OUTSTANDING BOOKS IN INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR ECONOMICS, 1975


This examination of the military compensation system for defense manpower finds that it is an anachronism that grows increasingly expensive and inefficient. Accordingly Binkin makes a number of specific recommendations to reverse this trend and enable the United States to attract and retain the type of military personnel it desires at least cost.


This study of British industrial relations is concerned with the relationship of full-time union officials and the local union in the actual conduct of collective bargaining. The authors drew on their case studies which covered a wide range of unions and industries.


The author discusses the deficiencies of the present combination of private health insurance and public health care programs and examines the costs and benefits of the seven major health insurance plans which have been introduced in Congress.


Five essays trace the development of executive decisions on wage-price policies of each administration from Truman to Nixon. A concluding chapter by Arnold Weber summarizes the experience of thirty years and suggests that a permanent wage-price commission be established. The editor provides an introduction and a summary of the discussions at the conference where these papers by Crauford Goodwin and R.

* Items from this list should be ordered directly from the publisher. Addresses are given in connection with each reference.
The author discusses the reasons for the recent upsurge in interest by faculty in unionization which he sees as a part of a larger movement toward restructuring campus governance. He reviews the patterns of faculty bargaining and suggests ways in which it may affect tenure, salaries and academic government. The study includes a chapter on academic unionism in Great Britain.

A model of the household's allocation of resources over the life-cycle is developed and its observable implications are analyzed. The model is implemented empirically and the implications of the parameter estimates are investigated in detail.

These six papers and the formal comments on them, were presented at a conference in 1973. Melvin Reder discusses how employment and wage determination differ in the public and private sectors. The elasticities of demand for labor by state and local governments is examined by Orley Ashenfelter and Ronald Ehrenberg. The academic labor market in higher education is studied by Richard Freeman, while Donald Froh presents a model of the behavior of New Jersey School Boards in hiring teachers. John Burton and Charles Krider analyze data on strikes in the public sector. The paper by Daniel Hamermesh measures wage differentials in public and private unions in the same occupation.

The authors postulate a broad theoretical framework for considering the role of values and ideologies in industrial relations. Against this background they examine the concept of fairness in work-place relations and the extent to which the concept conflicts with inequalities in power, status and compensation.

This study of faculty collective bargaining is based on empirical data collected through questionnaires to college administrators and faculty
and on case studies at seven institutions where collective bargaining was in different stages of development. The emphasis is on the impact of faculty bargaining on personnel decision-making, on departments and on academic governance.


In part I, the authors assemble and synthesize the indicators of black change: income, employment, education, health, housing, status and power. Part II, "Blacks and government," examines the success of government intervention as a change agent.


The sixteen essays in this collection are grouped into broad categories dealing with female labor force participation and wage differentials; discrimination and occupational segregation; economic aspects of women's nonmarket activities; the effect of government welfare policies, including child care programs; and the income, employment and sociological impact of the women's liberation movement.


The author uses statistical analysis to discredit the hypothesis that the black-white income gap is due either to the migration of southern black workers to northern cities, to housing segregation or productivity differentials. Masters concludes that racial discrimination in the labor market is the primary cause of income differentials. He suggests policies for combating discrimination in education and employment.


The author provides an overall description of wage stabilization policies from World War II to 1973, emphasizing the development, design and administration of the various programs. His focus is on the economic and institutional factors which affect labor market behavior and determine how wages operate during a stabilization program.


The authors describe the extent and patterns of open shop activity throughout the construction industry and consider the variety of ways the building trades unions have attempted to restrict the open shop. They
examine the differences in recruitment, training and wage setting in union and nonunion construction.


Theoretical and empirical analysis of the interacting variables are used to demonstrate the factors which determine where the poor and non-poor live and work. The author uses his model to make recommendations concerning government policies regarding housing, transportation, location of industry and property taxation.


This study analyzes and compares the laws and experience in Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin with binding arbitration for public safety employees. Included is a chapter which summarizes the views of mediators who have participated in some type of final arbitration. Another chapter presents a statistical analysis of the effects of final-offer arbitration on the salaries of police and firemen in Wisconsin and Michigan.


A sympathetic, yet objective account of the United Farm Workers and its leadership. Taylor describes the structure of California agriculture, the persistent attempts of the farm workers to organize, and the union's struggle with the Teamsters. The author records both the strengths and mistakes in the organization and methods used by the Farm Workers.


This book contains the papers and invited comments which were presented at a conference of academics and administrators to review the findings of the New Jersey experiment in income maintenance and to assess the policy implications for welfare reform.


The causes and consequences of unrest and change in industrial relations systems and in the new attitudes of trade union members in seven western European countries, Canada and the United States are examined by various authors. An introduction and concluding chapter by the editor outlines the political, economic, and social setting of the decade and summarizes the evidence from the individual countries.