

"The main purpose of this paper has been to establish the role played by iron mining in the process of socio-demographic change in eastern Cuba." The period covered by the study is 1884 to 1940, during which time the province of Oriente grew over 300 percent in terms of population size and became the most populous Cuban province. The author also notes that iron mining in eastern Cuba represents one of the first examples of the entry of U.S. monopoly capitalism into Latin America.

49:10740 Peterson, William. *Development and assistance. 1. The social roots of hunger and overpopulation.* Public Interest, No. 68, Summer 1982. 37-52 pp. New York, N.Y. In Eng.

The author examines the role of population trends in relation to the attempts by third world countries to achieve a measure of socioeconomic development. He suggests that the issue is not one of a conflict between people and resources, but rather of the pressures caused by rapid population growth adding to already overstretched economic and administrative resources.

He points out the uniqueness of the present developing country experience in comparison with traditional patterns of demographic transition and notes the failure both of the "development is the best contraceptive" approach and of birth control programs to achieve rapid results. Attention is also paid to the problems caused by the lack of a growing middle class and the prevalence of corruption in developing countries.

49:10741 Petrucci, Jose L.; Rato, Maria H.; Braganca, Sergio L. *The socio-economic consequences of a reduction in fertility: application of the ILO-IBGE national model (BACHUE-Brazil).* International Labour Review, Vol. 119, No. 5, Sep-Oct 1980. 623-35 pp. Geneva, Switzerland. In Eng.

An examination of the relationship between reductions in fertility and reductions in underemployment and other socioeconomic problems is presented. "The authors have used a simulation model to estimate the probable effects in Brazil of a large and instantaneous reduction in fertility.... They conclude that, for various reasons, it would not have a significant effect on the Brazilian economy and would not improve the distribution of income except among the middle and wealthy classes."

49:10742 Robinson, Warren C. *Studies in Thai demographic-economic planning.* 1980. 71 pp. National Economic and Social Development Board, Population and Manpower Planning Division, Bangkok, Thailand. In Eng.

This volume contains four essays that are concerned with demographic data and population policies from the viewpoint of economic planners. The essays were prepared by persons connected with the Population and Manpower Planning Division of Thailand's National Economic and Social Development Board. Topics covered include organization and coordination of economic and population policy in Thailand, the use of population projections in devel-

opment planning, revised urban population estimates, and the cost-effectiveness of the family planning program. [Source: Ex Libris 11(2)]

49:10743 Sermsri, Santhat. *Differentials in urban-rural demographic behavior and events in Thailand.* Pub. Order No. DA8215615, University Microfilms International. 1981. 415 pp. Brown University, Providence, R.I. In Eng.

"The main goal of this thesis is to investigate differentials in demographic behavior and events among places at different stages of urban development in Thailand in 1970. The analysis involves comparing marriage, fertility, mortality and migration behavior and events of the Thai population belonging to different socioeconomic strata in five categories of residence along the urban-rural continuum, i.e., cities, towns, small towns, sanitary districts and rural areas."

"It was hypothesized that (1) more modern demographic behavior and events characterize more urban places and (2) persons with high socioeconomic status tend to exhibit demographic modernization. The data employed to test the hypotheses came from the two percent sample of the 1970 Thai census."

"The results of the analysis indicate that the research hypotheses were generally supported although some exceptions were revealed. Nation wide, the levels of modernization of demographic behavior and events were found to vary directly with both degree of urbanization and level of socioeconomic status. In other words, persons in more urbanized places and those of higher socioeconomic status were more likely to marry later, have fewer children, exhibit higher migration rates and have lower child mortality." [Source: Dissertations Abstracts International, A: Humanities and Social Sciences 43(2)]

49:10744 United Nations. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division (New York, N.Y.). *The application of an extended social accounting matrix to the analysis of interrelationships between population, resources, environment and development.* Population Division Working Paper, No. 80, ESA/P/WP.80, Nov 30, 1982. 45 pp. New York, N.Y. In Eng.

The linkages among population, resources, environment, and development are examined using a modified version of the social accounting matrix. "This study is based on the assumptions that development is the fundamental goal of nations and that objectives with regard to the size and structure of populations as well as goals with respect to resources and the environment are derived from that more fundamental goal."

The emphasis is placed on production and consumption activities in order to show that a quantifiable analytical framework can be developed to facilitate empirical analysis that would be useful in developing policy measures. The framework is then illustrated using some examples from the agricultural

sector in developing countries. Comparing situations over geopolitical entities is de-

49:10745 United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok, Thailand). *Strategies for meeting basic needs for increasing women's participation to achieve population goals.* ESCAP Series, No. 53, ST/ESCAP/53. Bangkok, Thailand. In Eng.

This is a report on the seminar held in Pattaya, Thailand, May 3, 1982. The purpose is to review strategies for meeting basic needs in the context of policies and for increasing women's participation in meeting population goals. Considered include current policies in the ESCAP region, basic needs, the impact of basic needs trends in selected countries in the ESCAP region, factors on women's participation and means of increasing participation. Appendix contains summary of the conference.

49:10746 United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Africa (Noumea, New Caledonia). *Working papers of the Seminar on Population and Development of the ESCAP/SPC Studies Series, No. 52.* Bangkok, Thailand. In Eng.

This is a report on the seminar on New Caledonia, on February 1982. The purpose of the Conference is to provide an opportunity for expert advice on the situation in the small island developing states of the ESCAP/SPC region and to discuss the implications of planning for development arising from population growth, composition, and structure. The implications for education, health, and manpower are considered at the Conference. Working papers presented are included.

49:10747 United Nations. Economic and Social Commission for Africa (Geneva, Switzerland). *Final Report on Population and Development of Tanzania.* Arusha, Tanzania, 1982. ST/ECA/SERA/3. Ibadan, Ethiopia. In Eng.