OUTSTANDING BOOKS ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1965*


A good introduction to Latin American labor movements, a subject on which little material exists in English, written by an expert in the field. After discussing the economic and social background of organized labor in Latin America and its relation to political parties, the author devotes fourteen chapters to the labor movements in each country, including Central America and the nonrepublican areas of the Caribbean. His final chapter is devoted to the role of international labor organizations in Latin America.


The papers in this volume comprise a critique of the parts of the 1965 Manpower Report of the President which dealt with unemployment and various proposals for alleviating it. The quantitative dimensions and the social and psychological aspects of unemployment are discussed by William G. Bowen and Paul Jacobs respectively. In Part II the aggregate-demand approach is presented by Arthur M. Okun, Charles C. Killingsworth, and Richard A. Musgrave. The final section contains papers on job creation programs by Garth L. Mangum and William G. Caples, the role of government-sponsored training and retraining programs by Curtis C. Aller, and on critical issues in vocational education by Alice M. Rivlin.


This symposium is of particular interest in connection with recent discussion of the reduction of the work week as a solution to unemployment. The papers included cover historical trends in the reduction of hours through legislation and through collective bargaining in the United States and Canada, and such specific issues as moonlighting.

*Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
shift systems, the effect of automation, overtime, and relation of hours to output.


A critical examination of the collective bargaining system in Great Britain with analysis of its weaknesses and proposals for changes which would, the author believes, improve its effectiveness under conditions of a need for planning on the national level and of increasing democracy in the workplace.


The thirty papers in this volume present a variety of viewpoints as to the nature of poverty and the means of its elimination. Topics covered include income distribution; education, labor market, and income maintenance policies; welfare and rehabilitation services; urban renewal; and area redevelopment.


This study of the interaction of executives in a mental hospital is a good analysis of the executive function which should be of interest to anyone concerned with the behavior of executives in organizations.


This fascinating, and objective, story of Hofia's rise to power and of the methods he has used to keep his hold over the Teamsters was written by two observers who were given the full cooperation of their subject.


In this concise and well-written volume, the author reviews critically the literature on health economics and indicates some of the challenging problems in the field. A large part of the book is devoted to analysis of the factors influencing demand for and supply of medical and health services.


Traces the historical development of Negro-union relationships, discusses union racial practices and problems (including the special prob-
lens of Southern unions), and describes the impact of public fair employment policies and programs on the unions.


An excellent factual account of the various social insurance and public assistance programs in the United States written by the Chief Actuary of the Social Security Administration. Brief descriptions of foreign social insurance systems and a selected bibliography are also included.


This is a careful wage-employment-mobility analysis by a panel of nine experts who draw on data from ten different countries. The study investigates the relationship between changes in wage differentials and the distribution of employment and also the factors that influence job choice and mobility. The results have interesting theoretical and practical implications.

Reid, G. L. and D. J. Robertson, editors. Fringe benefits, labour costs and social security. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. 1965. 336 pp. 48s. (In the United States, may be ordered from Lawrence Verry, Inc., Mystic, Conn. for $10.00.)

This book represents an important contribution in a field about which relatively little reliable information is available. The first few chapters present the results of an inquiry into the cost to British employers of fringe benefits for manual workers and give comparative data for European countries and the United States. Subsequent chapters are devoted to specific types of benefits.


A study of the Soviet industrial manager and his behavior in relation to the political and economic environment in which he operates. The author concludes that major improvement in Russian industrial management can be achieved only as a result of structural changes in the "control, regulation, and guidance of enterprise managers" by the central planning agencies.


This is a collection of papers which were presented at the 1964 conference sponsored by the Berkeley Institute of Industrial Relations Research Program on Unemployment. The papers, which were prepared by well-known academic labor market specialists, are grouped


Traces the development of "the duty to bargain" as a public policy and examines its impact upon labor-management relations, especially with reference to the freedom of employers. His critical examination of the objections which have been raised to this form of government intervention leads the author to conclude that "the most important consequences of federal legislation in support of the principle of collective bargaining flows from the duty to bargain."


This book contrasts "engineering" systems of management with "humanistic" management. Its emphasis is on helping the individual manager to understand and practice the proper use of power through application of the findings of the behavioral sciences.


This volume contains the proceedings of a seminar which was held at the University of Chicago's Graduate School of Business. The papers included discuss many facets of the identification and characteristics of creative persons and of the factors which encourage or impede creativity in large organizations.


An analysis of the economic conditions behind the rise and decline of the forced labor system in Russia. In the concluding section of his book, the author considers the lessons of Soviet experience for economically underdeveloped and agriculturally overpopulated countries now starting rapid development.


This book makes an important contribution to the theory of the management of conflict in industrial relations. It classifies the bargaining process into four "systems of activities"—distributive bargaining, integrative bargaining, attitudinal structuring, and intragrowth— and develops a model and analyzes tactics for each.