

Relations industrielles Industrial Relations



Contemporary Labor Issues, Foget and Kleingartner, Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont, 1966, 462 pages.

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Volume 22, numéro 3, 1967

URI : <https://id.erudit.org/iderudit/027820ar>

DOI : <https://doi.org/10.7202/027820ar>

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Éditeur(s)

Département des relations industrielles de l'Université Laval

ISSN

0034-379X (imprimé)

1703-8138 (numérique)

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Citer ce compte rendu

Dionne, P. (1967). Compte rendu de [*Contemporary Labor Issues*, Foget and Kleingartner, Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont, 1966, 462 pages.] *Relations industrielles / Industrial Relations*, 22(3), 451–452.
<https://doi.org/10.7202/027820ar>

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of Economics). The report of the Australian law entitled «*Restraints of Trade Union Activity in Australia*», was prepared by H.J. Glasbeek, a member of the Bar of Victoria (Australia), formerly Senior Tutor-in-law at the University of Melbourne, and now Assistant Professor of Law at the University of Western Ontario. The report on the United States law, entitled «*The Labor Injunctions in the United States*», was prepared by Benjamin Aaron, Professor of Law and Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations in the University of California at Los Angeles.

Pierre DIONNE

The Settlement of Labor Disputes on Rights in Australia, Paul F. Brisseden, Monograph series: 13, Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, Los Angeles, 1966, 125 pages.

In these pages are the results of an attempt to explain to American readers how the Australian systems of industrial arbitration are utilized to deal with industrial grievances, or labor disputes over rights. Since the Australian arbitral apparatus was built up as machinery for the settlement, primarily, of disputes over interests, and was utilized only later, and somewhat as an afterthought, for dealing with rights, it has seemed necessary to give some attention to the systems as a whole, and even to consider their utilization in disputes over interests. Not only is reliance in Australia in large measure upon the same apparatus for handling the two classes of disputes, but also the processes followed are often identical or closely similar.

So, the author discuss the settlement of interest disputes only insofar as necessary to get some perspective on the moving parts in the Australian arbitral system and to see how they are brought to bear on rights disputes.

The inquiry into the Australian system is introduced by a summary description of the continent and the Commonwealth which occupies it. The author then compare the arbitral process in Australia and the analogous process in the United States and note the peripheral nature of the role of collective bargaining in Australia. There follows a brief discussion of the origins and general features of the federal and state arbitral systems and the «*two-story*» wage structure Down Under.

The second chapter presents a description of the Australian arbitral apparatus in the federal jurisdiction and in the four state jurisdictions in which such machinery operates, with emphasis upon the state system in New South Wales.

The next two chapters seek to explore the doctrines of interstateness and of ambit and the limitations these place upon the freedom of action of the tribunals in dealing with the wage structure and upon a careful distinction between labor disputes on rights and those on interest.

Discussion of the operation of the arbitral apparatus occupied the largest section of the monograph. Here the analysis centers upon the principal channels and devices through which disputes on rights are dealt with, such as boards of reference, industrial magistrates, industrial courts, major tribunals, award making, award variation, collective bargaining, and industrial action. Seventeen cases, illustrating most of the methods and involving most of the classes of tribunals, are outlined in the hope that in this way some color of reality may be given to an exposition which otherwise might well seem somewhat fourth-dimensional.

The final chapters, again, point up some differences and similarities between the Australian and the American systems and offer some concluding observations.

Pierre DIONNE

Contemporary Labor Issues, Foget and Kleingartner, Wadsworth Publishing, Belmont, 1966, 462 pages.

This book represents an attempt to provide a more exciting approach to the study of labor. The experience of the author in teaching courses in labor and industrial relations has convinced him that a high degree of student interest in these courses can be awakened by exposing the students to important current issues in the field of labor-issues which have contemporary meaning to people who are interested in what is going on in the world in which they live. Too often, a seminal intrigue with labor problems is stifled by an excessively intellectual or uninspiring presentation of traditional academic subjects. The author believe that an issues approach will stimulate interest in labor problems which will be accompanied and followed by effective learning of appropriate subject matters.

This book is meant to awaken motivation about a variety of labor problems, by its use as a supplement to a textbook in college courses or as the basis for discussion in adult programs where the participants already have some understanding of labor and industrial relations.

The problems of unemployment, minority welfare, leisure and automation are not more related to union activity than they are to the conduct of others institutions—employees, schools, civic groups, and political parties, for example. These labor issues need to be presented in their own right—not just in their relation to the organized sector of the labor force. Three chapters, — unemployment, the disadvantaged, work and leisure — provide this kind of presentation. They are in Part one: «The Broad Context».

Part Two: «Labor's Involvement» include six chapters — Is there still a labor Movement? Must Union Membership Decline? Inside the Unions Innovations in Collective Bargaining, the Role of Government in Industrial Relations, Labor and Politics — which are oriented largely, though not completely, around organized labor.

Several chapters in each part are divided into sections so that the reader may easily grasp the major issues that are covered.

Pierre DIONNE

Days of Our Years with Labor, par Robert C. Knee, The W.H. Anderson Company, Cincinnati, 1966, 160 pages.

Essentiellement, ce livre est une histoire concise du développement du droit du travail en Amérique depuis ses débuts. Malgré l'impossibilité de trancher au couteau les trois grandes phases de croissance du droit du travail, à savoir l'ère de la conspiration criminelle, l'ère des injonctions et l'ère interventionniste, l'auteur essaie quand même d'identifier chacune d'elles dans l'histoire des Etats-Unis. Pour refaire, il part de la période pré-révolution civile pour aboutir à la Loi sur les heures de travail de 1962, en passant évidemment par les fameuses lois Wagner, Taft Hartley, Landum Griffin et Norris La Guardia.

Chose remarquable à noter quant à la méthode utilisée, l'auteur se fait un devoir de toujours expliquer le contexte historique

qui a entouré l'adoption de chacune des lois influençant le syndicat et l'employeur.

Jean SEXTON

Labor Relations, by Arthur A. Sloane et Fred Witney, Prentice Hall Inc., Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1967, 450 pages.

A unified treatment of the labor-management field, focusing on collective bargaining, with emphasis on the development and application of today's vital bargaining issues, together with ten arbitration cases to present a practical application of theories, this is **Labor Relations**.

By means of description, analysis, discussion questions and arbitration cases drawn from the author's own experiences, this book describes all basic phases of labor relations and how they affect the business man.

The direction which this book will take is an obvious one: downward from a broad overview of the general nature of the labor-management relationship as it currently exists in the United States (Part 1), through a survey of the historical, legal and structural environments which so greatly influence contractual contents and labor relation, behavior (Part 2), to a close examination of the negotiation, administration, and major contents of the labor contract itself (Part 3).

Let us reconsider each part separately.

In part one, the authors set the stage by explaining the state of the unions today, the reasons for workers to join unions, for manager to resist them, and the management philosophies toward unions.

In part two, Sloane and Witney describe the historical framework from the eighteenth century, to the AFL-CIO reality. The authors also explain in this part both the legal framework, from the era of judicial control to the Landum Griffin, and the union structure, government and operation.

Finally, the main part of this book is dedicated to the collective bargaining; the preparation for negotiations, the bargaining process, the administration of the agreement, the wage issues, the economic supplements, the institutional and administrative issues of collective bargaining.

We could resume the content of this book by describing some of its highlights: