OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR ECONOMICS, 1976


These six papers focus on legal developments and future trends in labor arbitration. Topics include public employee grievances, the role of the National Labor Relations Board in resolving disputes over individual rights, the effect on arbitration and bargaining of public laws regulating the employer-employee relationship, and whether protection against unjust dismissal should be extended to all employees in America. The authors are Benjamin Aaron, Thomas G.S. Christensen, David Fellers, Robert F. Koretz, Robert J. Robin, Clyde W. Summers, and Charles J. Morris.


The papers in this volume were presented at a conference held in Princeton in May, 1974. The programs analyzed were: minimum wage legislation by Finis Welch; the effects of antidiscrimination programs by Orley Ashenfelter and James Heckman; the macroeconomic effects of public employment programs by George E. Johnson; the impact of the black-lung-benefits program on the coal industry by Morris Goldstein and Robert S. Smith; and government policies to match jobs and workers by Dale T. Mortensen.


A detailed examination of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and its administration forms the basis for an analysis of the technical, legal, political and economic problems related to health and safety in the workplace. Additional chapters present a firsthand account of foreign experience in dealing with occupational hazards and discuss the special problems of agricultural workers.

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

The papers, and comments on them, in this volume were given at a conference in 1975 held as part of the International Women's Year. The participants sought to identify the social, economic, cultural and legal causes of occupational discrimination. Myra Strober in her summary articulates the variety of viewpoints expressed and the complexity of the question.


This is a Marxian analysis of the role of schooling in the U.S. The authors contend that the educational system is to be understood primarily as a vehicle for training workers for roles at different levels of the production hierarchy. As such, it is a method for reproducing the class structure rather than a means of upward social and economic mobility.


The essays are part of a continuing re-examination over whether there exists a trade-off between unemployment and inflation, and, if such a trade-off exists, whether it can and should be exploited by economic policymakers. R. E. Lucas makes a particularly important contribution by pointing out that econometric models are likely to provide poor forecasts of the impact of economic policies if the policies affect the structure of the econometric model itself. Other contributors to the symposium are Robert Gordon, Edmund Phelps, Robert Hall, Ronald Schmidt, David Fritchett, David Gordon and the editors.


This report, which was prepared for the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education, discusses the problems inherent in forecasting the academic labor market. The author analyzes recent demographic trends and projected enrollments, and the changing composition of college and university faculty. He projects future needs for persons trained at the doctoral level.


The authors examine the structure and organization of unions to test their hypothesis that competition for top leadership posts is a valid indication of the extent of union democracy. The research was based on 51 American and 31 British national unions and in-depth studies of four recent contested union elections.


The author analyzes the operation of the job market for college graduates and discusses the reasons for its sudden collapse in the 1970's. He examines the differences in demand in various professional occupations and the impact of a declining market on black and female graduates.


The authors studied thirty-one union elections, interviewing 1,300 employees in an effort to measure the effect of the pre-election campaign on employee predisposition to vote for or against union representation. They find that relatively few employees are influenced by the campaigning of either the union or the employer. They recommend substantial deregulation of elections by the National Labor Relations Board.


The papers in this volume were planned by the National Commission for Manpower Policy and served as background reading for a conference sponsored by the American Assembly. The first four papers by Moses Abramovitz, Robert Solow, Arthur Okun and Lloyd Ulman trace the development, or lack of, government policy to deal with unemployment. Barbara Bergmann and Andrew Brimmer, in separate chapters, discuss the implications of discrimination. Robert Lampman considers the issues involved in the choices between income maintenance programs and more job creation programs. Juanita Kreps comments on the role of work in society.


The authors present a broad perspective on the philosophy and structure of three main components of old-age income: social security, private pensions, and public employee pensions. They discuss the public policy issues relating to the vesting and financing of pension benefits, retirement age
and the adequacy of retirement income. The final chapter describes social insurance programs and pension plans in foreign countries.


This thorough and fascinating biography of America's first woman cabinet member is at the same time a history of labor and social welfare legislation at both the state and federal levels for the years 1925-1945.


This study examines the first job held by a national sample of American men and their subsequent occupational mobility. It focuses on the effects of race, family background, educational attainment, and previous work experience.


The Twentieth Century Fund commissioned this thorough survey of state and local government retirement systems and of the major policy issues facing policymakers. The special problems of pension plans for policemen and firemen and the pension systems of New York, Massachusetts and Illinois are examined in detail. The author's discussion of wage replacement issues is an important contribution.


The majority of the papers in this volume are revisions of testimony concerning the employment practices of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company at hearings held by the Federal Communications Commission. The witnesses presented economic, sociological and psychological analyses of AT&T employment and wage practices. The concluding chapters by the editor give a history of the litigation, outline the consent decree, and comment on the significance of the case.


The author develops criteria for ranking and grouping occupations and analyzes wage rates with emphasis on the period 1960-70, of manpower for lower-level jobs. He presents projections of the labor force, employment and wage rates by broad occupational categories and detailed analysis for four occupations—household maids, construction laborers, apparel operatives, and hospital attendants.