OUTSTANDING BOOKS
IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS, 1973*


The author constructs a political-economic model which formulizes the ways in which labor unions determine their bargaining goals. He rejects the concepts of internal homogeneity of preferences about bargaining goals and knowledge by the union of relevant factors in attaining their objectives. Important variables in his analysis are anticipated strike length and internal threats to the leadership control of the union.


This evaluation of experience rating in unemployment insurance considers its effect on the unemployment insurance program itself, its impact on the economy and its effect on employer motivation. On balance, the author finds that experience rating is a desirable method of allocating the tax burden among employers.


A thoughtful analysis of the elements of leadership and the role of the executive which emphasizes the individual, human relationship approach to management in every type of organization or institution.


A vivid portrayal of the employment problems of young Blacks and Chicanos in the Watts and East Los Angeles areas. Government programs of training, education, job creation and equal employment have had little impact in providing job opportunities for young persons in the central-city ghetto.

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

These seven previously unpublished papers consider the effect of income-maintenance programs on the work behavior of poor people. The studies examine the labor-supply function using various formulations based on the classical theory of labor supply and microeconomic data.


A broad overview of faculty collective bargaining at public and private colleges and universities which considers the dissatisfaction which lead to a demand for bargaining, the role of labor organizations, the determination of appropriate bargaining units and the negotiation and administration of contracts.


This volume contains the papers, and discussion of them, presented at a Princeton University conference which included academic and nonacademic participants. Kenneth Arrow presents the theoretical foundations for economic analysis of discrimination in the labor market. The relationship between schooling and labor market discrimination is discussed by Finn Welch. Orley Ashenfelter considers the effect of trade unions on the relative wages of black workers. Ronald Oaxaca examines the extent of discrimination against women. The final paper by Phyllis Wallace discusses public policy and discrimination.


The author believes that human resources, not the production of goods and services, are the basis for economic development. He stresses the need to generate employment opportunities for all segments of the labor force through a continuous and broad learning process.


This study uses weekly earnings, unemployment and occupational status to measure the returns to investment in education and training of nonwhite urban workers in the central city ghetto, the rest of the central city and the suburban ring. The author finds that education and training programs caused a slight improvement in earnings and job status but had no permanent effect on job security of ghetto nonwhites.

A comprehensive analysis of the level and structure of wages in China and examination of the mechanisms of wage determination in a planned economy.


Longitudinal data from social security records is used in this empirical study of income mobility to measure the movement into and out of poverty in the United States between 1957 and 1966. As an integral part of his theory of poverty dynamics, the author constructs a model of racial discrimination.


Case studies from Boston, Denver and San Francisco-Oakland Bay are used to evaluate the total impact of manpower programs on enrollees, the labor market, the economy and on institutions. The authors find that despite the unfavorable economic climate, institutional training programs had a generally positive effect.


This study in labor economics applies the tools of economic theory to labor problems. It considers the demand and supply of labor, labor markets, wage structure and economic aspects of trade unions.


A reporter for the Detroit Free Press describes the events leading up to the GM strike of 1970 and the settlement which followed. He condemns the union for accepting more money rather than fight for fundamental changes in the factory system.


The impact of municipal employee unions on public policies and government administration is the focus of this study. The authors trace the
development of public employee organizations and supplement it with case studies of six large cities. They discuss the bargaining process, the right to strike, the resolution of impasses and the political pressures exerted by municipal employees.


The author examines the basic forms, structure and administration of the various unions and associations which represent employees in state and local government, exclusive of teachers and transit workers. He contrasts public employee organizations with unions in the private sector and discusses emerging patterns and implications for the 1970's.


A detailed analysis of the employment patterns of working wives in the United States which includes data on full and part-time employment, the relationship of employment and family composition and a comparison of earnings of black and white wives.


A critical assessment of the computer aided man-job matching program in the Public Employment Service which concludes that the job banks have not been effective in helping the unemployed find jobs.


A discussion of the intellectual and theoretical aspects of labor-managed economic systems serves as background for an examination of the institutional structure of Yugoslav workers' management. The author then investigates the determination of the wage structure and interindustry wage differentials.


A former staff member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission examines the record of the Commission in remedying racial discrimination by labor unions. He concludes that the Commission's conciliation process was largely ineffectual because it lacked enforcement power.