



# IUSSP Bulletin

## Bulletin de l'UIESP

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### Editorial

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José Alberto Magno de Carvalho  
President/*Président*  
and/et  
Jacques Vallin  
Vice-President/*Vice-Président*

After more than two years of careful deliberations the decision has now been reached that the headquarters of the Union will be moving from Liège to Paris by the end of this year. The Union will hence return to the place where it was founded in 1928, refounded after W.W. II and where headquarters were already located twice during its history which was as follows: Baltimore (1928-1931), London (1931-1937), Paris (1937-1949), Washington D.C. (1949-1957), Paris (1957-1962) and Liège (1962-2000).

The main reason for this move is financial. The Belgian government unfortunately did not provide us with the support that would have been necessary to maintain the office in Liège while the French government and INED came up with an attractive offer. The new Union headquarters will have functional modern office space in the new building of INED in a good location on the first floor right next to the entrance to the Alfred Sauvy lecture hall. An agreement has been reached with INED that guarantees complete administrative and intellectual independence while at the same time allows the Union to benefit from the INED infrastructure.

It has not been an easy decision to move headquarters away from Liège after 38 years, especially since most of our staff members had indicated that they were not interested in moving. After initial discussions at the Council meeting in

February 1998, alternative options were explored for putting the Union operations on a sounder financial basis. At the next Council meeting in December 1998 several concrete alternatives were discussed and a group of three distinguished Union members (Massimo Livi Bacci, Jane Menken and Guillaume Wunsch) was charged with an in-depth review of the options, which included travelling to Paris, Vienna and Liège. This review concluded that it would be in the long-term interest of the Union to move the headquarters to Paris. At its November 1999 meeting the Council then decided to follow this recommendation unless the Belgian government could still come up with an offer during the following months. Unfortunately, efforts in this direction remained unsuccessful. During individual discussions with all staff members in Liège, we have reached mutually acceptable solutions that hopefully will result in a smooth transition. Since Jane Verrall, for personal reasons, has also decided to return to England, we will also have to recruit a new Executive Secretary. We want to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to Jane for her intensive commitment to the Union during years that have not been easy. We also want to thank France Jans, Irène Grignac, Christiane Gustin, Christiane Turco, Renée Latour, Marylène Chartz, Sabine Detry, Gülsün Kiziltas and Joseph Leynen who worked hard behind the scenes. Pierre Alderson will continue to serve as co-ordinator of the 2001 General Conference. Special thanks go to Marc Lebrun who helped a lot on legal issues.

Despite the difficulties of any such transition, this move also opens the opportunity for a new and more timely mode of operation for the Union. It is likely that we will have only a small permanent administrative staff plus shorter-term appointments for specific scientific activities for which we hope to have more funds than in the past years. We will have to define this new mode of

operation over the coming months and we count on your input and co-operation.

*A l'issue de plus de deux années de réflexion et de discussions, la décision vient d'être prise de transférer le siège de l'Union à Paris à la fin de cette année. Le siège regagnera donc la ville où l'Union fut créée en 1928, reconstituée après la seconde guerre mondiale et où elle s'est établie à deux reprises: de 1937 à 1949 et de 1957 à 1962. Elle s'était d'abord fixée à Baltimore de 1928 à 1931, ensuite à Londres de 1931 à 1937, puis à Washington de 1949 à 1957 et enfin à Liège de 1962 à 2000.*

*Ce déménagement est principalement motivé par des questions financières. Le gouvernement belge n'a malheureusement pu reconduire sa subvention qui contribuait au fonctionnement du siège alors que le gouvernement français et l'INED offraient à l'Union un soutien régulier. L'Union occupera des bureaux modernes et fonctionnels dans les nouveaux bâtiments de l'INED, bien situés, au premier étage, à proximité de la salle de lecture Alfred Sauvy. Un accord est intervenu avec l'INED qui garantit une totale indépendance administrative et intellectuelle tout en permettant à l'Union de bénéficier des infrastructures de l'INED.*

*La décision de déplacer le siège après 38 années passées à Liège ne fut pas facile compte tenu notamment du fait que la plupart des membres du personnel actuel ne souhaitait pas s'expatrier. Le Conseil aborda le sujet lors de sa première réunion en février 1998 et envisagea plusieurs options qui permettraient à l'Union de fonctionner sur des bases financières plus solides. Lors de sa réunion de décembre 1998, le Conseil étudia plusieurs propositions concrètes. Il désigna un Comité de trois membres éminents (Massimo Livi Bacci, Jane Menken et Guillaume Wunsch) qui fut chargé d'examiner les différentes options et fut amené à se rendre à Paris, Vienne et Liège. Le Comité émit l'opinion qu'à long terme l'établissement à Paris serait bénéfique à l'Union. Le Conseil décida en novembre 1999 de se ranger à cet avis à moins que le Gouvernement belge ne*

*rétablisse sa subvention dans les mois suivants. Les démarches auprès du Gouvernement belge n'ayant pas abouti, le transfert à Paris fut confirmé.*

*Après des entretiens individuels avec les membres du personnel, des solutions furent trouvées pour assurer le bon déroulement du transfert des activités. Pour raisons de convenance personnelle, Jane Verrall a souhaité rentrer en Angleterre; nous devons donc procéder au recrutement d'un nouveau directeur. Nous tenons à exprimer ici notre gratitude à Jane pour le dévouement avec lequel elle a servi l'Union durant ces dernières années qui ne furent pas faciles. Nous remercions également France Jans, Irène Grignac, Christiane Gustin, Christiane Turco, Renée Latour, Marylène Chartz, Sabine Detry, Gülsün Kiziltas et Joseph Leynen pour leur travail en coulisses. Quant à Pierre Alderson, il continuera à assurer la coordination du Congrès Général de Salvador de Bahia. Nos vifs remerciements aussi à Marc Lebrun pour toute l'aide qu'il nous a apportée dans le règlement des questions légales.*

*En dépit des inconvénients inhérents à toute période de transition, ce transfert ouvre la voie à un nouveau mode de fonctionnement de l'Union. Il est probable que notre personnel administratif permanent sera réduit; nous favoriserons l'engagement de personnel sur base de contrats à durée déterminée pour des activités scientifiques spécifiques pour lesquelles, nous l'espérons, nous trouverons davantage de moyens financiers que par le passé. Nous devons définir ce nouveau modus operandi dans les mois qui viennent et nous comptons pour cela sur vos suggestions et votre collaboration.*

## Seminar Report

### Conference on Partnership Networks and the Spread of HIV and Other Infections

Chiang Mai, Thailand  
4-10 February 2000

A training workshop and conference on Partnership Networks and the Spread of HIV and Other Infections was

conducted in Chiang Mai, Thailand, February 4-10, 2000. The IUSSP Committee on AIDS organized the training workshop and conference in collaboration with Chiang Mai University. This meeting was the fourth and final scientific meeting organized by the Committee on AIDS, which ended its four-year mandate at the conclusion of the conference. The goal of this conference was to introduce demographers to the techniques of network analysis, through a training workshop aimed at young demographers, and a conference organized around team presentations. The training workshop and conference brought together 80 participants ranging from the medical sciences to the social sciences. This was the second training workshop ever offered by an IUSSP Committee, and the two day programme included lectures on survey design, hands-on instruction in computer programmes and an interactive session on qualitative methods. Because the topic is relatively new to demographers, the conference programme was organized around eight teams that have been actively involved in the collection and analysis of network data. Their presentations covered a wide spectrum of issues that arise in research on population networks – from perception of the problem, to study design, to data collection and management, to the range of methods available for network analysis, and finally to the insights obtained regarding the spread of HIV by focusing on network structure rather than individual behaviour. The team presentations are in the process of being edited for a handbook on Research Methods for Network Epidemiology.

Kristen Velyvis

## Meeting Report

### The Working Group on Urbanisation

Newcastle upon Tyne, England  
27-28 April 2000

#### Background and aims

This Working Group was set up by IUSSP Council in 1999, following consideration of the report prepared by

the Exploratory Mission on Urbanisation. Its purpose is to explore the dynamics of urbanisation, with particular reference to the demographic components of urban growth. Its membership comprises Tony Champion (University of Newcastle upon Tyne, England), Chair, Graeme Hugo (University of Adelaide, Australia) and Alfredo Lattes (CENEP, Buenos Aires).

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

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

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

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

and fertility? What mechanisms lead to falling fertility in urban areas? How does this vary between population group?

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

### The Working Group's approach

At its initial planning meeting held at Newcastle upon Tyne, England, in April 2000, the Working Group decided that its top priority should be the better measurement and understanding of

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

Two further considerations underpin the Working Group's thinking. One

concerns the opportunities opened up by the major improvements being made in small-area data availability and in the technical capabilities of computing/GIS processing. Compared to the past, these now permit much more sophisticated approaches to defining places and making population estimates for them. Secondly, there have been changes in the information needs of users, these



## 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.*

urban population dynamics. On the one hand, this requires the correct specification of national and regional urban systems, using concepts and criteria that capture the ways in which patterns of settlement are currently evolving. On the other, there is the need for data on population change and its demographic components for these spatial frameworks. At the same time, it is recognised that analysis of the latter can help to inform both the updating of spatial definitions and the selection of the criteria on which the definition operations should be based.

The Working Group believes that IUSSP's initiative is very timely. Its view is that, while urban areas have

including not only governments at all scales and also an increasing range of non-government agencies and private sector firms.

### Activities of the Working Group

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

- (1) The preparation of an introductory paper by the Working Group's three members, presenting the case for a fundamental reassessment of the way in which urbanisation is studied; (2) A survey of national statistical agencies by the Working Group, designed to discover what geographical frameworks are currently used for monitoring urban





This conference will focus primarily on the second group, i.e. countries that are in the later stages of a fertility transition, including many Asian and Latin American countries. The topics to be considered include two broad aspects.

*Age-structural dynamics* include a hierarchy of effects driven primarily by transitions in fertility, mortality and migration:

- the population-level pattern of age and sex composition and number
- changes in kinship patterns and family structure
- changes in life cycle roles and relationships
- patterns of and changes in needs (human development, social and economic support, health, disability, employment, pensions) in different parts of the life cycle
- changes in preferences and behaviour (e.g., labour force participation, fertility, consumption, savings, voting) over the life cycle
- momentum - irreversibility and speed of change in the short-run, permanent shifts in population character in the long-run.

*Policy - national and international - characterised by*

- policy domains - the target and scope of policy in demographic terms (e.g., educational policy aimed at ages below 15 versus education aimed at preparing people 15-24 to enter the labour force)
- policy objectives - what needs policy aims to satisfy
- policy impacts - demographic and socio-economic consequences, intended and accidental
- temporal, institutional, and political dimensions - inertia, memory, reversibility.

Recent demographic history has caused rapid and large age-structural changes that have caused, or are likely to cause, mismatches between the needs of population subgroups and the targets of policy. There are notable similarities but also substantial differences between these mismatches in the highly

industrialised nations (with about 15 percent of world population) and the less developed nations.

This conference will bring together scholars and researchers to discuss a range of topics including:

- Age structure dynamics and competing needs - Analysis of dynamics; comparative and Life cycle perspectives;
- Current policies and age specific needs - Policy domains and policy actors; spatial/regional issues;
- Assessment of changing needs over time - Relationship between demographic dynamics and changing needs; resource allocation; economic and structural features.

The conference will include both invited and submitted papers. Limited funding is available to help defray the costs of attendees. The organisers invite submissions in the form of detailed abstracts or full-length papers. Submissions should be sent by 15 August 2000 to Shripad Tuljapurkar (tulja@mvr.org) and Vipan Ruffolo (rvipan@chula.ac.th).

### **Conference on Population Ageing in Industrialised Countries: Challenges and Issues**

NUPRI, Tokyo, 19-21 March 2001

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

Information: jans@iussp.org

The age structural dynamics of a population and public policy are strongly interrelated. Age structural transitions include declines in mortality and fertility, as well as related changes in family and social arrangements. Policy affected by transitions covers aspects of human needs (e.g., human development, education, labour force, health), economic (e.g., savings and consumption, fiscal, taxes), and institutional aspects (e.g., governance, planning, implementation). Public policies aim to improve the *welfare* of a population; population welfare in turn is determined and shaped by the *needs* of present and future population; a population's needs and its potential are

strongly shaped by its demographic composition - i.e., by age-structural transitions. The committee believes that transitions may be analysed in three (not exclusive) groupings: countries in *emergent demographic transitions* faced with substantial developmental challenges, countries in a *later transitional stage* facing challenges of economic and institutional change, and *post-transitional countries* facing challenges relating to ageing, low fertility, and so on.

This conference will focus primarily on the third group, i.e. *post-transitional countries*. Over the past few decades, there have been rapid changes in the age structures of populations in many developed countries. In Western Europe, North America, Australia and Japan, the proportion of people aged 60 and over is increasing markedly and is raising formidable social and economic challenges related to the financial support of elderly people and to the provision of care for frail elderly. These fast changes in the age structures of populations have been driven by declines in fertility and increases in life expectancy, especially at very old ages.

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

A major aim of the conference is to explore the economic, social, and

demographic consequences of these transformations in the age structures of the population and related developments in family patterns. These consequences include changes in people's economic behaviour, particularly in the labour market, but also regarding patterns of consumption and intergenerational transfers of money and care, and changes in economic inequality among families, households and individuals. Furthermore, there are consequences for state policies, including education, taxation systems, income support, state pensions and other redistributive policies. For instance, women's labour supply and human capital accumulation appear particularly likely to be affected by age structural transformations and related developments in family patterns. Their labour force participation over the life cycle, lifetime earnings profiles and pension rights are all likely to be influenced.

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

This conference will bring together experts that will examine the relations between changes in the age structures of populations on one hand, and families, government policies, and markets on the other. Some papers will also be devoted to an analysis of the changing status of elderly people as the processes of age structural shifts advance.

The conference will include both invited and submitted papers. Limited funding is available to help defray the costs of attendees. The organisers invite submissions in the form of detailed abstracts or full-length papers. Submissions should be sent by 15 October 2000 to Shripad Tuljapurkar (tulja@mvr.org), Naohiro Ogawa (ogawa@eco.nihon-u.ac.jp) and Anne Gauthier (gauthier@ucalgary.ca) with cc to nupri2@ofc.eco.nihon-u.ac.jp

### **Seminar on Demographic Training in the Third Millennium**

*(Call for papers only concerns Session 6)*

Rabat, Morocco, May 15-18, 2001

Organised by the IUSSP Working Group on Teaching and INSEA.

Information: turco@iussp.org

#### **Sessions 1 and 2: Demographic Training: Past, Present and Future**

The objective of these two sessions is to present the evolution of training programmes in different parts of the world with an emphasis on the past and the present. For each major region, the presentations should focus on: the initial historical context that generated training programmes and particularly the needs assessments that justified such programmes and the type of demographers needed by society, the changes in training programmes throughout the years (and the reasons for these changes), and finally an assessment of the present situation.

#### **Session 3: Needs/Demands for Demographers in the Future**

This session aims at exploring the demand for demographers in the future. The following questions are some examples of aspects that should be considered: How are needs defined? Who should define these needs: employers, former graduates, public sector, private sector, international organisations, etc? What are future directions: applied vs. fundamental, substantive vs. technical, etc?

#### **Sessions 4 and 5: What Should we Teach? Elements of a Training Strategy**

Given the specific needs defined in session 3, sessions 4 and 5 should focus on training programmes. Here, attention should be paid to different types of training profiles (e.g. professional vs. research) and geared to specific target groups such as students in demography, students in other disciplines, non-demographers dealing with population projects, etc. Programmes should also distinguish between short-term and long-term training.

#### **Session 6: New Tools for Teaching**

This session should invite contributions presenting specific examples of new tools used in teaching demography:

internet, simulation models, problem-solving approaches, etc.

Contributions to this session could be obtained from general submissions to the meeting.

Keywords: internet, computer-based teaching.

#### **Sessions 7 and 8: Identifying Priorities and Synthesis**

This session could entail presentations by the 6 rapporteurs of the earlier sessions (perhaps using Working Group members as rapporteurs), followed by a general discussion. The discussion should deal with target groups (e.g., professionals vs. others, undergraduate vs. graduate level teaching, etc.).

Abstracts are to be sent by 30 September 2001 to Elisabetta Egidi (egidi@dssd.sta.uniroma1.it)

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

Tentatively July 2001

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Anthropological Demography.

Information: turco@iussp.org

#### **Project Description**

In less developed as well as in developed countries, structures and patterns of morbidity and mortality are historically changing. These structural shifts in patterns of health indicators are influenced by numerous factors which act at different levels (individual, familial, societal, national and international). These factors include changing environments, social integration and disintegration, dietary changes, the extent of functioning of insurance/support systems, lifestyles, public health interventions, changes in standards of living, domestic and international economic systems. Many of these changes have occurred under different cultural, socio-economic and political conditions, and under varying formal and informal health systems. Valid and comprehensive assessments of those changes cannot occur strictly within the confines of either quantitatively-oriented or qualitatively-oriented disciplinary boundaries.

In recent decades, interdisciplinary endeavours in health research have been



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

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

sector, leading to drastic reductions in family income. Adjustment policies have been pursued in many wealthy industrial countries as well, though not driven by major international lending agencies. The underlying assumption of SAP in the Third World was that economic growth would eventually lead to the 'trickling down' of the benefits of economic progress, from rich regions to poor regions and from the few rich to the poor masses.

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

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

This seminar will seek to address these questions by focusing attention on qualitative, local or case studies of the ways in which macro-meso-micro social changes may influence and are influencing changes in health status, morbidity, mortality, and health-seeking behaviour (e.g. the use of lay and allopathic healers). Papers from a wide variety of disciplines (e.g. anthropology, demography, sociology, economics, history, geography, health policy and public health) focusing on the international, national, local community, family and individual levels are welcome.

**Project Organization**

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

The scientific organisers for this seminar are:

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

Abstracts and a one page C.V. are to be sent by 31 July 2000 to: Christiane Turco, IUSSP

**SURVEY**

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

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

To fill in the questionnaire, please visit our web site under the URL address:

<http://www.iussp.org/activities/5-tea-survey.htm>

# Meetings

## **Open Conference on Human Longevity, Individual Life Duration, and the Growth of the Oldest-Old Population (nonagerians and centenarians)**

Montpellier, France  
Thursday 26 October 2000

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Longevity and Health

Public concerned: Demographers, epidemiologists, gerontologists and biologists.

Attendance is limited to 150 participants.

Although no registration fee will be asked for, the organisers will not be in a position to finance travel and stay.

Registration:

If you are interested in participating, please pre-register not later than 15 August 2000, to:

IUSSP Secretariat  
Conference on Human Longevity  
Rue des Augustins, 34  
4000 Liège, Belgium  
E-mail: grignac@iussp.org  
Fax: (32-4) 222 38 47

including the following information: family name, given name, position, institution, address, e-mail, fax, telephone, domain of study (describe briefly).

## **Training Workshop for PhD Students 'Human Longevity, Individual Life Duration, and the Growth of the Oldest-Old Population' (nonagerians and centenarians)**

Paris, France  
Friday 27 October 2000

Organised by the IUSSP Committee on Longevity and Health

Target audience: PhD students

Registration fee: 40 Euro

Working language: English

Registration: Attendance is limited. Students who are interested in

participating should pre-register not later than 15 August 2000, to:

IUSSP Secretariat  
Training Workshop on Human Longevity  
Rue des Augustins, 34  
4000 Liège Belgium  
E-mail: grignac@iussp.org  
Fax: (32-4) 222.38.47

including the following information: family name, given name, age, sex, personal address, e-mail; fax, telephone, university, department, address, names of two professors, domains of study, motivations for participating (explain briefly).

# News

## **Obituaries**

### **Wilfred Borrie 1913-2000**

On January 1st, Professor W.D. Borrie passed away. Mick Borrie and his wife Alice were New Zealanders by origin but have been Australian residents and citizens since migrating in 1942. He was educated at the University of Otago where he secured a First Class Masters Degree and subsequently from 1939 at the University of Cambridge in Britain. He was appointed to the University of Sydney in Australia in 1942.

Mick Borrie's chief fame in the Asia-Pacific region was as the father of university demography and migrant studies in Australia. He taught population studies at Sydney University before taking up a Research Fellowship of the new Australian National University in 1947. An important event in Australian population studies was his appointment as Research Fellow in Demography in 1949, the first appointment to the new Research School of Social Sciences. It was due to his organising ability and influence in the new university that he founded its Department of Demography in 1952, heading it first as Reader in Demography and then as Professor of Demography. In literal terms, this was the first demography department and first demography chair in the world.

Soon it was producing the world's first Masters and Doctoral degrees in demography. In due course, the Department became, as measured in various ways including the number of students, the largest graduate demography programme in the world, training hundreds of Asian and African demographers, as well as Australians.

Mick Borrie played a major role in the development of demography, and the social sciences more generally, in Australia and New Zealand. He was the Acting Head of the ANU's new Department of Sociology, 1965-68; Director of the ANU's Research School of Social Sciences, 1968-73; a founding member of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and its Chairman, 1962-64; founder and Foundation President of the Sociological Association of Australia and New Zealand, 1963-64; President of the Australian and New Zealand Association for the Advancement of Science, 1975-76; member of the Australian Government's Immigration Planning Council, 1965-74; member of the Australian Government's Population and Immigration Council and chairman of its Demographic Committee, 1975-81; and chairman of Australia's National Population Inquiry, 1970-78, and Emeritus Professor of Demography and Visiting Fellow in the Demography Program, Australian National University, Canberra.

Professor Borrie was elected to the IUSSP in 1949, served as Vice-President 1957-59 and was a member of the Council, 1973-81. He organised the IUSSP's first regional conference, focussing on Asia and Oceania, in Sydney in 1967. He was also Chairman of the United Nations Population Commission, 1965-69. He was named IUSSP Laureate in 1996. He was the author of a series of books: *Population Trends and Policies: A Study in Australian and World Demography*, 1948; *Immigration: Australia's Problems and Prospects*, 1949; *Italians and Germans in Australia: A Study of Assimilation*, 1954; *The Cultural Integration of Immigrants: A Survey Based on the Papers and Proceedings of the UNESCO Conference, Havana, 1959*; *The Crowding World*, 1961; *The Growth and Control of World Population*, 1970; *Population*,



Environment and Society, 1973; Population of Australia, Reports of the National Population Inquiry, 1975 and 1978; Immigration to New Zealand, 1854-1938, 1991; The European Peopling of Australia: A Demographic History 1788-1988, 1993.

After Jack Caldwell  
Honorary President

### **Chidambara Chandrasekaran 1911-2000**

'A man who stood to speak at the funeral of a friend noted that first came the date of birth and with tears spoke the date of death. But he said what mattered most of all was the dash between those years. For that dash represents all the time that he spent alive on earth. Only those who know and loved him know what that little line is worth. For it matters not how much we own - the cars, the house, the cash - what matters is how we live and love and how we spend our dash'. (Anonymous)

Those of us who were fortunate to have known and worked with Chandra, as Dr. Chidambara Chandrasekaran was called by all, recognise that he would have been proud of the things that would be said about how he spent his dash.

Born in Nagpur to a South Indian Brahmin family of distinguished educationists, Chandra, who lost his mother at an early age, was put under the care of his paternal uncle in Madras. He pursued a B.Sc. in physics, chemistry and mathematics in Morris College, Nagpur, which provided a firm grounding for his graduate work. After obtaining first class honours in the M.Sc. examination at Nagpur University, he set sail for London with the gracious financial assistance of his aunt, Lady Raman. He enrolled at the University of London where after a series of setbacks due to ill health, he was awarded a Ph.D. in Statistics in 1938.

It was at the University of London where Chandra's interest in population was ignited by listening to eminent visiting lecturers, among them R.R. Kuczynski, Professor Raymond Pearl and Dr. Norman Haire.

Armed with a sound statistical foundation for a professional career, Chandra returned to India. After a few years at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Chandra engaged in pioneering studies on population, one of which was the improvement in the collection of vital statistics. The Singur Health Centre Area Study on the system of recording vital statistics led to an innovative mathematical procedure, the *Chandra-Deming formula*, which is now referred to as the *dual record system*.

While working for an MPH at Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene in 1947, Chandra's interest in population was reinforced by the work done there in population studies and his contacts with Professor Lowell Reed, Dr. Margaret Merrel and Dr. Rowland Rider. He was recruited by the United Nations Population Division, where his working paper on the inter-relationships of population with economic and social factors was presented to the UN Population Commission. The Commission members enjoined the Population Division to summarise the findings from the demographic literature on such inter-relationships. This study ultimately led to the publication of the well-known monograph, *Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends*, in 1953.

At the same session, it was also decided that a field study (later known as the Mysore Population Study) be undertaken by the United Nations in collaboration with the Government of India to examine the feasibility of obtaining data to examine and analyse the inter-relationships. The study that Chandra planned and assisted as UN expert demonstrated that in developing countries, data of a highly sensitive nature relating to human fertility could be obtained by interviewing men and women in the community. The study was directly instrumental in increasing awareness of India's population problems and in shaping the country's population policies.

In his capacity as the first Director of the Regional Demographic Research and Training Centre (DTRC) in Chembur, Bombay, Chandra directed several field studies on the acceptability

of various family planning methods in selected sites in India. As a training centre, the DTRC first offered a one-year certificate course in 1958 to Indian and foreign students. Later on, the Centre introduced a Diploma course that was accredited by the University of Bombay. A good number of the Centre's graduates have distinguished themselves in the international arena.

As a well-known demographer, Chandra served as Population Adviser in ESCAP to analyse and interpret the Thai demographic and economic survey data, formed part of the 1969 UN-WHO-IBRD Mission to assist the Government of Indonesia to develop a comprehensive family planning programme, re-joined the United Nations as Inter-Regional Advisor on Population, was recruited by UNFPA as Chief of Population Policies and Programmes, returned to Indonesia as World Bank population specialist, was elected IUSSP President in 1969, prepared a report of the future of IUSSP in 1979, was invited as a Visiting Fellow in the Department of Demography of the Research School of Social Sciences at the Australian National University, and lectured at the Cairo Demographic Centre.

During his entire life, Chandra typified the essence of the Hindu way of life that stressed simplicity, compassion, tolerance and the relentless pursuit of knowledge.

Mercedes B. Concepcion  
Honorary President

### **José Gómez de León 1946-2000**

On April 25, 2000, José Gómez de León died at the age of 53. This is a tragic loss for the Mexican and the international demographic community, because he was probably at the highest point of his professional career when cancer was diagnosed around a year ago. It has been an untimely death that has saddened all those who knew him.

José Gómez de León had an undergraduate degree in Sociology, and combined both European and U.S. postgraduate training in Demography.

He held a Master's degree from the University of Louvain in Belgium and a Ph.D. degree from the University of Harvard. As an academic, he made relevant contributions, especially in the fields of formal demography and statistics. Gómez de León wrote extensively on adult, young, child and infant mortality in Mexico, on the quality of mortality data, on mortality projections, their associated factors and regional differences. He also covered a diverse range of issues related to public health surveillance and more recently, his central interest was demography and poverty.

One of the most important aspects of Gómez de León's professional career was the fruitful combination of academic, policy-making and administrative pursuits. He was an adviser to international organisations, and to several branches of the Mexican government before becoming Head of the National Institute of Public Health and the Secretary General of the Mexican National Council on Population (CONAPO). As a matter of fact, many of us were always amazed that he could manage to make high-quality and pertinent academic contributions at the same time as being an outstanding public servant. Under his administration of CONAPO, a very ambitious national population programme was designed, and particular importance was given to different groups of Mexican civil society in the implementation of this programme. Gómez de León's career as a public servant was carried a step further when he was appointed general co-ordinator of the national antipoverty programme (PROGRESA) in 1997, a post which he held until his death.

Another outstanding aspect of his professional career was the participation in professional associations. Pepe, as we often called him, became a member of the IUSSP in 1981 and when he passed away, he was an active member of the IUSSP Council. He was also Head of the Mexican Demographic Society (SOMEDE) during 1992-1994. As a member of the same SOMEDE Council, I worked closely with him then and I came to fully appreciate his great intellectual capacity and personal kindness. I also clearly remember his enthusiasm for creating awareness

around population issues in Mexico, and for making a difference in all types of undertakings.

José Gómez de León managed to keep active in PROGRESA, in national and international academic seminars, in IUSSP practically until the last moments of his life. He fought until the end and in so doing, he left us with an important legacy of personal commitment. We want to express our sympathy to his family, and especially to his wife, Paz López, also a demographer. Pepe will indeed be sadly missed.

Brígida García

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

Kurt W. Back  
(USA/Etats-Unis d'Amérique)

Horst Fehre  
(Germany/Allemagne)

Wilhelm Flieger  
(Germany/Allemagne)

Jacobus Oosthuizen  
(South Africa/Afrique du Sud)

Pilakudi Sushama  
(India/Inde)

Conrad Taeuber  
(USA/Etats-Unis d'Amérique)

Vasilios Valaoras  
(Greece/Grèce)

#### IUSSP Laureate

We are happy to inform you that the 2000 IUSSP Laureate was awarded to Norman Ryder on the occasion of the PAA Meeting in Los Angeles on 24 March. The speech given at the ceremony by Jacques Vallin (IUSSP Vice-President) is available on our Website together with some photographs.

*Nous sommes heureux de vous annoncer que la distinction 'Lauréat de l'UIESP' 2000 a été remise à Norman Ryder le 24 mars dernier lors de la réunion de la PAA à Los Angeles. Le discours prononcé durant la cérémonie par Jacques Vallin (vice-président de*

*l'Union) et quelques photos, se trouvent sur notre site Web.*

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

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

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

## 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

*Worlds 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 - 1998 - 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

*Women, Poverty, and Demographic Change*, Brigida Gardia - 2000 - 311p.

### **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-Muller - 1998 - 29p.

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

### **Gender in Population Studies**

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

*Gender, Labour Markets and Women's Work*. D. DeGraff and R. Anker

*Women on the Move: Perspectives on Gender Changes in Latin America*. S. Findley

*Gender and Migrations in Asian Countries*. G. Hugo

*Mortalité, sexe et genre*. J. Vallin

*The Human Rights Dimensions of Maternal Mortality*. R. Cook

*Rapports de genre, formation et dissolution des unions dans les pays en développement*. V. Hertrich et T. Locoh

*Gender and the Family in Developed Countries*. A. Pinnelli

### **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. Bilsborrow and Daniel Hogan. 1999, 291p. - US\$45

*Reproductive Health: Programme and Policy Changes Post-Cairo*, by Axel I. Mundigo, 209p.