SELECTED REFERENCES
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION	PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
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OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS and LABOR ECONOMICS, 1978


Brill provides an excellent account of Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters that is well researched, broad in scope, and built around penetrating biographical profiles of key union leaders.


This book is an attempt to assess the consequences of codetermination. It is intended to establish a general framework for the analysis of codetermination—a framework that relies on behavioral consequences of the interdependence between the legal system and economic life. Chapters include discussion of the historical background and current status of codetermination in Germany, Sweden and Great Britain.


The seven papers in this volume suggest a variety of ways for estimating how public-employment and wage-subsidy schemes might affect unemployment and the economy. Two focus on public-sector efforts to combat both cyclical and structural unemployment. Another focuses on the use of subsidies for jobs in the private sector. Three others deal with applications of policy, and a final article, in a simulation of a guaranteed employment program, predicts how participation in and the cost of such programs would vary with the program's terms—wage rates, waiting period, and length of work week.


Elliott looks at the traditions, roles, and policies of trade unions in the United Kingdom, their ambitions to change society, and the expertise and organization they would need to effect the changes. He also exam-
ines industrialists' and managers' attitudes towards industrial democracy and looks at different methods of worker participation in public and private sectors of the economy, and at shop floor democracy.


Garraty, an historian, analyzes how the problem of unemployment has been understood and handled in Western Society from biblical times to the present. The first study of its kind, this history of economic thought draws upon American, British, French and German sources.


This study focuses on occupational mobility as a proxy measure for job upgrading, and it contributes to our understanding of the processes that generate occupational success. Within the framework of the dual labor market and human capital theories, Leigh examines the occupational advancement of individual workers. He then tests the two theories by comparing the occupational advancement of black and white males, using two sets of longitudinal data.


Based on information gathered by local manpower experts from a national sample of 28 areas and other sources, this study examines the entire range of CETA programs. The major concern is the effect of CETA on the clientele served, kinds of services and programs offered, and results. There is heavy emphasis on whether decentralization and decategorization have occurred. The book includes policy recommendations.


Based primarily on extensive field research over a two-year period, this book presents two studies of industries and two special studies which show the impact of OSHA on hazard prevention and control. The authors examine: the effects of regulation on the aerospace and chemical industries; the economic disabilities imposed on the textile industry by noise and cotton dust standards; and the regulation of vinyl chloride.

Research in labor economics: an annual compilation of research, Vol. 2. Edited by Ronald G. Ehrenberg. Greenwich, CT 06830. JAI Press (P.O. Box 1285; 321 Greenwich Ave.). 1978. $27.50, institutions; $13.50, individuals.
This is the second volume in a projected annual compilation of research. The eight papers deal with: the United Mine Workers and the demand for coal—an econometric analysis of union behavior; queuing for union jobs and the social return to schooling; labor supply under uncertainty; normative aspects of governmentally imposed standards; cyclical earnings changes of low wage workers; earnings, transfers, and poverty reduction; the influence of fertility on labor supply of married women; and evidence from the Trade Adjustment Assistance Program about labor-market adjustments of trade-displaced workers.


A group of European sociologists evaluate three basic hypotheses: that the post 1968 position of unskilled migrant workers largely determined the nature of industrial action and conflict; that lack of a political tradition gave industrial action an explosive and cyclical form; and that industrial conflicts tended to occur in waves. The first volume includes a statistical assessment of the “strikes wave” as well as national case studies. The second volume contains comparative essays of different aspects of the conflict relevant to several European countries.


This book examines alcoholics, who comprise an estimated 10% of the U.S. work force and who cause an estimated $9 billion loss to the economy from alcohol-related productivity reductions alone. The authors are primarily concerned with the Employee Health Program (EHP), a federally funded study project in the form of a clinic for alcoholics. The book records the history and results of the EHP, and the attitudes, background and treatment of several hundred alcoholic blue-collar workers.


Schrank, currently a sociologist specializing in work motivation, looks back at his forty years of working. His personal role in dozens of jobs forms the book's core. He recalls his experiences as a furniture factory worker, a plumber, a mechanic, a machinist, a union organizer, a farm hand, a foreman, a city commissioner, a social worker, and various other jobs. Schrank shares his insights into the differences found within working-class cultures. He illuminates the goals, values and incentives which are both shared by and which set apart manual and non-manual workers. From the worker's perspective, he offers his impressions of work reorganization, job enrichment techniques and the concept of broad-based participation.

Sullivan criticizes as inadequate existing means for measuring underemployment and suggests alternatives. She then tests four hypotheses of underemployment: disability; discrimination; achievement; and structural causalties. She finds that there exists considerable overlap between marginal workers and underutilization. In addition, she accounts separately for the various types of marginality and attempts to present the condition of workers who are marginal on more than one count.


This book is part of a series designed to present controversial material to students of economics. The author discusses: inequality of personal incomes; the relationship of annual and lifetime earnings; education and earnings; parents' roles in the distribution of income; social mobility; economic efficiency and efficiency costs. Recommendations are included.


The authors examine the activities of the Pay Board, a regulatory agency established during the Nixon Administration's 1971 "Phase II" efforts to combat inflation. This second phase entailed direct comprehensive control of wages and prices. Thus, the volume sheds light both on the efficacy of wage controls in themselves and the special problem of maintaining organizational arrangements that will support a system of wage regulation. Several reasons why "comprehensive wage controls can work but cannot endure" are discussed.


This volume reviews the results of a rural income maintenance experiment conducted in order to test both the income program and the practice of experimentation to evaluate governmental policies. Some articles analyze the design and operation of the experiment, while others examine the program's effects on farmers and wage-earners. Non-economic outcomes and policy and research implications are explored.


Wilson analyzes the history, present status and prospects of blacks in America. Using research findings from many disciplines, he views racial relationships and differences as having significant economic implications. Overall, he argues that blacks' employment problems stem more from class than race, and he advocates a national confrontation with the "pervasive and destructive features of class subordination."