OUTSTANDING BOOKS ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1966*

Baitsell, John M. *Airline industrial relations;* pilots and flight engineers. Boston, Mass. 02163. Division of Research, Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University (Soldiers Field). 1966. 398 pp. $7.50.

A comprehensive analysis of the collective bargaining system and experience on the airlines, including the effects of government intervention.


A thorough study of the role of labor unions in the context of the Soviet economic and political environment which is based on both study of original printed source materials and on observations and interviews obtained during several trips to Soviet industrial centers.


A sophisticated analysis of the economic factors determining the labor force participation rates of married women in the United States. Special attention is given to two questions: why has the participation rate risen so rapidly over the last few decades? what accounts for the higher participation rates for nonwhite than for white married women?


Develops schematic models for use in planning the growth of education and training programs in developing countries.


This study, which was sponsored by the National Science Foundation, is a well-documented and comprehensive report on all aspects of the utilization of women in the Soviet labor force.

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

This volume contains the papers and formal discussion presented at a conference conducted under the auspices of the University of California Research Program on Unemployment. The general theme is an examination of the behavior of aggregate demand, labor force, employment, and unemployment during the current period of business expansion. The principal papers are by R. A. Gordon, Jacob Mincer, M. S. Gordon, Gertrude Bancroft, Edward D. Kalachek, George H. Hildebrand, and Albert Rees.


The first comprehensive study of the subject in more than a decade. Covers the historical background and legislative development of the present system, coverage and benefit issues, financing issues, and problems in federal-state relations and in coordination with other social insurance programs.


A synthesis of the findings of organization theorists at the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan in which the authors explain why they consider open-system theory to be the best available approach for meaningful research in human organizations.


Discusses the functions of manpower planning and proposes a series of policy recommendations for implementing a manpower program in the United States. The discussion is enriched by the author's extensive study of experience in Great Britain, West Germany, and Sweden, as well as in this country.


An empirical study of wage-fringe settlements in six Pacific coast industries (airframe, lumber, paper, longshore, maritime, and trucking) during the period 1945-62. In each case developments are analyzed within the framework of economic variables, political variables, and "pure power" variables.
Moskow, Michael H. Teachers and unions; the applicability of collective bargaining to public education. Philadelphia, Pa. 19104. Industrial Research Unit, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, University of Pennsylvania. 1966. 288 pp. $8.50, cloth; $5.95, paper.

A broad study of the modifications necessary in collective bargaining as practiced in private employment when it is used in the local school district. The author bases his conclusions on an intensive study of twenty local school districts which have had experience with "professional negotiations."


The authors, all with the Amos Tuck School of Business Administration, Dartmouth University, working on a two-year study of hospital administration under a Public Health Service grant, provide a new and creative approach to their subject. Emphasis is on the dynamics of policy process at the various levels of decision-making. Case examples are used throughout. Typical of the book's refreshing realism is Dean Hennessey's emphasis on the essential conflict and ambiguity in the administrator's role.


The papers and discussion presented in this volume deal with the concept of job vacancies in relation to labor market theory, as well as with the practical problems of collecting and using job vacancy data. One section of the papers is devoted to reports of experience in other highly industrialized countries.


Examines the effects on aggregate wage rates of several key variables during the postwar period and compares the results with those of the 20's. The analysis indicates "that we have a mildly inflation prone economy," and the author discusses the policy implications of his findings.


A discussion of the role of social and psychological factors as possible determinants of job-seeking behavior patterns. The study was made in Erie, Pennsylvania and is based on interviews with both blue- and white-
collar workers. Included is a comparison of the behavior of Negro blue-collar workers with that of others in the sample. The authors conclude by discussing the program and research implications of their study.


Proceedings of a lively conference held in April, 1966 at which wage-price and foreign trade and investment guidelines were discussed. Major papers in the wage-price area were presented by Milton Friedman, Robert Solow, Gardner Ackley, John Dunlop, Arthur Ross, E. H. Phelps Brown, and Philip Kurland.


A report on the various programs developed by the Armour and Company Automation Fund Committee. The authors, one of whom is Co-Chairman of the Committee, evaluate the results and discuss their implications for public and private programs dealing with mass lay-offs.


A thorough study of the legal problems of implementing anti-discrimination legislation on the state and federal level.


A symposium in which the various chapters deal with the origins and characteristics of white-collar unions in Australia, Austria, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, and the United States. The book concludes with a comparative essay by the editor which uses the experience reported from other countries to assess the prospects in the United States.


Starting with a good analytical background for Executive Order 10988 in 1952, the author discusses the experience and operational problems under the Order. The treatment of the subject is sympathetic, balanced, and thorough.