fortunate to be or have been his colleagues have benefited immensely not only from his intellect, but also from his fairness, judiciousness, and generosity.

Sam Preston's prominence on the national and world stage mask a personal biography more characteristic of that retrieved in a village reconstruction study. He lives quite close to the area where he grew up. He is married to his childhood sweetheart, Winnie. Their adult children - and now grandchildren - live nearby.

On all counts, Samuel H. Preston is a worthy recipient of this distinguished award.

Herbert L. Smith



## New

**Reduction in Membership Fees - see the letter from the President**

## Nouveau

**Réduction de la cotisation des membres - voir la lettre du Président**

### XXIVth IUSSP General Population Conference

Salvador de Bahia, Brazil, 7-11 August 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, from Monday August 7 to Friday August 11, 2001. The scientific programme including the provisional list of sessions will be available on our web site.

### XXIVe Congrès Général de Population de l'UIESP

Salvador de Bahia, Brésil, 7-11 août 2001

A l'aimable invitation de la Commission Nationale pour la Population et le Développement (NCPD) et de l'Association Brésilienne pour les Etudes de 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 lundi 7 août au vendredi 11 août 2001. Le programme scientifique comportant la liste provisoire des séances sera publié sur notre site Web.

## 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

### 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)

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

## 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

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