OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR ECONOMICS:
1977


The author, one of the drafters of the social security act and a member of succeeding Advisory Councils, discusses the basic principles of the American system of social insurance. He emphasizes the need for government contributions to the Old Age and Survivors Insurance and Medicare programs and suggests the reestablishment of an independent Social Security Board.


A significant study, based on extensive use of primary materials, of the extent to which labor unions were influenced by the Communist party. The author traces the revolutionary elements in American labor history and examines key situations in the National CIO and in important industrial unions during the 1930's and 1940's.


A thorough, well-documented account of the man and of the United Mine Workers whom he led for four decades.


The nine essays in this volume seek to assess the effectiveness of governmental efforts to eliminate discrimination. Topics discussed include the theory and measurement of discrimination; developing issues in enforcement; the extent of discrimination in unions; and the operation of affirmative action programs, including selection and testing proce-

* Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
dures, in private, public and educational institutions. The final chapter considers the overall impact on blacks of the equal opportunity programs.


The first eight essays in this volume investigate various aspects of labor market behavior. Included are two previously unpublished papers by Comay and former colleagues which discuss bargaining theory. The last three papers explore location patterns and income distribution.


The author provides a scholarly legal analysis and historical perspective on race discrimination with particular emphasis on the conduct of labor unions. He traces the development of the law relating to racial discrimination and discusses the interrelationships and conflicts between civil rights and labor relations legislation. The final section of the volume, which deals primarily with the construction industry, emphasizes the importance of enforcement programs.


The Committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Bullock, was asked to investigate the issue of employee representation on boards of directors in private industry. The Committee recommends worker and shareholder representation on company boards. They outline recommendations for legislation dealing with the mechanics of selecting union and nonunion representatives and discuss the duties and responsibilities of such boards.


The philosophical arguments relating to the right to work and compulsory unionism are discussed in this monograph. The author reviews federal and state legislation and case law in both the private and public sectors in this analysis of union security agreements.


The author provides background information on the operation and effectiveness of the unemployment insurance system. Hamermesh discusses the tax incidence and the effect of unemployment insurance on
the unemployment rate. He suggests changes in the experience rating formula and in the duration and amount of unemployment benefits.


This is the first volume of an interpretative history of the development of American law concerning employment discrimination and the response of employers and organized labor to legal prohibitions against job discrimination. The present volume treats the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the National Labor Relations Act, and analyzes major cases of the Fair Employment Practice Committee of World War II. Volume II, forthcoming, will consider Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.


This study seeks to assess the impact of the shorter workweek on workers, their families and their use of leisure time. It is based on a comparable sample of blue-collar workers; one group working a four-day, forty-hour week with a group on a standard five-day schedule.


This short book presents a concise reconsideration of the fundamental issues in a Keynesian analysis of involuntary unemployment. Using a prototype model of disequilibrium, Malinvaud attempts to distinguish between those types of unemployment disequilibria that are susceptible to remedy by government fiscal policies and those that are not. He concludes with an analysis of his model's implications for policy choices to cope with the high unemployment present in most western economies today.


The author provides an overview of the issues facing the social security system with emphasis on the form and adequacy of the program's financing. Also discussed are the benefit structure, the effect on retirement behavior and capital accumulation. An outline history of social security legislation is included.


The New Jersey income-maintenance experiment, which involved 1350 families over a five-year period, was designed to assess the effect of a
negative income tax program on the work effort of its beneficiaries. The second volume analyzes the work response of husbands, wives, young adults and family units and the extent to which health, social-psychological factors and understanding of the program affected the experiment. The effect of financial support on expenditures for homes, consumer goods, medical care is discussed in the third volume. The influence of the program on family size and stability was also studied.


The differences between average pay in different occupations and the distribution of individual earnings within an occupation are explored in this study. The author examines the effect of socio-economic status, ability, education and discrimination on the determination of pay. The data and examples are drawn from Western economies and soviet-type economies.


These papers were first presented at a symposium sponsored by the National Mediation Board on the anniversary of the oldest federal law regulating labor and management relations. The authors examine the policies and procedures established under the Act and appraise their effectiveness.


The authors examine the concept of the "public interest," and consider ways of providing informed public participation in public sector labor negotiations. They present five case studies which describe the nature, methods and impact of citizen involvement.


This study examines the relationship between the pay of comparable civilian public (federal, state, local and school district) and private-sector workers. Her analysis shows substantially higher pay in the federal government. At lower levels of government, the pay relationship varies widely by sex, occupation and location. Sex and race wage discrimination are less prevalent in the public sector than in private employment and the effect of unions on earnings is less in government employment.