SELECTED REFERENCES
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS SECTION PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
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OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1956*


A comprehensive study of the costs, financing, and utilization of medical services. Presents valuable data on the "distribution of the costs of personal health services and the effect of voluntary health insurance in spreading the costs of such services."


This is a handbook offering a clear and sympathetic presentation of the varied aspects of labor unions in this country from a current viewpoint. Included are chapters on such issues as racketeering and Communists in unions, union leadership, and the use of technicals.


Points out the crucial role of managerial ideologies in industrial society. Partially inconsistent interpretation of the evidence does not significantly detract from the value of this book. It is an important contribution to our understanding of the philosophies and values governing the hierarchies of modern industrial enterprise.


Gives a description of the formal bases and of the de facto administration of codetermination in Germany. In particular, traces the effects of codetermination on labor cost, labor-management relations, and personnel policies. While the author does not mention the implications of the findings for industrial organization in the United States, his materials constitute a basis for such comparative evaluations.

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

A careful analysis of the problems common to most social security programs and the policy implications of various solutions to these problems with respect to benefits, risks, financing, and administration.


This study analyzes the economic position of the aged, their sources of income, and adequacy of income. It also contains a survey of public and private measures to provide economic security for the aged, as well as a discussion of the cost of providing this security relative to the country's economic potential, and some policy recommendations.


A systematic investigation of the wide range of economic problems arising from the impact of automation on the national and world economies. The author considers such questions as: Under what conditions may automation bring unemployment? How should the gains accruing from automation be distributed? What wages policy should be adopted in response to automation?


Based on a field survey of 16 cities, this objective study examines the pattern of organization and collective bargaining in building construction and attempts to assess the effects of various union policies upon labor productivity. The subjects covered include union security, jurisdictional disputes, and union policies toward new techniques.


Although written by the General Counsel of the CIO and a participant in the negotiations, this is not an "inside story." It was written for the purpose of explaining the background and significance of the merger of the two national federations. The basic pertinent documents are included.


Traces the development of the two-party system in the Typographical Union, a phenomenon which is unique in the American labor move-
ment. The authors are particularly interested in the implications of their findings for the theory of democracy and oligarchy in unions and other private organizations.


An analysis of the major determinants of changes in labor productivity in manufacturing industries. Although based primarily on English industry and particularly on the English automotive industry, comparisons with the United States are drawn. The author’s main conclusions are that labor productivity depends upon industrial mechanization; the degree of mechanization depends upon the ratio of labor cost to machine cost; and a growth in administrative overhead tends to accompany mechanization, thus offsetting part of the increase in output per person.


A comparative study of developments in the wage structures of five countries (United States, Canada, France, England, and Sweden) and of four industries in this country (railroads, steel, cotton textiles, and pulp and paper), principally during the past two decades. In two chapters the authors draw conclusions with respect to wage theory from the wealth of country and industry material they present.


A comprehensive and detailed study of British trade-union structure, activities, government, and finance. This large tome is almost a reference work, for it contains a wealth of information about British unions not available in other sources. In addition, it contains much wise and insightful comment on particular issues.


A very thorough study by a team of English sociologists of the relations between technical change and the social structure of a large steelworks. The aim of the study was to add to our knowledge of the factors which promote and impede the introduction and assimilation of technical change in industry. The attitudes toward change of various groups of workers were investigated intensively through interviews, and an attempt was made to explain these attitudes in terms of the nature of the technical change and the social structure of the steelworks.

Applies the techniques of social psychology to the analysis of the underlying factors which make for industrial conflict and industrial cooperation. The author concludes that "the real chance of industrial peace depends on the kind of leadership that we get within management and within unions." In addition, he says that adaptation to psychological laws would result in a state of social accommodation "in which group conflicts are resolved with a minimum of waste and aggression."


A meticulous analysis which will serve as the standard reference work for anyone interested in the growth of this group of industries from 1870 to 1950. Professor Stigler first discusses the individual service industries (including retail trade, personal services, professions, and business services) and then attempts to explain the growth of this area of the economy as a whole relative to the total labor force.


A careful examination of the role of foremen in mass production industries based on interviews with some 55 foremen employed on the final assembly line of an automobile plant. Separate sections provide an analysis of the role of the foreman vis-à-vis workers under his supervision and various levels of management. A particularly interesting section describes in great detail the activities of a single foreman during one working day.


A broad study of the effects of organization pressures upon the individual with the resulting emergence of a "social ethic" which emphasizes the importance of the group. The author discusses the impact of this emphasis upon the business and private lives of organization men.


Offers a well-documented analysis of the professional expert in the trade union. While the presentation often is unwieldy, this study provides valuable material and comments on a subject little studied but of acute interest.