OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1970*


A study of the factors which promote or hinder the growth of trade unionism among white-collar workers employed in manufacturing industries in Great Britain. It analyzes the pattern of white-collar membership, the socio-demographic characteristics of these workers, and their economic position and work situation. The role of unions, employers and government is explored.


The author challenges some of the commonly held assumptions about the economic value of education and training. He analyzes the educational requirements for thousands of jobs in conjunction with the census reports on educational levels of the work force by occupation. His study examines the relationship between educational achievement and workers’ performance and promotion expectations.


A comprehensive overview of the present state of the American labor movement which explores the public attitude toward labor, reviews the growth of trade unions and assesses their internal government. The changing nature of collective bargaining and the political impact of labor are discussed.


The papers presented at this 1968 conference attempted to identify the issues which require further analysis and research to understand the relationship between education and income. Among those taking part in

* Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
the discussion were Samuel Bowles, Zvi Griliches, Yoram Ben-Porath, Barry R. Chiswick, Peter B. Kenen, Anthony Scott and T. W. Schultz.


Defines industrial democracy as the government of industrial enterprises which rests on the principles of representation, participation, equal rights and opportunities, the right of dissent, due process, responsibility, minimum standards, access to information and personal dignity. The author traces the evolution of industrial democracy in the United States linking it to the history of labor-management relations.


A series of monographs resulting from a systematic, comprehensive study of the international migration of highly trained professionals, with emphasis on the less developed areas of the world. Considers the extent, economic and noneconomic causes for the migration of talent and its effect on both the developed and developing nations.


This modern text is especially strong in reviewing the theory and evidence of labor supply and demand and the effects of unions on wages. The former topic is important for current proposals for a negative income tax, while the latter is essential to our understanding of the unions' role in the economy. There is also a brief discussion of trade-offs between inflation and unemployment.


A broad study which examines the supply and demand trends for professional workers and the factors which determine or limit their career choices in order to assess the nation's manpower and educational policies.


A historical synopsis of the causes and extent of corrupt practices in American trade unionism and labor-management relations from the start of the century to the early 1960's. Concludes that corruption which he defines as the use of union power for private enrichment, "was never as widespread as the public seemed . . . to believe; in terms of undoubtedly culprits it was very small in scale."

The former assistant director of the Office of Economic Opportunity describes and examines the programs undertaken to assist low-income groups. He considers two proposals—a system of children's allowances and the negative income tax. His analysis of past performance and alternative programs is based on a cost-benefit analysis of specific programs.


A history and favorable evaluation of the anti-poverty programs. The author's central thesis is that poverty and inequality of opportunity are inescapably intertwined. He proposes a negative income tax and a continuation of the JOBS and Community Action Programs.


Discusses the employee organizations and collective bargaining process for federal, state and municipal employees, with separate chapters on teachers, police and firemen. The authors seek to provide an insight into the differences and similarities of bargaining in the public and private sectors.


Traces the legislative history and development of the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Describes existing provisions and actual operations.


This collection of mathematical essays on questions of inflation and unemployment is the most important new departure from existing theory in the labor economics field. What these essays suggest is that in the long run, there is no policy trade-off between inflation and unemployment. Rather, the amount of unemployment in an economy in the long run is fixed by its labor market institutions and the rate of inflation is determined by monetary policy.


A theoretical analysis of the concepts and issues in labor arbitration. The book surveys the development of labor arbitration and of the body of arbitral law, the character of management rights and responsibilities, the semantic principles of contract language, the rules of evidence and standards of proof in arbitration. The appendix contains landmark decisions on labor arbitration and an extensive bibliography.

An analysis of the factors which determine wage differentials within occupations based on information obtained from the personnel records of five thousand workers in seventy-five establishments in the Chicago metropolitan area. The authors find that differences in wages relate to a number of personal characteristics such as schooling, seniority, experience, race and sex and to size and location of the firm and the extent of unionization.


A detailed examination and evaluation of the programs and policies of nine western European countries. The programs include attempts to rehabilitate and place the hard-to-employ in the competitive labor market, efforts to create special jobs, subsidies to employers, and government intervention in the economies of depressed areas.


Six British economists examine wage structures at the company or plant level and assess the various external and internal pressures which determine wage rates within the local labor market.


Various aspects of unrest by rank-and-file union members are discussed by W. Willard Wirtz, Milton R. Konvitz, Jack Barbash and Philip Taft. William E. Simkin analyzes the reasons for the increasing number of cases in which contracts are rejected by the union membership. H. J. Gibbons, Herbert J. Lahne, John T. Dunlop and Abraham Friedman examine changing patterns in national union government and leadership. The paper by Paul Jennings describes the IUE experience with coordinated bargaining. E. Robert Livernash and Frederick Livingston review developments in the bargaining structure and changing pressures on union-management relations.


This comprehensive study presents detailed analysis of wage differentials in Japan both cross-sectionally and since the Meiji restoration and their effects on flows of labor between areas and industries. The second half of the book is a useful institutional discussion of the Japanese system of automatic wage progression by seniority and the role of labor in contemporary Japan.