

Between the trade union and the central organisation of unions may be classed certain State or district councils, organised on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the iron, steel or brass trades, or with the building trades.

8. Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.\* The following table gives particulars of registered unions at the end of the year 1922. Registered unions include both inter-State associations and associations operating within one State only.

Particulars of Unions Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, classified according to Industrial Groups, at end of Year 1922.

Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.	Industrial Group.	No. of Unions.	Mem-ber-ship.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. . .	3	21,598	IX. Railway & Tramway Services	5	59,926
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	13	49,297	X. Other Land Transport	4	13,490
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	14	38,097	XI. Shipping, etc.	3	26,482
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	4	42,552	XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	1	†
V. Books, Printing, etc. . .	2	†	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	5	13,574
VI. Other Manufacturing . . .	18	32,509	XIV. Miscellaneous	46	222,476
VII. Building . . . . .	6	36,399			
VIII. Mining, Quarries, etc. . .	1	†	TOTAL . . . . .	130	566,400

† Not available for publication separately, included in Group XIV.

The figures given in the above table regarding unions registered under the Commonwealth Act are not comparable with those given in the table in paragraph 6 hereof regarding all inter-State and federated unions. A few federated unions included in the table in paragraph 6 are not registered under the Commonwealth Act, while, on the other hand, a number of purely State organisations registered under the Act are, of course, not included in the table in paragraph 6.

\* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organisation, provided its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

CHAPTER II.—EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS, 1922.

1. General.—In the previous Chapter information is given as to the strength of organisation among trade unionists. Recent investigations show that the spirit of association is no less manifest in the case of employers than in the case of workers. As the result of an enquiry made throughout Australia, the following information has been collected and tabulated. Associations for trade purposes merely are not included; only the returns of those associations whose members are united for their own protection, and in order to be represented unitedly in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other Wage-Fixing tribunals have been tabulated. Associations of employers and employees are recognised under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as several of the State Acts, and organisations of these bodies have the right to be registered.

2. **Associations in the Various States.**—The following table gives particulars of the number of employers' associations in the various States :—

**Employers' Associations—Number and Membership in each State at the end of year 1922.**

State.	Number of Associations.	Number of Branches	Membership.
New South Wales .. .. .	115	135	18,187
Victoria .. .. .	167	71	18,963
Queensland .. .. .	60	39	7,648
South Australia .. .. .	46	..	2,888
Western Australia .. .. .	62	12	1,713
Tasmania .. .. .	17	5	2,307
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>51,706</b>

3. **Employers' Associations Classified according to Industrial Groups.**—In classifying the associations of employers into industrial groups, the same classification has been adopted as is used in the tabulations of trade unions, wages, industrial disputes, etc. (See page 3).

**Employers' Associations—Number and Membership in Industrial Groups at the end of year 1922.**

Class	Number of Association.	Number of Branches	Membership.
I. (Wood, Furniture, &c.) .. .. .	28	..	1,081
II. (Engineering, &c.) .. .. .	28	..	2,245
III. (Food, Drink, &c.) .. .. .	95	55	13,885
IV. (Clothing, Hats, &c.) .. .. .	30	11	2,596
V. (Books, Printing, &c.) .. .. .	28	..	2,536
VI. (Other Manufacturing) .. .. .	55	1	2,039
VII. (Building) .. .. .	24	14	1,784
VIII. (Mining, Quarrying, &c.) .. .. .	26	2	322
X. (Other Land Transport) .. .. .	11	22	1,717
XI. (Shipping, &c.) .. .. .	13	2	165
XII. (Pastoral Agricultural, &c.) .. .. .	31	153	15,364
XIII. (Domestic, Hotels, &c.) .. .. .	19	..	1,843
XIV. (Miscellaneous) .. .. .	79	2	6,129
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>51,706</b>

It will be seen that the organisation of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industry and in those trades engaged in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case organisation among small farmers has been considerably extended. In the latter case the fact that there are large numbers of small shops engaged in the distribution of foodstuffs, and that the proprietors of these are members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations probably accounts for the comparatively large membership.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information with regard to the number of these associations which have a membership falling within the various classifications specified :—

**Employers Associations—Classified in Membership Groups.**

Membership Groups	1000 and over.	500 and under 1000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
No. of Associations.	10	11	11	21	38	69	307	467
Membership	19,544	7,221	3,970	5,230	5,745	4,591	5,435	51,706

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are Central Associations in each State, to which many of these separate organisations are affiliated. An example of this kind of association is provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation existent in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organised on a Federal basis. Thus there is a Central Employers' Association; Associated Chamber of Manufactures and Associated Chamber of Commerce to which State branches are affiliated. Owing to the incomplete information available as to the membership of these Federal Associations, it is not possible to show their membership at the present. Further investigations are being made as to the nature and extent of the affiliation and the results will be given in future issues of this Report.

**CHAPTER III.—CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.**

1. **General.**—In previous chapters of this Report information is given with regard to the development of organisation among employers and employees. This kind of organisation is designed to secure co-operation between the individuals, employers or workers as the case may be, comprising the two classes. It has received considerable impetus in Australia by the nature of the industrial legislation of the States and Federal Governments, which has encouraged such associations by allowing them to register and to be represented in proceedings before the Arbitration Courts.

In addition to this kind of co-operative association, there is a growing tendency towards co-operative manufacturing, marketing and sale. As the result of a comprehensive investigation made by this Bureau, information is now available as to the extent of these co-operative associations in the year 1922.

Forms were sent out to all such associations registered under the various State Acts, and to all trading concerns using the term co-operative. When these returns were examined, it was discovered that in some cases the term "co-operative" was used merely as a trade name, and that they were not really co-operative concerns, but private trading companies.

In all such cases the returns have been discarded and only returns referring to actual co-operative associations have been included.

2. **Number and Memberships of Co-operative Societies.**—Returns have been received from 365 separate societies. These have been divided into two classes (i) those engaged in the manufacture, marketing and