OUTSTANDING BOOKS
IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1969*

Bernstein, Irving. The turbulent years; a history of the American work-
A successor to The lean years, 1920-1933, which covered both the
worker and the trade union, the present volume is concerned with the
development of unionism and collective bargaining under the New
Deal. This major work records the changes in the labor movement
which made it a significant force in American politics.

Bowen, William G. and T. Aldrich Finegan. The economics of labor
1969. 897 pp. $18.50.
The most comprehensive study to-date on the patterns and causes of
variations in labor force participation. Using the 1 in 1000 sample of
the 1960 Census of Population, the authors analyze participation over
the business cycle. Extensive appendices supply data and information on
research procedures,

Chernish, William N. Coalition bargaining; a study of union tactics and
Press (3933 Walnut St.). 1969. 286 pp. $7.95.
Explains the nature and concept of coalition bargaining as developed
by the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. Seven major,
detailed case studies examine the scope, dimensions, impact and public
policy implications of the coalition concept.

Dubofsky, Melvyn. We shall be all; a history of the Industrial Workers
This comprehensive history of the Industrial Workers of the World
follows the group through its organization of the Western minefields
and the Eastern textile mills to its decline after the Palmer raids in
1919. Aside from its historical value, the book allows the reader to
draw many interesting parallels between the Wobblies and today's dis-
sident groups.

* Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are
given in connection with each reference.

A pilot study of the pattern by which young men find their way into the labor force based upon the policies and practices of five firms. Considers the importance of education and training in obtaining a job and the factors which determine income and security.


An analysis of the recruitment, education, training and utilization of technicians, licensed practical nurses, nurse's aides and psychiatric aides in the health services industry.


A study of the role and methods of the AFL-CIO in national electoral politics. The author based his findings on field research in Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles, concentrating on those unions that worked through the Committee on Political Education.


Describes the conditions and motives which brought about the extensive and complex system of union work rules which formerly existed in the Pacific Coast longshore industry. Analyzes the changed attitudes which led to their abandonment in 1960 when representatives of the Pacific Maritime Association and the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union negotiated the Mechanization and Modernization Agreement. Included is a quantitative analysis of the impact on productivity of the relaxation of such restrictive practices.


A comparative survey of trade unionism and industrial relations in the Western world. Introductory chapters set forth the historical pattern of trade union development followed by a discussion of national income policies, unionization of white collar workers and public employees, worker participation in management and the relationship between unions and political parties. The final two chapters deal with unions in the less-developed countries.


This book traces the development of the Economic Opportunity Act, describes the administrative structure created to administer the legisla-
tion, and evaluates its performance. Separate chapters are devoted to
the major antipoverty efforts—the Community Action Program, Head
Start, Upward Bound, Volunteers in Service to America, community
health centers, legal services for the poor, the rural loan program, and
assistance to the migrant worker and the American Indian.

Levitan, Sara A. and Garth L. Mangum. *Federal training and work pro-
grams in the sixties.* Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106. Institute of Labor and
Industrial Relations, University of Michigan-Wayne State University
(P.O. Box 1567). 1969. 465 pp. $9.50, cloth $6.50, paper.

The authors trace the development of manpower legislation aimed at
training the unemployed and the disadvantaged. They describe and
evaluate the major programs—the Manpower Development and Train-
ing Act, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps, the voca-
tional education and rehabilitation programs, and the Federal-State
Employment Service.

Mangum, Garth L. *The emergence of manpower policy.* New York,
173 pp. $2.50.

A summary of the changing goals and methods of government man-
power policies in the United States in the 1960's. The author discusses
the relative success of such programs as the Job Corps, Neighborhood
Youth Corps, and other training programs. The final chapters suggest
changes to be made in the administration and structure of the Federal
manpower programs.

McAuley, Mary. *Labour disputes in Soviet Russia, 1957-1965.* Fair-
1969. 269 pp. $6.75.

A short historical account of the pattern of labor disputes in the Soviet
Union since the revolution is followed by a detailed analysis of the
number and type of employee management disputes which have oc-
curred and the methods used for their settlement. The study is based on
research done in the Soviet Union.

Morse, David A. *The origin and evolution of the I.L.O. and its role in
the world community.* Ithaca, N.Y. 14850. Cornell University, New
York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1969. 125 pp.
$3.50.

The Director-General of the International Labor Office reviews the
work of the organization on its 50th anniversary and stresses the im-
portance of its World Employment Program.

Nathan, Richard P. *Jobs and civil rights, the role of the Federal gov-
erment in promoting equal opportunity in employment and training.*
Prepared for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights by the Brookings
Office, 1969. 318 pp. $2.50.

This report is concerned with the processes followed by the Federal
government in providing equal employment opportunity in private em-
ployment for minority group members. Major attention is given to the
work of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; Executive
Order 11246 which bans discrimination on the part of employers who
have Federal contracts; and the manpower training and employment
services.

On understanding poverty; perspectives from the social sciences. Edited

On fighting poverty; perspectives from experience. Edited by James L.

These companion volumes are the outgrowth of a year-long seminar
on the problems of race and poverty sponsored by the American Academy
of Arts and Sciences. In the first volume, a group of social scientists
discuss the theoretical aspects of the nature of poverty. In On fighting poverty, the editor and his co-authors, many of whom were
participants in the anti-poverty program, discuss the development of
government policy.


This book contains a number of theoretical discussions of points in labor
economics. Topics such as labor supply, interregional wage differentials,
and the Phillips curve are discussed in an abstract manner. Especially
useful is the discussion of the labor supply effects of the negative income
taxes.

Scoville, James G. The job content of the U.S. economy, 1940-1970.
42nd St.). 1969. 144 pp. $6.95.

This book proposes a format for studying the structure of jobs which
emphasizes the nature and complexity of the work performed rather
than the socio-economic classification of the Bureau of the Census oc-
cupational data. The census data for 1940-1960 is re-ordered to provide
an analytical framework for the measurement of occupational change.

Somers, Anne R. Hospital regulation; the dilemma of public policy.
Relations Section, Princeton University. 1969. 240 pp. $4.00.

An exploration of the relationships between hospitals and government
which focuses on the processes of regulation. The study considers the
basic issues of hospital regulation, surveys and evaluates existing controls
and proposes some immediate reforms. Included is a discussion of labor
law and the problems of collective bargaining and unionization in re-
lation to hospital administration. A mechanism for the formulation of a
national hospital policy is outlined.