platform
constitution
and rules

as approved by the
30th FEDERAL CONFERENCE
1973 SURFERS PARADISE
AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

PLATFORM, CONSTITUTION
AND RULES

as approved by the
30th FEDERAL CONFERENCE
SURFERS PARADISE 1973

Published by
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PREFACE


It is to be noted that Resolutions contained herein are those which were adopted or reaffirmed by the 1973 Federal Conference. However, Resolutions of previous Federal Conferences not dealt with by the 1973 Conference still stand as decisions of the Party's supreme policy-making body and can be found by reference to earlier editions of the Party's Platform.

DAVID COMBE
General Secretary
The Australian Labor Party is a movement having as its purpose the development of a free, independent and enlightened Australian nation within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It had its origin in the aspirations of the Australian people for a dignified and constructive way of life.

The Party as a Parliamentary force grew out of the national sentiment and the Trade Union Movements of the Nineteenth century. The entry of Labor into Parliament transformed the political issues in this country to questions of social, economic and industrial reform.

The Australian Labor Party in the Commonwealth and States is democratic, national and constitutional.

It is democratic in that it believes that politics should be conducted within a framework of free elections on the basis of universal adult suffrage; that Governments may be freely elected and freely dismissed by the electorate; that the right of constitutional opposition to a Government is essential to freedom, and the Party rejects the conception that any Government once installed is irremovable.

The Australian Labor Party is national in that it considers that the Welfare of the Australian community cannot be secured by any political movement subject to international discipline, such as the Communist Party.

The Australian Labor Party stands for the most efficient and scientific defence of the Commonwealth, by naval, military, aerial and civil defence, by scientific research, and by a properly planned migration policy.

The Labor Party is constitutional in that it believes that its objectives must be attained by the constitutional utilisation of Federal, State and Local Governments; and that the Constitution should be altered by decisions of the Australian electorate.

The Australian Labor Party rejects theories of revolution, and asserts that these theories have disastrous consequences to the people, and do not attain real and lasting benefits.

The Labor Party policy is made by Federal Conferences of delegates from all States, and the Party policy within the States is framed by conferences of delegates elected by the constituent branches and affiliated unions. Its policy is not framed by directives from the leadership, but by resolutions from the members within branches and affiliated unions.

The Labor Party supports at all times the basic civil rights guaranteed in the past by such historic documents as Magna Carta, the Bill of Rights and Habeas Corpus; it supports the separation and independence of judicial power from the Executive and the Legislature, freedom of worship, of the Press, of speech, assembly and association.

Political freedom can exist securely only in a society free of the social tensions which issue from poverty, economic injustice and gross economic inequality.

The Labor Party believes in the utilisation of the powers of government to maintain full employment, maximum standards of health and physical efficiency to abolish poverty, to clear slums and unhealthy environments, to prevent monopolist concentrations of property, to stabilise the economy, and to ensure freedom from want.

The future of Australia depends in a great degree upon the intelligent use of land for primary production. The Labor Party believes in a public works programme and
agricultural policies designed to stabilise agriculture, conserve the soil and forests, provide irrigation and power, and to be the material basis of a prosperous rural community.

The Australian Labor Party believes that the security of the family should be a primary aim of Government. This is best attained by freedom from unemployment, home ownership, and the recognition of the rights of parents in the training and education of their children. The maintenance of the highest standards of moral, academic and technical education requires that the Party at all times should concentrate an adequate part of the national resources on education.

The Labor Party supports international associations and organisations, such as the British Commonwealth of Nations and the United Nations, because they promote peace and international order.

The Party is open to all residents in Australia who are prepared to accept its programme and methods, and who have associations with no other political party.
PLATFORM OF THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY

I: OBJECTIVE

The democratic socialisation of industry, production, distribution and exchange — to the extent necessary to eliminate exploitation and other anti-social features in those fields — in accordance with the principles of action, methods and progressive reforms set out in this Platform.

II: INTERPRETATION OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISATION

Labor believes that democratic socialisation is the utilisation of the economic assets of the State in the interests of citizens, and that man is greater than the machine he uses or the environment in which he lives.

Labor believes that scientific and technological advancement shall serve the interest of all and not be the exclusive right of the few.

The economic aims of social ownership or social control are full employment, higher production, a rising standard of living and social security.

The Australian Labor Party Seeks to secure through democratic socialism —

(a) Social justice and economic security.

(b) Freedom of speech, education, assembly, organisation and religion.

(c) The right of the development of the human personality protected from arbitrary invasion by the State.

(d) Free election under universal, adult and secret franchise, with government by the majority, with recognition for the rights of minorities.

(e) The rule of law to be the right of all.

III: PRINCIPLES OF ACTION

(a) Constitutional action through the State and Australian Parliaments, municipal and other statutory authorities.

(b) National planning of the economic, social and cultural development of Australia.

(c) Cultivation of Labor ideals and principles, such as implementation of human rights, correction of injustice, help for the underprivileged, building Australian nationhood and abhorrence of war.

(d) Promotion of the spirit of community service and of the acceptance of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship.

(e) Co-operative activities involving training of workers and other producers in the duties and responsibilities of management and where necessary subsidising such activities.

(f) Achievement of progressive reforms hereinafter described.
IV: CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

1. The restoration of Parliament as the principal organ of democracy and social and economic change. The maintenance of effective parliamentary supervision over the administration. The adaptation of procedures and privileges of Parliaments and their committees to contemporary standards of efficiency and justice.

2. (a) Amendment of the Australian Constitution —

   (i) to clothe the Parliament of Australia with such plenary powers as are necessary and desirable to achieve international co-operation, national planning and the Party’s economic and social objectives;

   (ii) to ensure that the House of Representatives and each State House of Parliament is composed of members directly elected from electorates in each of which the number of people is as nearly as practicable the same;

   (iii) to abolish the Senate; and

   (iv) to synchronise elections for the House of Representatives and the Senate.

   (b) Alteration of administrative arrangements —

   (i) to balance the functions and finances of the Australian, State and Local Governments to ensure adequate services and development of resources;

   (ii) to entrust to the Inter-State Commission, the Commonwealth Grants Commission, the Education Commissions, the Hospitals Commission, the Conservation and Construction Commission and the Fuel and Energy Commission the functions set out elsewhere in this Platform and to charge those Commissions with the responsibility of making periodic reports to every Parliament; and

   (iii) to include on the Loan Council a representative chosen by local government and semi-government authorities in each State.

   (c) The High Court of Australia to have final and full jurisdiction in all questions and matters including an advisory jurisdiction.

   (d) reference by the States to the Australian Parliament of such legislative powers as will assist to achieve the party’s objectives, e.g. power over corporations, family law, defamation, shipping and navigation. Such legislative powers will be held concurrently by the Australian Parliament and the States.

3. Records, resolutions and recommendations of conferences of the Australian and State Ministers to be tabled in their Parliaments.

4. In bicameral legislatures Ministers to be rostered to answer questions in both Houses.

5. The office of State Governor, and State Legislative Councils, to be abolished, this aim not to be interpreted in such a way as to prevent steps being taken to effect reform of those Parliaments.

6. The Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory to be represented by Senators with full voting rights.
7. All Ministers and Members to table Statutory Declarations in their Parliaments as to the Directorships and Shares they hold in companies (including shares held in trust for them).

8. No titles to be conferred but appropriate recognition to be given to persons who have rendered exceptional service to the community or to mankind.

V: ECONOMIC PLANNING

1. In recognition of the expanded role in economic matters and the expanded responsibilities of both the Australian and State Governments and the growing disparities between their respective sources of public finance and the need for more of the total finance to come from the Australian Government, involve the Australian Government in the planning of functions for which it provides finance.

2. Institute indicative planning and programmed budgeting for economic growth and social justice by the Australian Government, in co-operation with the States, local authorities and organisations of employees and employers; this planning to be consistent with the maintenance of full employment and the conservation of natural resources.

3. Balance the functions and finances of the Australian Government, States, regional and local authorities to ensure that resources are adequately developed and services adequately provided.

4. With the object of achieving Labor's objectives, establish or extend public enterprise, where appropriate by nationalism, particularly in the fields of banking, consumer finance, insurance, marketing, housing, stevedoring, transport and in areas of anti-social private monopoly.

5. Identify, publicise and otherwise expose unfair prices or practices and the exploitation of consumers and in conjunction with the States to operate Australia wide price control. This policy to be supplemented by the use of power of government to purchase goods and place orders.

6.立法反对垄断并加强现有贸易实践立法。

7. Assist small primary producers, retailers and others to adjust to changing economic conditions by expanding Agricultural Extension Services, by using Rural Reconstruction Boards, by establishing a Small Business Administration and by instituting programmes to retrain and resettle small producers and retailers.

8. Regulate hire purchase, fringe banking and other credit-creating institutions, in order to control effective demand.

9. Use selective interest rates, particularly in areas such as housing.

10. Sever the Postmaster-General's Department from Public Service Board control.

11. Establish clearer guidelines for overseas investors, for the benefit both of these investors and of the Australian community. Overseas investment in Australia to be encouraged only where it introduces new technology and expertise, includes plans for Australian participation in the enterprise, and/or otherwise shows itself to be in Australia's national interest.

12. (a) Reserve income tax exclusively to the Australian Parliament.
(b) Review the Australian taxation system, especially in order to
(i) reduce taxation on lower and middle incomes;
(ii) adjust the system of deductions to avoid inequities;
(iii) prevent avoidance of taxation by formation of companies, trusts, partnerships, or in any other manner;
(iv) re-define ‘income’ for taxation purposes so that a fair share of taxation will be paid by those who benefit from the accumulation of assets;
(v) tax company income at graduated rates;
(vi) redress the incidence of indirect taxes on essential goods.

13. Protect Australian industries, where necessary, by tariffs, import controls, and/or subsidies in order to safeguard Australian living standards and to develop Australian resources. The use and level of, and choice between, means of protection to be determined after examination and report by an independent, fully equipped, government authority which will consider, among other things, efficiency, growth prospects, trade practices and pricing policies.

VI: EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE

1. Education should promote love of freedom and justice and should develop critical perception, ability to choose intelligently, capacity for self-government and a sense of social responsibility. It should instil belief in the equal rights of all people and respect for their essential humanity, irrespective of nationality, colour or creed. It should ensure free and harmonious development of intellect, physique, emotions and abilities. It is the obligation of the State to provide a universal, free, compulsory, secular system of education open to all citizens.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWERS

2. (a) Everyone has the right to education. It is the obligation of the Australian Government and the States in co-operation to provide and operate educational services, which shall be available to all without charge.
(b) The Australian Government can provide benefits to students, maintain a liaison with the States and with other countries on matters relating to education, undertake research relating to education and conduct educational services by radio and television.
(c) The Australian Government can provide buildings, equipment and services and train and pay teachers for the education of present and former members of the Forces, Australian Government employees, migrants, Aborigines, social service beneficiaries and residents of the Territories.

AUSTRALIAN PRE-SCHOOL COMMISSION

3. Government responsibility for education includes the obligation to ensure that a pre-school education is available for every child.

The Australian Government to establish an Australian Pre-School Commission to define and examine regularly the aims of pre-school education and to recommend grants which the Australian Government should make to the States to ensure that pre-school centres are located, staffed and equipped on the basis of needs and priorities. Where the need exists child care centres should be provided in conjunction with pre-school Centres.

The Pre-School Commission should plan the establishment of a system of child care facilities on the advice of a child care standards committee, priority to be given to areas of greatest need.
AUSTRALIAN SCHOOLS COMMISSION

4. (a) The Australian Government to establish an Australian Schools Commission to examine and determine the needs of students in government and non-government primary, secondary and technical schools and recommend grants which the Australian Government should make to the States to assist in meeting the requirements of all school-age children on the basis of needs and priorities. In making recommendations for such grants to the States, the Commission shall have regard to

(i) the primary obligation of government to provide and maintain government school systems of the highest standard open to all children;
(ii) the number of students enrolled in the various schools;
(iii) the need to bring all schools up to acceptable standards;
(iv) the need to ensure optimum use of resources in the establishment, maintenance and extension of schools.

(b) The Australian Government to review scholarships and allowances to school students to ensure that they are effective in enabling students to attend school adequately equipped and provided for, priority being given to cases of hardship. Allowances shall be made to assist the education of students suffering disadvantages of illness, physical and mental handicaps, poverty or geographical isolation.

(c) The Australian Government to review and adjust annually all living allowances to students to accord with changes in the cost of living.

TERTIARY EDUCATION

5. (a) The Australian Government to assume responsibility for co-ordinating and fully financing tertiary education, including post-graduate study and research, colleges of advanced education and the education of teachers (preferably in autonomous institutions), on condition that the additional funds thus released to the States are spent in other educational areas.

(b) The Australian Government to establish further tertiary institutions in regional centres in both rural and urban areas.

(c) The Australian Government to ensure the provision of tertiary education without fees and regularly to review and extend the payment of living allowances.

(d) The Australian Government to establish an Open University and Open Institutes of Tertiary Education which will accept students whatever their academic qualifications and utilize the techniques of radio and television, correspondence courses and regionally-organised resource facilities and counselling systems to provide university and other tertiary educational opportunities uninfluenced by geographic, occupational and academic barriers. The aim of such institutions should be to provide educational opportunities for those who for any reason have not had such opportunities.

(e) As an interim measure in the interests of equality of educational opportunity pending the development of an education system which makes all quotas unnecessary, the Australian Government, and where relevant, State Labor Governments will accept as an educational objective that special quotas should be established at tertiary institutions to ensure that places will be available to disadvantaged sectors of the community and for school-leavers from disadvantaged sections of the State Government education systems.

VOCATIONAL RETRAINING

6. The Australian Government to ensure the provision of retraining schemes and allowances.
FURTHER EDUCATION

7. The Australian Government to establish an Australian Commission for Technical and Further Education to recommend grants to the States to create and improve institutions for technical and further education and adult education.

DISADVANTAGED CHILDREN

8. (a) The Australian Government to provide teaching services, educational books, aids, equipment, devices and material in those schools where the numbers of (i) Aboriginal, (ii) migrant and (iii) other disadvantaged children make special assistance desirable.

The Australian Government to invoke its powers to grant benefits to students to meet the needs of disadvantaged children and to speed their progress to equality of status and opportunity.

(b) Government responsibility for education includes the obligation to provide an effective diverse and adequate education in an environment which stimulates and does not impair the education of students with special handicaps, including mental, physical and socio-economic handicaps. The Australian Government to make grants to the States to provide special schools and equipment where desirable as adjuncts to normal schools, courses of training for specialised teachers, travelling allowances and residential accommodation.

(c) The Australian Government to make grants to the States to establish and assist sheltered workshops and to undertake research, since the education of the handicapped is often meaningless unless they can hope to become at least partially self-sufficient as adults.

ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT

9. (a) The Australian Government to make grants to the States for the construction and maintenance of residential accommodation for tertiary and secondary students where the need is shown.

(b) The Australian Government to make capital and recurrent grants to the States for the establishment and maintenance of adequate library services.

(c) The Australian Government to assist and share in the production and provision of educational books, aids, equipment, devices and materials.

(d) The Australian Government to operate and sponsor educational television and radio services.

(e) The Australian Government to make grants to the States adequate to bring State Reference Libraries to the highest standards as central libraries for research, as sources of book supply to public libraries and as centres for recreational reading. It will seek the regular advice of the Australian Advisory Council in Bibliographical Services to keep such reference libraries at high standards of excellence, and it will finance the work of that Council.

(f) The Australian Government to establish a National Book Resources Development Committee on a permanent basis to advise on measures necessary to build up general public and regional libraries to optimum levels of reference, information, educational and recreational services for the public and to plan the systematic development of such libraries over 5 year periods.

QUALIFICATIONS

10. The Australian Government to consult with the States and the appropriate professional examining bodies to achieve Australia-wide recognition of certificates, diplomas, degrees and similar qualifications.
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

11. The Australian Government to strengthen and enlarge its activities in research, statistics and interstate and international co-operation relating to education.

THE RIGHTS OF OTHER CULTURES

12. Teachers proficient in the language of migrant children should be trained and provided for schools where such services are needed.

13. The provision of courses in migrant languages and cultures to be encouraged at secondary and tertiary levels.

CHILD CARE

14. A comprehensive Child Care Service to be established throughout Australia on a priority needs basis. This service to be Government sponsored and community based. It should be planned in consultation with and also co-ordinated with the Pre-School Commission and a Child Care Standards Committee. The aims of the service to be to provide community support for women to participate more fully in society.

The Service to offer a choice of different types of assistance to parents and children:
(i) The care of children (under 5 years) when the parent is at work, or is sick, and when the parent or child has special needs.

Children would be cared for in a variety of ways including:
(a) by people in the community looking after individual children in private homes. The Child Care Service would take responsibility for the recruitment, training and supervision of these child minders.
(b) in a creche staffed by professional workers in child care and with participation by people in the community.
(c) play groups with parental participation.

(ii) Counselling and education services for the parents in child care. These services to be provided by professional workers.

(iii) This Service to be integrated with pre-school education and outside school hours services for children.

VII: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

INTRODUCTION

Science is not a compartment separate from other aspects of life. The orientation of our society towards the qualitative aspects of growth and towards broad concepts of welfare requires a close integration of science policy with social and economic policy, especially in relation to the long-range human objectives of economic development. Labor recognises that science policies must be conceived in the broadest sense, including a close relationship between technological opportunities and social goals, each being considered in the light of the other. It follows that for the most effective use of science and technology in achieving national goals, these goals must be thoroughly studied and continually reviewed.

While all science has a common basis, Labor recognises that national scientific policies must take account of the different factors involved
(a) in pure science, whose objective is to create knowledge;
(b) in science applied to industry, whose objective is to create products and processes; and
20. WORKING CONDITIONS
The Federal Labor Government will enforce the Standards Code of Amenities published by the Public Service Board in 1968 in relation to Australian Government Department offices and premises, in order that pre-determined standards of accommodation and working conditions may flow to industry as a whole. Also acceptable fire safety standards to be enforced in such premises.

21. UNIFORM SAFETY CODE FOR COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS
Conference commends the Federal Labor Government for the action it has taken in conjunction with the trade union movement to obtain a uniform safety code and Conference requests the six branches of the Party to co-operate with the Australian Government in the field of occupational safety.

22. LEAVE OF ABSENCE FOR UNION OFFICIALS
Conference endorses and supports a policy that Leave of Absence without pay be granted to Union Officials from Government Departments.

23. NATIONAL COMPENSATION SCHEME
Conference applauds the action of the Federal Labor Government in upgrading workers' compensation for Australian Government employees and for its appointment of a Royal Commission to examine the whole question of a National Compensation Scheme.

24. APPOINTMENT OF ARBITRATION INSPECTORS
Conference congratulates the Federal Labor Government for the prompt action it has taken to appoint additional Arbitration Inspectors. In the appointment of Arbitration Inspectors it is essential that the Government select men and women with a working knowledge of industry rather than to restrict appointments to officers from within the Public Service.

25. WOOL MARKETING
Labor will legislate for a statutory wool marketing authority to acquire and/or market the Australian clip in the most efficient way. Reserve Bank funds will be made available to finance the authority. Labor will review the composition of the A.W.I.C. and the Australian Wool Corporation and conduct an investigation and evaluation of wool promotion and research.
(This Resolution replaces Resolution 9 of 1971 Conference).

26. RURAL SUBSIDIES
The Australian Government will make funds available on a long-term basis at the lowest possible rates, and support the operation of Stay Orders in relation to primary producers who in the opinion of the States' Rural Reconstruction Authorities would, with this assistance, have reasonable prospects of again becoming viable. The rehabilitation loan at special interest rates under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme should be substantially increased and new and imaginative rehabilitation and retraining measures devised to assist in the transfer of farmers who decide of their own volition to leave agriculture because of inadequate prospects of successful reconstruction.
(This Resolution replaces Resolution 28 of 1971 Conference).
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE 1971 FEDERAL CONFERENCE AND REAFFIRMED 1973

DENTAL HEALTH

(a) Establishment in colleges of advanced education in all States for training of dental therapists.

(b) Tied grants to be paid to all States to establish a comprehensive school dental service, based on school dental officers and dental therapists. The scheme to commence at all primary schools and extending to pre-schools and secondary schools. The service to provide a programme of total dental care including education in dental health.

(c) The provision of salaried dental officers in regional centres to attend pensioners, the physically handicapped and other disadvantaged groups.

(d) The promotion of research and the expansion of government dental services with a view to elimination of dental disease.
1. Secure and promote Australian control of resources and industries —
   (a) by encouraging the A.I.D.C. to invest in approved development projects and
       basic industries, and
   (b) by granting life assurance companies the same taxation incentives to invest in
       approved development projects and basic industries as are granted for invest-
       ment in Australian Government and public securities.
2. In particular, investigate immediately the feasibility of establishing an integrated
   iron and steel industry under public ownership and control, if necessary, in con-
   junction with a minority private participation.
3. Ensure at least a majority Australian control over both equity and policy.

MINERAL RESOURCES

To encourage the treatment and fabrication of mineral resources in Australia, Labor will only allow the export of minerals:-
   (a) where they are sold at reasonable world market price in relation to export
       prices from other countries;
   (b) where they are reasonably beyond Australia's prevailing treatment and fabrica-
       tion capacity;
   (c) where their export will not unreasonably reduce Australia's treatment and
       fabrication potential;
   (d) the comprehensive development under Government control of Australia’s
       mineral resources with emphasis on the need for discovery of new deposits and
       the direct Australian Government and State Participation in oil and mineral
       search and exploitation throughout Australian land and offshore territories.

FUEL AND ENERGY

1. Labor will establish a National Fuel and Energy Commission to devise and
   implement an integrated and co-ordinated national fuel and energy policy. The
   Commission will prepare an annual Energy Budget based upon Australia’s needs
   and available resources and having regard to variations in the location and availa-
   bility of such resources. The Australian Government will continue to consult with
   the States through the Minerals Council.

   The Commission will —
   (a) regulate the exploration, development, transportation, price and marketing
       and use of oil, natural gas, coal, fissionable materials and generative water;
   (b) prevent depletion of fuel and energy resources needed to match Australian
       requirements in mineral processing, general industry and national develop-
       ment, and
   (c) guard the ecology and environment from pollution by fuel extraction and
       energy generation.

2. Labor will stimulate the growth of nuclear technology, particularly by the earliest
   possible Government initiative to establish nuclear power stations using enriched
   uranium in reactors of basically similar design. Labor will work for the enrich-
   ment of Australian uranium resources in plants which are located in Australia
   and which have at least a majority Australian control of equity and policy.
   Labor will not use the development of a nuclear industrial capacity for the
   purposes of creating a nuclear weapon component in Australia’s defence force.
3. Labor will encourage research and development of energy conversion methods
   which entail minimum pollution of the environment, such as solar energy and
   tidal power. The results of such research to be disseminated as widely as possible,
   particularly to underdeveloped countries.
WATER RESOURCES

The establishment of a Conservation and Construction Commission —
(a) to ensure full and pure supplies of water including treated and recycled waste water for agricultural, pastoral, industrial and urban development;
(b) to incorporate the Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation and the River Murray Commission;
(c) to co-operate with State and Regional water conservation authorities; and
(d) to achieve desalination of sea, surface and sub-surface water by solar and nuclear energy.

IX: CITIES

A citizen's real standard of living, the health of himself and his family, his children's opportunities for education and self-improvement, his access to employment opportunities, his ability to enjoy the nation's resources for recreation and culture, his ability to participate in the decisions and actions of the community are increasingly determined not by his income, not by the hours he works, but by where he lives. This is why Labor believes that the Australian Government must involve itself directly in cities.

The Australian Government must bring about changes in our cities, which will make the cities more efficient and changes which will give equal opportunities for people to enjoy living in them.

There will be a Department of Urban and Regional Development. It will have the functions of Co-ordination, Community Development and National Estate:

CO-ORDINATION

1. The responsibility for developing and implementing a national urban and regional development strategy as a major policy area of the Australian Government.

(a) This strategy requires the development and monitoring by the department in co-operation with other departments of an Urban and Regional Budget Program as part of the Budget Papers to co-ordinate the resources allocated for investment by the Australian, State and Local Governments in urban and regional services.

(b) The development and implementation of the strategy is dependent upon and therefore requires urban economic and long-term resources planning.

2. The responsibility for co-ordinating, in co-operation with other Australian Government departments and instrumentalities, the initiatives and activities of those departments and instrumentalities in urban and regional development.

3. The responsibility for negotiating with, advising and assisting the State and Local Governments in the preparation and implementation of urban and regional plans. These plans must take full account of their social implications. The plans must also seek the participation of ordinary citizens as much as possible prior to the making of those plans.

4. The assessment, together with the Department of Transport, of the demands for transport services arising from the restructuring of cities or the development of regions in order to ensure that appropriate provision is made for transport services in the Urban and Regional Budget Program.

5. The initiation and co-ordination of research in urban and regional development, and where necessary in co-operation with other departments.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The responsibility, with the assistance of other Australian Government and State instrumentalities, for instituting a program of community development in the restructuring of old cities and the building of new cities. This requires:

1. The establishment by bilateral agreements with the States and the supervision of Australian and State Land Commissions. These Commissions will acquire land for urban development, rehabilitation, open space or other special uses.

2. The development of such land generally by development corporations with planning, programming and construction functions.

3. The disposal of such land on a leasehold basis except in exceptional circumstances.

4. The oversight and co-ordination of investments by foreign companies and insurance companies in central city areas in order to ensure balanced development.

5. The selection of sites for new cities in such a way as to ensure concentrated regional development.

6. The integration of all housing policies with urban, regional and social welfare policies in such a way as to ensure that every family can secure accommodation of its own choosing appropriate to its own needs.

NATIONAL ESTATE

The preservation and enhancement of the National Estate.

X: ENVIRONMENT

The Labor Party recognises that an environment of high quality is a fundamental human right which must be protected by the laws which a Labor Government will enact; also that man lives within and depends upon a complex natural system which must be protected and managed as a whole.

The Labor Party will ensure that the quality of the human and natural environment and its protection and improvement is a key component of all decisions which are made by Government.

The Party believes that only by comprehensive social, economic and environmental planning, including the integrated planning of human settlements and comprehensive planning for the use of land, water and other natural resources, will environmental problems be prevented or minimised. The Party also believes that such planning also needs the active participation of Australian citizens as well as professional and administrative people in both Government and the private sector, if such planning is to be sufficiently comprehensive but yet sensitive to the needs of people.

The advance of agricultural pursuits and the expansion of cities and their industries have been the cause of much of the natural habitat of Australia's native flora and fauna being severely reduced and in some cases lost completely. Our natural heritage should be fostered and our natural landscapes protected for the sake of social, cultural, educational and scientific purposes as well as for Australia's future tourist potential.

The Labor Party will:

(1) Develop appropriate indices for the measurement of general welfare in social, economic and environmental terms to be used in national planning.

(2) Develop environmental impact forecasting, analysis and accounting procedures for use in the normal machinery of Australian Government decision-making and for State, regional and local Governments and the private sector, and develop a role for the active participation of the people in these procedures.

(3) Act to protect, husband and manage Australia’s natural resources of soil, air and water in the interests of future generations.
(4) Act to husband and manage non-renewable resources to ensure environmental protection and to avoid wasteful utilisation in the interests of future generations.

(5) Develop a comprehensive co-ordinated policy of production, distribution and use of energy drawn from both non-renewable and renewable resources, using renewable resources to conserve non-renewable resources. Develop technologies which minimise energy consumption.

(6) Ensure that the costs of environmental protection are included in costs of production, distribution and exchange in order to discourage the use of materials and processes which have deleterious environmental impacts.

(7) Develop measures to obtain maximum recycling of natural resources.

(8) Develop active Australian Government co-operation with the United Nations, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), and other international organisations seeking comprehensive environmental protection.

(9) Regulate toxic or indestructible materials by the development of an adequate monitoring system for pollutants, by the development of standards for ambient air quality, water quality, ocean release of materials and the land disposal of solid and liquid waste and by the development of integrated programs by all levels of Government under the leadership of the Australian Government.

(10) Conserve for future generations adequate samples of Australia's unique flora and fauna by the development of a comprehensive system of national parks, nature and recreational reserves.

(11) Ensure the protection of Australian flora and fauna by the development of environmental guidelines for primary, secondary and tertiary industries.

(12) Develop and encourage education programs aimed at increasing awareness of, and concern for, the environment.

(13) Develop and encourage mission-oriented and basic research programs in the natural and social sciences and the humanities which will assist with the resolution of environmental problems.

(14) Control, and where possible prohibit the advertising of products which represent a danger to human health, which release into the environment toxic or indestructible materials, which make unreasonable use of scarce natural resources, or which have other significant detrimental environmental impact.

**XI: HEALTH**

**PREAMBLE**

Believing that health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, and that the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is a fundamental right of every citizen, the Labor Government will promote the establishment of a comprehensive public health service available to all who choose to use it, and staffed by those who choose to serve in it. Such a scheme will be free of means test and financed from the introduction of a specified social services contribution.

**OBJECTIVE**

1. The establishment of a comprehensive health service providing both government and private services.
GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE

2. The provision of general practitioner medical services staffed by salaried medical practitioners willing to join and available without charge and without means test to persons who choose to use such services.

3. The payment of Australian Government benefit to all patients who choose to use private services irrespective of their membership of voluntary insurance organisations.

HOSPITALISATION

4. The establishment of an Australian Hospitals Commission to promote the modernisation and regionalisation of hospitals.

5. A national hospital service, including hospitalisation without charge and without means test, in public wards of public hospitals and appropriate financial provision in approved private beds.

6. Additional grants to the States for hospitals supplying the following services:
   a. salaried in-patient specialist staff,
   b. salaried out-patient specialist staff,
   c. obstetrical,
   d. domiciliary,
   e. geriatric,
   f. dental,
   g. optometrical,
   h. rehabilitation,
   i. ambulance, and such other services as are necessary for comprehensive medical care, on a regional basis.

SPECIALIST SERVICE

7. Grants to the States to provide that patients in all wards of public hospitals have the option of using, without charge, the services of specialists, remunerated by salaries or sessional fees.

MENTAL HEALTH

8. Grants to the States for mental health services to provide for:
   a. the training of specialist and ancillary personnel,
   b. the raising of present mental hospitals in all States to the highest standards,
   c. services for rehabilitation,
   d. day hospitals,
   e. facilities for treatment separate from, but in association with, general hospitals; and
   f. the right to legal advice, and a jury decision by individuals not of the medical or allied professions before depriving any person of civil rights under mental health law, with a later access by that person to legal counsel, a jury and an ombudsman, at intervals to be prescribed by such a jury.

DENTAL HEALTH

9. a. The formation of a Division of Dental Health within the Australian Government Department of Health.
   b. The establishment of a comprehensive school dental service, providing dental care and education aimed at total elimination of caries and other dental diseases.
   c. The provision of dental services to be conducted by salaried dental staff willing to join and available without charge and without means test to persons who choose to use such services.
d. The establishment of a Post-Graduate School of Dentistry at the Australian National University.

OPTICAL SERVICE

10. The provision of optical services staffed by salaried qualified personnel willing to join and available without charge and without means test to persons who choose to use such services.

ARTIFICIAL AIDS

11. Artificial limbs and hearing aids to be provided without charge for all who need them, and for this purpose the Commonwealth Artificial Limb Factories and the Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories to be expanded.

RESEARCH

12. The promotion of health research under the over-all aegis of the National Science Foundation.

13. The Foundation to sponsor visits to and from overseas research centres.

14. The promotion of research in the field of new pharmaceutical products.

15. The establishment of a health computer service on a national basis in which the details of an individual’s medical record may be recorded, with the person’s consent, for the purpose of research, statistics and the individual’s medical treatment.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

16. The establishment of an Australian Medical Education Advisory Committee comprising representatives of Australian medical schools and the appropriate professional bodies to advise on the revision of facilities for and the training of medical students.

HEALTH CAMPAIGNS

17. a. The development of public health and industrial medicine campaigns by the Australian Government Department of Health in co-operation with the States.

b. Prohibition of cigarette and tobacco advertising in all forms coupled with a vigorous campaign to educate the public, especially young people, on the serious health hazards associated with cigarettes and tobacco.

REGISTRATION

18. The Australian Government to approach the States and the appropriate professional bodies to achieve national recognition of qualifications, registration and uniform discipline for general medical practitioners, medical specialists and other qualified personnel.

NATIONAL STANDARDS

19. The Australian Government to approach the States to achieve national drug and food standards.

20. The Australian Government to approach the States to achieve national registration and control of irradiation apparatus, radio-active materials and other biophysical substances and equipment.

COMMONWEALTH SERUM LABORATORIES

21. The promotion of the manufacture, bulk purchase and wholesale distribution of pharmaceutical products through the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories.
PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

22. The dispensing of prescriptions without direct charge to the patient.

MINISTRY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, SPORT AND RECREATION

23. The establishment of an Australian Government Ministry for Physical Culture, Sport and Recreation, the responsibility of which will include:

a. Making grants to States to ensure adequate facilities for all physical culture and sports programmes.

b. Making grants to States to ensure that National Fitness Councils are provided with adequate finance for promoting physical fitness campaigns.

c. Making grants to State and national physical culture groups and sporting teams where such assistance is deemed to be in the general interest of the nation; and

d. Arranging the interchange of physical culture groups and sporting teams between Australia and other countries where such groups or teams are selected on other than a racial basis.

GENERAL

24. The conclusion and ratification of conventions and the development of programmes under the auspices of the General Assembly and the specialised agencies of the United Nations in order to promote national and international good health.

XII: SOCIAL WELFARE

1. The provision of social service benefits which will promote the well-being of the nation by means of economic justice and maximum social participation of all citizens.

2. (a) The provision of social security benefits in such contingencies as, for example, sickness, unemployment and old age, and including a national compensation scheme to replace third party and workers' compensation insurance and covering all disabling injuries suffered by a member of the community, so as to guarantee families and individuals a minimum income sufficient in general to maintain an acceptable standard of living.

(b) Social security payments tied to a proportion of the average weekly earnings so that persons receiving benefits will receive automatic increases as either productivity increases or as other factors increase general prosperity or as inflation occurs.

3. (a) The provision to persons in particular need of such additional benefits and welfare services as may be necessary to maintain their real standard of living at an acceptable level, including co-operation with State, local Government and regional authorities on these matters.

(b) Australian Government financial allocations and the establishment of administrative machinery to govern the standard which these Australian Government finances should achieve.

(c) To promote, using the above means, integration of regional health and welfare programs with Urban and Regional Development programs.

4. (a) Abolition of the means test on age pensions for all persons over 65 years within the life of the present Parliament.

(b) Introduction of a National Superannuation Scheme.

5. No Australian citizen shall be disqualified from receiving a social service pension on account of the period of residence in Australia or because of residence abroad.

6. The appointment of a Health, Education and Welfare Parliamentary Committee to keep national domestic policy under constant review and to promote integration of services.
XIII: REPATRIATION

1. Liberal treatment to be extended to all soldiers disabled as a result of war service and to their dependants. Creation of an Independent Appeal Board to finally decide all appeals relating to pensions.

2. Sympathetic administration of repatriation in relation to the valuation and terms and conditions of occupancy of farm properties and homes provided for returned soldiers and their dependants.

3. Cancer patients to receive repatriation benefits whether the cancer is war caused or not.

4. The Totally and Permanently Invalid Pension to be raised to not less than the adult minimum wage as determined by the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

5. War pensions, including the general and special rate, and family allowances, shall not be taken into consideration as income for the payment of service pensions or corresponding social service pensions. This proposal to be implemented within three years with substantial relief being granted in the first year.

6. War pensions paid to dependent children shall be continued up to the completion of full-time education.

7. Free medical and hospital treatment for all ex-servicemen of the Boer War and the First World War will be implemented in the first year of a Labor Government. The ultimate objective will be to grant free medical and hospital treatment to all ex-servicemen.

8. Funeral benefit to be raised to at least $100.

9. War Widows’ pensions to be restored to not less than the 1949 value.

XIV: INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Labor’s Industrial policy places human rights and values first and provides for the development of full human dignity in the industrial sphere. It emphasises the right of full employment; real economic justice; freedom and security; the right to work in just and favourable conditions; and freedom to choose employment. It decrees a proper share in the nation’s productivity and asserts the right of all persons ready, willing and able to work, to a living standard for themselves and their dependants commensurate with modern concepts and national prosperity.

Wage and salary standards must grow in relation to the benefits of technological advance and increased productivity. Labor’s policy on wage and salary standards applies equally to all workers irrespective of their colour, race, sex, creed or politics. It demands the right to leisure and to working hours and holidays geared to technological change.

Labor declares that every citizen has the right to industrial equality and freedom from outmoded master and servant attitudes — the active pursuit of human values to ensure that the innate satisfaction and qualities of life never become secondary to productivity goals or ruthlessly sought-after efficiency.

1. CONSTITUTION

The Australian Government’s power to deal with industrial matters derives from a Constitution that is more than seventy years old. It is no longer adequate. It was found by Committees which examined the Constitution in 1929 and again in 1958-59 to be inadequate and to have led to excessive technicality and complexity. Even the recommendations of the Constitutional Review Committee in 1959 have been rendered inadequate by subsequent High Court decisions.
To allow the Constitution to remain in its present form is like expecting to control modern traffic with laws taken from horse and buggy days.

Labor believes the Constitution must be amended to allow the system to be modernised so that Australia can provide for modern day conditions of industrial relations and benefit from other countries' experimentations and practices in labor relations. Its policy, then, is expressed firstly as proposing constitutional amendments —

(a) to enable the Australian Parliament to establish machinery for the resolution of all questions relating to, and the determination of, the terms and conditions of employment and the terms and conditions of contractual relationships with independent contractors. (This would enable organisations covering State employed teachers, nurses, police officers, fire fighters and the like, to elect as between State and Federal jurisdiction);

(b) to grant general powers to the Australian Parliament to pass laws relating to such matters as registration of industrial organisations and the rights and liabilities of such organisations and their officers and members, industrial safety, training and retraining of manpower, severance pay and other post-employment obligations, employee participation in management and workers' compensation;

(c) to provide that matters relating to labour relations and matters incidental to, or arising in, such matters should be exclusively dealt with by industrial laws and removed from other jurisdictions;

(d) to abolish the present system under which judicial and arbitral powers in industrial matters must be exercised by different bodies;

(e) to enable Federal jurisdiction in industrial matters to be exercised by State industrial tribunals and wages boards;

(f) to limit the High Court's powers of intervention in industrial cases and disputes, to cases where a question of law is referred to it.

The granting of these powers to the Australian Government and Parliament will enable appropriate divisions of spheres of action between the States and the Australian Government and Parliament to be worked out. In many areas such as the terms and conditions of administrative employees of the States and State authorities, legislation to prevent the recurrence of Moore v Doyle situations, occupational safety and health, and others, there will remain a need for agreement on the respective spheres of State and Federal activities.

Labor does not envisage the Australian Government and Parliament replacing the States in all spheres of industrial matters. The two systems must be able to work together with agreement on areas exclusively belonging to the one or the other or areas where responsibility is best shared. This can only be done if each has power to legislate.

2. CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION ACT

Because an amendment of the Constitution is neither quick nor easy, Labor's policy must provide for amendments to the Conciliation and Arbitration Act within the present constitutional powers. It is proposed that action be taken including amendment of the Act where necessary, to provide for —

(a) the appointment of conciliation committees and employee-employer councils in addition to existing machinery;

(b) fixed term appointments for Presidential members of the Commission and commissioners;

(c) the appointment of Presidential members of the Commission with appropriate qualifications in other fields in addition to members with legal qualifications;

(d) the condition that if objection is made by a union or an employer to a Federal award being made in place of a State award, determination or agreement, or to
cover employees of a State or a State authority, the Federal award shall be made only if by reason of the nature of the industry or in order to do industrial justice it is in the national interest for the award to be made;

e) the repeal of all penalties for strikes and lockouts against arbitral decisions of the Commission or a conciliation committee;

f) full protection against victimisation of union officials, job representatives and union members;

g) right of entry to accredited union officials during working hours;

h) accrued annual leave, pro rata leave and, subject to subsection 5 (i) of this section, long service leave to be a right which shall not be subject to forfeiture;

i) a prohibition against the Commission making an award requiring claims for recovery of amounts underpaid to be made within any specified period, and to provide in the Act that any claim for underpayment may be made within six years;

j) a prohibition against an employer terminating the services of an employee while the employee is absent on workers' compensation, accrued sick leave, annual leave or long service leave;

k) the creation of an efficient inspectorate, within the Department of Labour, consisting of persons who may be appointed by the Minister either from within or from outside the Public Service to supplement existing means of ensuring the observance of Federal industrial Acts, awards and safety regulations and to report annually to the Parliament;

l) the immunity of unions from action for tort in respect of torts alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of a trade union in contemplation or furtherance of a labour dispute excepting a wilful act that directly causes death or physical injury to a person, physical damage to property, a threat of such an act, or a wilful act that constitutes defamation;

m) the right of appeal against a decision of a single judge of the Commonwealth Industrial Court to the Court constituted by not less than three judges;

n) the right of an organisation to be represented before the Commonwealth Industrial Court by a member, officer or employee of that organisation without the obligation to obtain leave of the Court to be so represented;

o) the administration of all sections of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act by the Minister for Labour except for recommendations for the appointment of judges of the Commonwealth Industrial Court which shall be made by the Attorney-General in consultation with the Minister for Labour;

p) the production and publication of evidence relating to the profits or financial position of any employer who, in proceedings before the Commission, raises the question of costs or who claims inability to meet the cost of a claim for wages and conditions made on behalf of those whom he employs; and

q) the provision in a Schedule to the regulations of model rules or sets of rules for registered organisations which have been approved by the Federal Executive's Industrial Committee after consultation with the A.C.T.U., A.C.S.P.A., C.C.P.S.O. and representative employer organisations and a provision that where the rules of an organisation conform to such rules or are at the time of registration certified by the Industrial Registrar as so conforming, those rules shall be immune from challenge under the existing section 140 of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

3. UNIONS

There are well-known difficulties and undue technicalities arising from the separate registration of unions of employees and employers under both State and Federal laws. Labor will legislate to remove these and seek the co-operation of State Governments in securing the passage of the necessary complementary State legislation. Labor will also ensure a system of democratic control of all unions,
allowing the fullest participation by members in their union affairs, a system of participatory democracy.

It is proposed that the Conciliation and Arbitration Act and Regulations be amended to enable —

(a) the integration of organisations registered under the Federal Act and their branches registered under State legislation;

(b) the registration of a Federal registered union or its branch under any relevant State legislation;

(c) the validation of existing registrations and rules of employer and employee bodies, providing such rules are reasonable, democratic and equitable;

(d) the empowering of the Industrial Registrar to make an order validating all acts of an organisation of employers or employees, its officers, employees or agents, its committees or other bodies done bona fide up to the date of validation — and also to make an order curing an invalidity or its consequences and to give directions to enable a union to bring itself into a state of valid operation, notwithstanding the invalidity, in a manner similar to that provided for under the uniform Companies Act;

(e) to provide for participatory democracy in union affairs including provision —

(i) that all members of a union committee exercising any powers of management shall be elected by and made subject to the effective control of the membership,

(ii) that all full-time officers who are members of a union committee exercising any powers of management shall be elected by direct vote of the rank and file provided that where a Federal Council is elected by a rank and file vote, other officers of that Council may be elected by and from such council by means of a collegiate system and no elected officer shall be dismissed from office except for embezzlement of union funds, grave breach of rules or policy, gross misbehaviour or neglect of duty,

(iii) that union elections be held to fill elective positions at regular intervals,

(iv) that no financial union member shall be deprived of the right to vote in union elections and no candidate shall sit in judgment on a rival’s right to nominate for office;

(f) all ballot papers, envelopes, lists and other documents used in connection with or relevant to an officially conducted ballot, shall be kept for a period of 12 months after the declaration of the ballot;

(g) embezzlement or misappropriation of union funds or property to be a Federal offence punishable by laws determined by the Australian Parliament and enforced by the Registrar;

(h) a speedy method of amalgamation of unions subject to its endorsement by a majority of members who vote in a plebiscite of each of the unions proposing to amalgamate provided that where the membership of the amalgamating union is less than five per cent of the membership of the host union, the latter may apply to the Registrar for an exemption from holding a plebiscite of its members; and

(i) an association shall not, in future, be registered as an organisation of employees unless at the time of registration it has 2000 members except where the total number of employees in the industry or industrial pursuit concerned is less than 2000 and the Registrar is satisfied that the persons concerned cannot conveniently belong to any registered organisation or that no registered organisation is willing so to amend its constitution and rules that they may conveniently belong to it.

4. AGREEMENTS

Good industrial relations will be best achieved by agreement initially arrived at between trade unions and employers.
It is fundamental to a successful system of collective bargaining that voluntary agreements, freely negotiated, be honoured by the parties thereto.

The A.C.T.U. has never repudiated an agreement, and has always ensured the observance of agreements made under its auspices and has publicly stated its intention to adhere to such a policy. Given the kind of industrial law reform proposed by Labor, the existing machinery of the A.C.T.U. and the various Labor Councils (with variations if necessary) would be adequate to ensure the observance of all agreements made under the auspices of the A.C.T.U. and/or the respective Labor Council concerned.

There should be a panel of mediators and arbitrators of whom one can be chosen by unions and employers to assist them to reach agreement in settling or preventing disputes between them independently of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

An agreement shall, when registered, have the force of an award of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission provided that —

(a) such agreement has been authorised by the committee of management to be acceptable after consultation with the financial members affected by the agreement;

(b) no agreement shall operate for a period of more than 3 years and during the period fixed it may be reopened by leave of the Commission or by agreement of the parties;

(c) an agreement shall not operate to prevent strike action in respect of a matter not covered by the agreement; and

(d) in the event of there being persistent breaches of an agreement, either party would have the right to apply to a Full Bench of the Conciliation and Arbitration Commission for cancellation of the agreement.

5. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT SUBMISSIONS TO COMMISSION

Excess profits or managerial inefficiency must not be permitted to deprive employees of the Australian workforce of the progressive improvement in the quality of life which modern science and technology can provide. Labor is concerned about systems of wage increases which tend to give least to those whose needs are greatest and widen still further the gap between high income groups and the lower and middle income groups. At the same time we seek to ensure not only social justice, but as part of a socially just scheme, proper rewards for exercising skills and responsibilities.

While recognising the need to reward those who have undertaken special skills such as those who have completed apprenticeships and special training in technical, administrative, and professional fields Labor has a prime obligation to ensure that the lower paid worker receives a remuneration sufficient to enable him to provide his family with a reasonable standard of living and with educational opportunities for his children equal to those available to the families of the higher income groups.

Public interest, therefore, demands that the Australian Government play a positive role in cases before the Commission or the Public Service Arbitrator in support of —

(a) provision for increased leisure time for employees in a manner which is appropriate to a particular industry and which will not affect the objective of ensuring that there is an increase in real wage and salary standards. These provisions may include —

(i) a 4, 4½ or 5 day working week,

(ii) a 9 day working fortnight,

(iii) a 35 hour working week
according to the circumstances of an industry, including the history of the industry, the degree of automation and mechanisation and other relevant factors. The ultimate aim is to secure a 35 hour working week in circumstances which will ensure fair treatment of all sections of the community;

(b) equal pay for the sexes;

(c) a minimum of four weeks annual leave on full pay plus an amount equal to one week at the average weekly earnings of all adult male wage and salary earners as disclosed by the Statistician for the September quarter immediately preceding the taking of such leave and in the case of juniors the extra week’s pay shall be on a pro-rata basis;

(d) the introduction of quarterly adjustments to award wages to reflect variations in the cost of living;

(e) long service leave for casual and part-time employees;

(f) paid study leave in appropriate cases for periods of up to six weeks per year;

(g) one week’s paid paternity leave for any employee required to remain at home to care for a wife or other children during or following her confinement;

(h) preference to members of recognised unions to be observed in the engagement and retention of employees and taking of leave and, where practicable, in relation to promotion;

(i) sabbatical leave in appropriate cases (in lieu of long service leave) of three months for each six years of service which must be given and taken within two years of each entitlement;

(j) accrued annual leave, pro-rata leave, and subject to paragraph (i) hereof, long service (or sabbatical) leave to be a non-forfeitable right; and

(k) claims for wage and salary increases in National Wage cases designed to ensure that all persons are paid a living wage which will permit them to live according to standards based on current concepts of social and human justice and that appropriate rewards are granted to employees with special skills and responsibilities.

6. AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

As the largest single employer of labour, the Australian Government has the duty to advance the cause of all employees by establishing new and improved standards of employment for its own employees.

It has a special duty to grant to its own employees such benefits as equal pay for the sexes, maternity leave on full pay and other reforms approved by the International Labour Organisation, especially when its Conventions and Recommendations are carried with the support of Australia’s voice and vote.

Labor rejects the concept that the Australian Government is justified in using departmental resources to prejudice the industrial claims of employees generally and in using the Public Service Board to reinforce private employers’ opposition to reasonable standards of employment by consistently rejecting proposals for better working conditions for its own employees.

Consistent with the foregoing declaration of principles, Labor will grant to employees of the Australian Government and Australian Government instrumentalities, who are members of their appropriate industrial organisations, the following benefits —

(a) a standard working week of not more than 35 hours worked in

(i) a 4, 4½ or 5 day working week, or

(ii) a 9 day working fortnight

providing that the reduction in working hours does not merely result in an increase in the amount of regular overtime;

(b) a minimum of four weeks annual leave on full pay plus an amount equal to the average weekly earnings of all adult male wage and salary earners as disclosed by
the Statistician for the September quarter immediately preceding the taking of such leave and in the case of juniors the extra week’s pay shall be on a pro-rata basis;
(c) equal pay for the sexes;
(d) sabbatical leave in appropriate cases (in lieu of long service leave) of three months for each six years of service which must be given and taken within two years of each entitlement;
(e) accrued annual leave, pro-rata leave and, subject to paragraph (d) hereof, long service (or sabbatical) leave to be a non-forfeitable right;
(f) a minimum of twelve weeks’ paid maternity leave with six weeks paid leave after confinement;
(g) one week’s paid paternity leave for any employee required to remain at home to care for a wife or other children during or following her confinement;
(h) paid study leave in appropriate cases for periods of up to six weeks per year;
(i) preference to members of recognised unions to be observed in taking of leave and where practicable, in the light of legislative prescriptions, in the engagement and promotion of officers and employees and in their retention in cases of retrenchment;
(j) all contracts made by the Australian Government, or by authorities of the Australian Government, shall provide for preference to unionists and observance of award rates and conditions (including the provisions of the Commonwealth Employees’ Compensation Act) by contractors and sub-contractors; and
(k) all contracts made by the Australian Government or by authorities of the Australian Government to ensure that contracts only be given to firms or persons who employ a reasonable percentage of day labour.

7. I.L.O. CONVENTIONS

It is completely dishonest, and unworthy of the Australian people, for Australia to participate regularly in conferences of the International Labour Organisation and then fail to promote the conclusion, ratification and application of its Conventions and the implementation of the international sanctions of the I.L.O. and United Nations especially when these are carried with Australia’s voice and vote. Where such decisions provide for conditions which are more beneficial than those already existing in Australia, Labor will implement such decisions in respect of employees in the Territories of Australia, and take all steps possible to secure the co-operation of the States for the ratification of such decisions so that their benefits may be enjoyed by all Australian employees.

In accordance with these obligations Labor will take steps to introduce a national scheme to provide for a minimum of twelve weeks paid maternity leave for all working Australian mothers with six weeks paid leave after confinement. The rate of pay for each leave shall be the ordinary weekly rate earned in the week immediately preceding the taking of leave.

8. GENERAL

(a) The Statistician to establish a Bureau of Industrial Statistics to compile, compute and record uniform information concerning —
(i) cost of living;
(ii) productivity; and
(iii) occupational accident and disease in various industries in each State and Territory;
(b) the Department of Labour to establish —
(i) a Women’s Bureau; and
(ii) an Office of Economic and Social Research, incorporating a Bureau of Industrial Information working in consultation with the Statistician, to compile and compute information on occupational accident and disease and all other matters relevant to industrial affairs for the use of the Commission, trade unions and employers' organisations;

(c) adequate representation of trade unions —
   (i) on boards, Commissions, trusts or similar government-created bodies; and
   (ii) in the management of other enterprises of significance to the economy;

(d) legislation concerning employment in mining for the Australian Territories and concerning employment in industries carried on within the areas covered by the Seas and Submerged Lands Legislation of the Australian Parliament;

(e) a complete overhaul of the apprenticeship system including a recognition of the need to provide greater incentives for youths to enter into apprenticeship and on completion of indentures to continue their employment as skilled tradesmen. Intensive apprenticeship training for Australian Government employees and Australian Government co-operation with the States to the full extent of its powers in improving the technical training system with uniform trade courses and conditions including residential colleges for youths from country areas;

(f) amend the law relating to bankruptcy to give an employee's claim for wages, leave and other entitlements absolute priority over all other creditors; and

(g) two copies of the transcript of all proceedings before the Court, the Commission, the Public Service Arbitrator or Registrar to be supplied free of charge to each party appearing in such proceedings and at the discretion of the Registrar, one copy of the transcript to an intervener.

9. TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE AND RELATED ISSUES

A growing feature of our society is the introduction of automation and technological change and its merger of businesses. Employees must be granted a fair share in the economic and social benefits resulting from this. Real wages and salary incomes must be raised to provide the appropriate demand for the increasing supply of goods and services resulting from automated processes.

Moreover, there may result unnecessary hardship to employees and a grave loss of skills to the community.

It is the responsibility of society to ensure that there is adequate notice of changes, and particularly of any retrenchment of employees. The prime objective in any redundancy situation should be to ensure that employees affected are re-absorbed into employment without financial loss to them and with full protection of the rights they have obtained as a result of their previous employment. This should be the primary responsibility of the Department of Labour in developing an effective manpower policy which will include effective and adequate planning for re-employment of employees who become redundant on account of changes in technology, tariff policies, business mergers and the like and retraining for those who cannot be re-absorbed into employment commensurate with their skills and experience. The inability to provide alternative employment of this nature or to fully protect accrued rights must be regarded as a failure of manpower policies and must involve the payment of appropriate severance pay.

The effect on employees will vary, but those with specialised skills and those of mature age who are made redundant are likely to be most affected. The following principles will be adopted —

(a) adequate notice of changes likely to cause redundancy and notice of retrenchment must be given, and there must be joint consultation between the parties affected;

(b) employees rendered redundant will be entitled to payment of pro-rata long service leave and all accumulated superannuation or pension fund benefits arising from
employer and employee contributions except where alternate employment is
provided in which case such benefits should be portable;

c) where appropriate, severance pay will be given to workers dismissed because of
these changes; the amount of the pay will be based on a number of weeks pay in
respect to each year of service and according to the age of the employee and the
loss of earning capacity and/or accrued rights suffered by him;

d) employees who because of age and length of service are not able to be retrained
shall be retained in employment until normal retiring age unless satisfactory
arrangements are made for payment of superannuation benefits and, if neces-
sary, supplementary assistance, including travelling expenses to be provided by the
employer and/or Government for the period until normal retiring age is reached;

e) re-establishment assistance to be given where justified to employers and/or em-
employees adversely affected by changes in technology, tariff policies, business
mergers and the like;

f) compensation for travelling expenses and/or loss of equity in their homes suffered
by dismissed employees who have to transfer to other localities;

g) schemes of training and retraining (including adult apprenticeship) within the
industry or otherwise outside the industry with the assistance of the employers by
agreement with all the unions concerned to equip employees whose skills or age
would prevent them from obtaining other suitable employment, to occupy other
positions within the industry or, in cases of redundancy, to obtain employment
outside the industry. There should be no limitation on appropriate training and
retraining and every person should have opportunities for continual learning
throughout life;

h) make-up pay by the last employer where retrenched employees in career industries
with an appropriate length of service or with long service fail to secure new
positions at the rate of pay that they would have enjoyed if retained in their first
employment; and

i) appropriate extension of the Department of Labor to enable it to undertake
research and studies into technological change and other matters of concern to the
unions and workers likely to be affected by technological and other forms of
change.

Labor rejects any concept of multinational corporations operating in Australia
on the basis of using Australian labour under second-class conditions. International
multiunion organisation is an essential step for organised labour to equip itself to
bargain effectively and successfully with multinational corporations. The Labor
Government will support international trade union secretariats to co-ordinate and
synchronise wage claims between national unions dealing with multinational
corporations. The Labor Government will, therefore, give financial support to enable
reciprocal international contact between trade unions.

10. PREVENTION OF OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE
AND REHABILITATION OF THE INJURED

The toll of personal injury is one of the disastrous incidents of social progress and
calls for a co-ordinated response from the nation as a whole. Towards this end the
Federal Labor Government will act —

(a) to establish mandatory occupational safety and health standards applicable to all
employees of the Australian Government, Australian Government authorities and
Australian Government contractors, and employees engaged in the Territories and
interstate trade and commerce;

(b) to provide for the effective enforcement of such safety and health standards;

(c) to provide for research relating to occupational safety and health;
(d) to provide for training programmes to increase and improve personnel engaged in the field of occupational safety and health;
(e) to delineate more clearly the responsibilities of the Australian Government and the States in their activities relating to occupational safety and health;
(f) to provide grants to the States to assist them in identifying their needs and responsibilities in the area of occupational safety and health and to conduct experiments and demonstration projects in connection therewith; and
(g) to provide for appropriate accident and health reporting procedures which will help achieve the foregoing objectives.

11. WORKERS' COMPENSATION

Pending the adoption of a social welfare scheme to cover all personal injuries caused by accident whether on the road, or at work, or in the home, Labor will legislate for a uniform law in respect to workers' compensation applicable to all employees of the Australian Government, Australian Government authorities and Australian Government contractors and of other employers in the Territories and in interstate trade and commerce including provision for —

(a) full wages, up to a maximum of $250 a week, during full period of total incapacity plus lump sum compensation for scheduled injuries for loss or impairment of function of any limb, organ or faculty or for facial or bodily disfigurement with no set-off in respect of weekly payment;
(b) life-time weekly compensation to widows;
(c) injury, disease or death to be deemed to have been caused by or to have arisen out of the employment unless an employer can prove otherwise;
(d) heavy penalties on employers found guilty of violating safety regulations or with subjecting an employee to health hazards;
(e) full cost of funeral, medical expenses and out-of-pocket expenses;
(f) suitable alternate employment for partially incapacitated employees;
(g) rehabilitation of injured employees;
(h) full compensation entitlements to voluntary workers who assist in saving life or property; and
(i) no time limit on claims for compensation.

12. TRADE UNION TRAINING

All other countries comparable with ours have recognised the crucial importance of an efficient and well-led trade union movement. They eagerly devote enormous amounts of money, time and effort in providing training for the leaders and potential leaders of their trade unions in such subjects as industrial law, advocacy and negotiation, psychology, organisation, safety, history and politics, public speaking, chairmanship, participation in management, and organisational strategy.

The Australian Government must also recognise that there is the same urgent need for trade union training as there is for all other forms of training. It must establish by legislation and wholly finance centres of trade union training in each State. These must be open to union officials and rank and file members alike, and operate in a co-ordinated fashion with a National Trade Union College which will provide advanced courses for students and award overseas scholarships for students of special talents.

Each State centre must be administered by a State Council consisting of the director; three delegates appointed by the Trades and Labor Council, one delegate from A.C.S.P.A., and one from the C.C.P.S.O. in the particular State together with an educationist appointed by the Minister under the chairmanship of an officer of the Department of Labor approved by the Minister.
The National Trade Union College, which shall be responsible for the co-ordination of the work performed by the respective State centres and for reporting to Parliament each year on the activities of the College and the State centres, must be administered by an Australian Council for Union Training consisting of the national director, three delegates appointed by the A.C.T.U., one delegate appointed by A.C.S.P.A., one delegate appointed by the C.C.P.S.O., together with one delegate from each State Labor Council under the chairmanship of the Secretary of the Department of Labour or some other officer of that Department approved by the Minister.

The respective Councils shall have the right to appoint their own directors, lecturers and supporting staffs and to determine their own syllabi and curricula.

**XV: RURAL**

1. The encouragement of co-operation among primary producers.
2. Where practicable, Australia-wide statutory marketing and stabilisation schemes for the disposal of primary products with adequate representation of primary producers upon all boards affecting the handling and marketing of their products. Professional experts on marketing boards and authorities to be independent of conflicting interests.
3. The granting of financial relief to necessitous primary producers against the ravages of drought, fire, hail, flood and pests, and where practicable, establishment of a grain and fodder reserve against periods of short supply.
4. Better rural facilities for postal, telegraph and telephonic communications and the introduction wherever possible of television to rural areas together with improved radio broadcasting facilities.
5. (a) The appointment of more trade commissioners and agricultural attaches in overseas countries to establish markets for Australian products.
   (b) The Government to investigate and take all necessary action to rapidly expand the marketing of Australian primary products.
6. Efficient meteorological facilities for recording and publishing information with regard to weather, rainfall and river gaugings.
7. All of the Australian Parliament's primary products marketing legislation to be reviewed and where necessary, amended to provide for the more effective co-ordination, control and marketing of primary products in Australia and overseas.
8. The establishment of an Export Credit Corporation as an ancillary of the Commonwealth Bank to provide long-term low-interest loans to overseas countries to assist the sale of Australian primary products.
9. The payment of an Australian Government contribution to wool promotion funds provided by woolgrowers. This contribution to be reviewed annually in relation to any variation in woolgrowers contributions.
10. Co-operation with the States for the following purposes:
    (a). the initiation of an effective system under which land will be made available for productive use;
    (b) the establishment, wherever practicable, of factories for the production of agricultural plant and machinery in competition with private enterprise;
    (c) Water conservation and irrigation accompanied by a continuing investigation of the water resources of Australia, including the desalination of water with priority for less developed areas;
    (d) The encouragement of secondary industries and the provision of cheap light and power in rural areas, with Australian Government assistance wherever
possible, for the establishment of nuclear and tidal power stations, and the
effective use of natural gas resources;
(e) Extension of civil aviation and improved radio and television communication
to country districts;
(f) Construction of railways, roads, aerodromes and the development of ports and
shipping as a means of bringing producers in touch with their natural markets
by the shortest practicable routes.
(g) the comprehensive development under government control of Australia’s
mineral resources, with emphasis on the need for discovery of new deposits;
and
(h) Research work for the improvement of rural production and marketing, and
the further development of extension services to ensure that producers receive
the benefit of such research.

11. The provision of fertiliser subsidies.
12. The Australian Government to provide funds where necessary to obviate the dis-
parity between urban and rural areas in the cost of education, medical services,
communications and other public utilities.
13. Appropriate measures to adjust the levels of farm production in balance with
realistic domestic and overseas market demands, in order to provide satisfactory
prices to farmers and consumers.
14. Quotas for primary products to be transferable to achieve the best utilisation of
resources.

XVI: TRANSPORT

PREAMBLE

1. (a) Establish the Inter-State Commission to co-ordinate all types of interstate
transport in Australia, including rail, road, air, water and pipelines, and to
regulate conditions of carriage.
(b) Australian Government grants to the States with a view to co-ordinating all
forms of transport and upgrading public transport.
(c) The Australian Government to operate any railways, ports, air routes,
shipping services or pipelines referred to it by any State or States.
(d) To ensure that the railways play their proper role in the Australian transport
system and in development opportunity, and to achieve integration and
efficient and much more economical operation in management rather than
the present fragmentation — the administration to be placed under a single
nationwide rail transport authority appointed by and subject to the control of
the Australian Minister for Transport.
(e) The Australian Government progressively to construct charter and operate
sufficient ships to carry an equitable share of Australia’s exports and imports.
(f) The Australian Government to provide finance for roads to promote trade,
interstate traffic and defence requirements.
(g) The Australian Government to compete actively with private enterprise in
interstate transport by sea, air or road.
(h) A referendum to give the Australian Parliament complete powers to make
laws with respect to all forms of transport.
(i) Transmission of natural gas by an interstate ring main to ensure continuity of
supplies and uniformity of price.
SHIPPING

2. Modern shipping services to be maintained by Australian built, owned and manned ships, and for this purpose the continuance of an Australian Government owned shipping service.

3. The Australian Government to construct and maintain adequate dry-docking facilities.

4. The Australian Government to establish a Merchant Marine College.

5. A referendum to give the Australian Parliament the power to make laws with respect to navigation and shipping.

ROAD

6. The Australian Government in co-operation with the States, to maintain the highest standards in road construction and maintenance.

7. Labor will:-
   (a) take the initiative to actively promote research into Road Safety, in co-operation with the States.
   (b) provide the States with adequate finance to promote effective road safety education campaigns.
   (c) co-operate with the States to standardise road laws and regulations.

RAIL

8. The standardisation of Australian rail gauges to 4ft. 8½ ins.

9. Undertake the construction of the North/South standardised rail link in the interests of national defence, national development and to provide feeder services for the vast cattle-raising resources of the Northern Territory and the western area of Queensland.

CIVIL AVIATION

10. Examine the detrimental effects of the rationalisation policy on T.A.A., the travelling public and on the development of Australia.


12. A referendum to give the Australian Parliament the power to make laws with respect to aviation.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

13. Australia to promote the conclusion, ratification and application of transport conventions under the auspices of the General Assembly of the United Nations and its specialised agencies.

XVII: NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

1. A Department of Northern Development for the development of the area north of 26° to be composed of experts in the various fields of social, physical and biological sciences and of engineering which may be deemed necessary. Any project which may be considered shall be subject to the prior condition of intense and expert research. The Department shall act as a planning and co-ordinating authority with power to initiate projects in its own right or in consultation and co-operation with the States. A further function of the Department would be to co-ordinate the application of the existing constructional resources of Australian, State and local governments.

2. Adequate finance shall be made available to permit the Department to discharge its responsibilities.
3. Decentralisation of those functions of Australian Government Departments and instrumentalities relevant to the administration and development of Northern Australia.

4. Establishment of an office of the Australian Information Service at a suitable point in Northern Australia for the purpose of publicity and promotion of the North for dissemination through overseas and domestic media.

5. (a) The Northern Territory to have a fully elected Legislative Assembly before December 31, 1974, and the question of referred powers to be one for negotiation and determination before then.

(b) The establishment of local governments in the Northern Territory wherever practicable.

6. With a view to applying taxation concessions, both personal and company, an investigation shall be made as to their extent in various areas having regard for the degrees of economic and physical hardship.

**XVIII: IMMIGRATION**

The A.L.P. supports an immigration policy administered with sympathy, understanding and tolerance.

The basis of such policy shall include —

(a) Australia’s national and economic security.

(b) The capacity to provide employment, housing, education and social services.

(c) The welfare and integration of all its citizens.

(d) The preservation of our democratic system and balanced development of our nation.

(e) The avoidance of the difficult social and economic problems which may follow from an influx of peoples having different standards of living, traditions and cultures.

(f) The avoidance of discrimination on any grounds of race or colour of skin or nationality.

**XIX: ABORIGINES**

1. The Australian Government to assume responsibility for all Aborigines and Islanders by establishing the principle of elective consultative procedures.

2. The Australian Parliament to legislate against all forms of discrimination as part of a program to provide equal rights and opportunities for all persons.

3. Aborigines to receive the standard rate of pay for the job and to receive the same industrial protection as other Australians. The Australian Government, within its own area of responsibility to provide career opportunities to the maximum extent. Special provision for employment to be provided in regions where Aborigines reside.

4. Educational opportunities to be provided in no way inferior to those of the general community, with special programs at all levels where necessary to overcome cultural deprivation and meet special needs. Pre-school education to be provided for every Aboriginal child, including teaching in indigenous languages where desirable. Adult education to be provided as broadly as possible. A program of technical and managerial training to be developed and the cooperation of the trade union movement to be sought in recognising Aboriginal skills.

5. All Aboriginal families to be properly housed within a period of ten years. In compensation for the loss of traditional lands, funds to be made available to assist Aborigines who wish to purchase their own homes, taking into account
personal wishes as to design and location. Trained social workers under the juris-
diction of local communities to be provided in areas where such housing has been
undertaken.

6. Aborigines to have the right to receive social services in the same way as other
Australians.

7. All Aboriginal lands to be vested in a public trust or trusts composed of Abo-
rigines or Islanders as appropriate. Exclusive corporate land rights to be granted
to Aboriginal communities which retain a strong tribal structure or demonstrate
a potential for corporate action in regard to land at present reserved for the use of
Aborigines, or where traditional occupancy according to tribal custom can be
established from anthropological or other evidence. No Aboriginal lands to be
alienated or assigned for any use, including mineral development except with the
approval both of the trust and the Parliament. Such trusts or groups shall be
entitled to use capital funds investments to establish community or co-operative
ventures for the benefit of local inhabitants. All Aborigines jointly to share the
benefit from the development of natural resources, including minerals, on
Aboriginal lands. The sacred sites of the Aborigines to be mapped and protected.

8. A Parliamentary Committee to continue to study all aspects of Aboriginal policy
and to report regularly and constantly.

9. Every Australian child to be taught the history and culture of Aboriginal and
Island Australians as an integral part of the history of Australia.

10. Labor will maintain a health offensive to eliminate leprosy, yaws, hookworm,
tuberculosis and contagious diseases and to reduce infant mortality. Efficient
mortality statistics to be maintained to measure the effectiveness of these policies
among Aborigines.

**XX: DEFENCE**

**GENERAL PRINCIPLES**

1. Australia’s national policy must be to ensure her territorial security, the security
of her overseas trade and her peaceful development as an independent nation.

2. Labor’s defence and foreign policies are based on the conviction that war can and
must be prevented and that Australia has a part to play in its prevention.
Nevertheless, a strong and valid defence must be maintained. This defence
capability must be so effective as to demonstrate beyond all doubt Australia’s
intention to defend herself and her vital interests.  

3. A strong defence capability can be further enhanced by participation in mutual
defence arrangements with other nations in South-East Asia and the Pacific and
Indian Ocean areas consistent with the requirements of the United Nations
Charter and the objectives of existing treaties.

4. Australia asserts the right of consultation in the great decisions of war and peace
and should not allow herself to be committed to any course of action without
consultation and agreement.

**DEFENCE FORCES**

5. All defence policy rests ultimately upon the possible deployment of armed forces.
Labor’s policy is to provide a strong regular and citizen defence force which can
be rapidly and efficiently mobilised in time of need. This force must —
(a) be a balanced force — Naval, Military, Air and Fleet Air Arm — properly
equipped with the best and most up-to-date weapons;
(b) be capable of flexible mobility in Australian-owned air and sea transport to areas necessary for the defence of Australia or her vital interests;
(c) have sufficient range and striking power to deter any would-be aggressors; and
(d) be capable of deployment for maintaining and supervising peace as part of a United Nations force or for carrying out international peace-keeping agreements.

6. To these ends, the regular forces must be maintained at viable levels whilst the citizen forces must be maintained as an essential force and as a means for training those with the wider skills required for general mobilisation.

DEFENCE MOBILISATION AND PROCUREMENT

7. The defence capability of the nation depends primarily upon national development and the resulting capacity to manufacture, procure and maintain supplies and materials.

Labor shall —
(a) encourage the procurement and servicing of defence supplies and equipment wherever possible from within Australia with the aim of promoting the growth of Australia's defence-aligned industries;
(b) encourage Australian industries capable of conversion to defence production in time of war under an overall industrial mobilisation plan;
(c) ensure that procurement which of necessity is placed abroad is obtained under contracts affording the maximum offset purchasing advantages to Australia and the maximum scope for manufacture under licence within Australia;
(d) provide and develop ports, airfields, railways and roads which will contribute to the mobility of the defence forces as well as to the material development of the nation; and
(e) ensure exclusive government control over the manufacture and export of arms and munitions.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

8. Recognising that service in the regular forces constitutes one of the nation's essential occupations, and insisting upon the highest of professional standards, Labor asserts that full and continuing attention must be paid to all aspects of conditions of service in order to attract and to retain an all-volunteer army and other services.

9. Conditions of service of members must maintain parity with the conditions of civilians of the same age and qualifications and must allow for the inherent disadvantages and special requirements of the profession of arms. Labor shall provide war service homes, repatriation health benefits, civilian rehabilitation training, scholarships for their children and generous re-engagement, retirement and re-settlement allowances for members of the Forces.

10. Easier access must be given to the Courts-Martial Appeals Tribunal and the Tribunal incorporated in the Superior Court of Australia.

11. Comprehensive and self-contained Australian legislation must apply to Australian forces serving both inside and outside Australia.

CIVIL DEFENCE

12. Under Labor the Australian Government will bear the responsibility for civil defence and for the financing of a civil emergency service and will establish a professional civil defence service within the Department of Defence.
GENERAL

13. All forces should be made up of volunteers. In the national interest, however, the right must be retained to raise a national service force should the security of Australia be threatened.

14. Labor is opposed to the private traffic in arms, to private military training and to the use of the armed forces in industrial disputes.

15. There shall be regular consultations between the Australian Government and the States concerning the siting or extension of defence installations.

XXI: FOREIGN AFFAIRS

1. GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Labor Party, as a democratic socialist and internationalist Party, believes that every nation must share in the skills of mankind and resources of the world according to its needs and must contribute to those skills and resources according to its capacity.

The Labor Party believes Australia cannot isolate herself from the struggles of the peoples of the world for economic development, security and self-government.

The Labor Party gives firm and unwavering support to the United Nations and its agencies and to the United Nations Charter and will make every effort to make the United Nations an effective instrument for justice and peace and political, social and economic advancement. The Labor Party seeks close and continuing co-operation with the people of the United States and New Zealand to make the ANZUS Treaty an instrument for justice and peace and political, social and economic advancement in the Pacific area.

The Labor Party will foster the Commonwealth of Nations as an instrument for peace and understanding for political, social and economic advancement and will in particular seek close relations with the Commonwealth nations in South-East Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

The Labor Party will co-operate in the development of South-East Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas to strengthen the fabric of peace and freedom and to uphold the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law and to promote economic well-being and development.

The Labor Party will take initiatives to obtain regional arrangements within the United Nations Charter and to make pacts of friendship, trade, non-aggression and mutual defence with Australia’s neighbours in South-East Asia and the Pacific and Indian Ocean areas.

The Labor Party will honour all Australia’s treaties and alliances which respect the freedom and security of the peoples in the treaty areas and their right to determine their own forms of government without external interference.

2. ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

The Labor Government will grant increasing financial assistance to Papua-New Guinea and will second and support skilled personnel requested by Papua-New Guinea and other islands of the Pacific.

3. AID

The Labor Government will work towards the United Nations target of 0.7 percent of gross national product for official development assistance.
The Labor Government will establish a statutory Development Assistance agency responsible to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and responsible for Australia’s project, training and similar activities and relations with international development institutions.

4. DISENGAGEMENT AND DISARMAMENT

Labor will seek to end the presence of military forces in countries other than their own.

Labor will aim for effective disarmament agreements.

Labor opposes the development, proliferation, possession and use of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons.

The Labor Government will work to modernise and apply international conventions to secure universal prohibition of nuclear, chemical and bacteriological warfare.

5. BASES AND FACILITIES

Labor is opposed to the existence of foreign-owned, -controlled or -operated bases and facilities in Australian territory, especially if such bases involve a derogation from Australian sovereignty.

Labor is not opposed to the use of Australian bases and facilities by Allies in war-time, or in periods of international tension involving a threat to Australia, provided that Australian authority and sovereignty are unimpaired, and provided that Australia is not involved in hostilities without Australia’s consent.

The tenure of these bases and facilities by other powers should not be of such a character as to exclude properly accredited access by authorised Australians charged with the duty of evaluating Australian defence policy, whether members of the Australian Parliament, defence departments or armed services.

6. FORCES OVERSEAS

Australian forces should not be committed overseas except subject to clear and public international agreements.

7. BORDER DISPUTES AND SELF-DETERMINATION

Australia should seek the establishment under United Nations auspices of a permanent mediation authority to settle border disputes and to solve problems of self-determination.

8. THE SEAS AND SEA-BED

Each nation has the right to control the exploration of the natural resources around its coasts, within its gulfs, and around and between its islands and on its continental shelf. Each nation has the duty to allow the ships of other nations to pass for peaceful purposes through its coastal waters, between its islands and along its inter-sea canals and international rivers.

All nations should ensure the peaceful and equitable use of the sea-bed and the ocean floor beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

9. SPACE CONTROL

Space should not become a military zone and a new source of disaster to the human race. Australia should seek and support agreements which will ensure the peaceful use of space for communications and scientific advance, and these agreements should be under United Nations auspices.
10. DISCRIMINATION

Labor opposes any form of segregation or discrimination on the grounds of colour, race, sex, creed or politics and will insist on ending every form of such discrimination within Australia and in Australian administered territories. It supports action, including sanctions, through the United Nations to end such segregation or discrimination.

XXII: CIVIL LIBERTIES

1. The Constitution to be amended to provide for the protection of fundamental Civil Rights and Liberties.
2. The Australian and State Parliaments to pass Acts providing for human rights and civil liberties, and to take all possible legislative and administrative action and judicial proceedings to prevent infringement of such rights and liberties and in particular to prevent discrimination on the grounds of colour, race, sex, creed or politics.
3. Australia to pass laws and to press for world-wide and regional implementation of international covenants on human rights. The States also to pass any laws necessary for such implementation.
4. An administrative court of appeals to review administrative decisions, and in particular, to review at the instance of any adversely affected citizen or migrant any decision alleged to be made on security grounds, and to lay down regulations governing the conduct of members of A.S.I.O. and other security organisations and to hear, determine and report to Parliament on the breach of any such regulations.
5. The right to privacy to be protected by laws of the Australian and State Parliaments and vigilant administration of those laws. The Australian Parliament and the States to pass laws prohibiting the use of any device for the invasion of privacy and to include postal, telegraphic, telephonic and other like services.
6. In any civil or criminal proceeding no one to be compelled to incriminate himself and no party or witness to be subjected to anything calculated to impair his dignity.
7. Trial by jury to be preserved and extended as far as practicable in all serious civil and criminal cases.
8. The censorship laws to conform with the general principles that adults be entitled to read, hear and view what they wish in private or public and that persons (and those in their care) be not exposed to unsolicited material offensive to them. For the purpose of implementing those principles a judicial tribunal to be established to hold public hearings and to give published reasons. The laws of the Australian Parliament for censorship of imported books, records and films to be altered accordingly.
9. All delegated legislation to be publicised and to be subject to disallowance by Parliament. Such legislation not to trespass on civil rights and liberties; not to make the rights and liberties of citizens unduly dependent upon administrative and not judicial decisions; and to be concerned with administrative detail and not matters of substance.
10. Restrictions on freedom of expression of public servants and former public servants to be reduced to the minimum necessary for the conduct of affairs of State. Public servants to have the maximum possible freedom to exercise the civil and political rights enjoyed by other citizens.
11. The Parliamentary Labor Parties on all possible occasions in Government or opposition to endeavour to secure the alteration of any legislation which offends against the rule of law or principles set out in this platform.

12. The Australian Security Intelligence Organisation to be placed under Ministerial control.

XXIII: LAW REFORM

1. Amalgamation of the legal profession.
2. Simplification of the laws and reduction of costs of litigation especially by elimination of unnecessary procedures and paperwork.
3. Publication of all legislation in consolidated form at frequent intervals.
4. Elimination as far as practicable of orders for costs in industrial courts and other jurisdictions.
5. A system of legal aid to ensure ready and equal access to the courts.
6. Clear consumer protection laws against unjustifiable price rises and unfair methods in trade and commerce.
7. The Attorney-General of Australia and public officers under his control to investigate breaches of laws of the Australian Parliament and to initiate proceedings for enforcement of laws, especially in areas such as consumer protection where such an action is beyond the resources of the citizen.
8. The Federal criminal law to place emphasis on prevention of crime, protection of society and rehabilitation of offenders rather than on punishment. Agencies to be established to implement these aims. A system to be established whereby compensation may be paid to the victims of criminal or other unlawful action.
9. Full facilities to be provided for civil marriages at reasonable hours at night and weekends and at other places in addition to registry offices.
10. Adulthood for electoral, marriage and other purposes to be recognised as at 18 years.
11. Laws on divorce and other social issues to be reformed in the light of modern sociology and standards.
12. Capital and corporal punishment to be abolished.
13. Establishment of an Australian Law Reform Commission to advise the Australian Government, the States and the Territories.
14. The law and administration of divorce, custody and other family matters to be altered to remedy existing abuses especially in regard to oppressive costs, delays and indignities. A parliamentary committee to inquire into the growing complaints that the divorce, custody and maintenance laws are operating unjustly and inefficiently.
15. Authors to have a public lending right.
16. Appeal rights to the High Court in criminal cases to be extended.
17. In any matter in which the community standards or the behaviour of the average person calls for consideration, the courts should, if requested, receive and apply expert evidence on that issue.
18. Law on defamation to be simplified and expressed so as to ensure a proper balance between the right to freedom of expression and the right of the person not to be exposed to unjustifiable attacks on his honour and reputation.
19. The Australian Parliament to legislate for regulation and exploitation of the Continental Shelf and off-shore resources.
20. Protection of citizens from invasion of privacy by credit agencies, data banks, I.Q. tests, personality tests.
21. Imprisonment not to be imposed in default of payment of costs in any proceedings.
22. Exemption by contract from consumer protection provisions of the law to be prohibited.
23. Abolition of legal actions for seduction and enticement, and damages for adultery.
24. Naturalised Australians to be treated for all purposes as Australians and not to be liable to deportation or cancellation of citizenship except for substantial fraud in application for citizenship.
25. Aviation laws and conventions to be amended to provide full compensation for death or injury.
26. Alcoholism and dependency on other drugs to be treated as an illness, provided that no person is deprived of his liberty without due processes of law.
27. The defence of insanity in criminal cases to be redefined.
28. Discrimination against women obtaining loans and entering other financial transactions to be removed by legislation and administrative direction.
29. The Attorney-General to be required to make an annual report to Parliament on the working of:-
   a. A.S.I.O., and any infringement of the regulations and action taken in regard to such infringements; and
   b. the Telephonic Communications (Interception) Act.
30. Accident and other insurance to be brought under the control of the Australian Parliament and the power and authority of the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner to be extended.
31. Evidence obtained by illegal invasion of privacy such as telephone tapping not to be admissible in the courts.

XXIV: NATIONAL INSURANCE OFFICE

The establishment of an Australian Government Insurance Office actively competing with private companies in all States in the field of life assurance, fire, accident, workers’ compensation and other forms of insurance. Such activity to be conducted on a non-profit-making basis by way of rebating surpluses to ensurers when renewing premiums.

XXV: ARTS AND MEDIA

ARTS

1. Participation in the creative arts and publication, performance and other exhibition of the arts should be actively encouraged and assisted by government. Labor will support the States, Local Government and other organisations in encouraging wider community involvement in the creative arts. Labor will cooperate with State and Local Governments to establish cultural facilities (theatres, art galleries, museums) and cultural workshops in selected city areas and regional centres in order to provide access for a wider community to enjoy and involve itself in the arts. Labor also will provide facilities at primary, secondary and further educational levels to give all Australians an equal opportunity for a career in the arts and for a fuller participation in artistic affairs.
2. Labor will encourage and support the arts in such a way as to maintain freedom of expression and to allow artists to exercise freely their creative and performing talents.
3. Labor will promote the creative talents of Australians by providing guidance and assistance for all creative and performing artists. This will apply to new arts and new developments in old arts, as well as the traditional arts, and the special needs of the evolving art forms of young people. Particular attention will be paid to the improvement of working conditions for practitioners in the arts.

4. Special financial support will be given to approved co-operative, non-profit making or trade union ventures into book publishing, theatrical production and film production.

5. Labor will establish a statutory body responsible to a Minister which will encourage and support all cultural activities in accordance with the above principles. Representatives from the fields of education, trade unions, practising artists and other community groups which have a direct interest in the nation's cultural development will be included on any such statutory body established to advise the Government and to administer Government policy. There will be public accountability by the statutory body through the Minister as to the use any recipient has made of financial or other assistance awarded.

6. Labor will require the statutory body to work with the Urban Affairs Department and the Recreation and Tourism Department to develop community cultural facilities; e.g., arranging for the community use of existing public buildings such as schools, town halls and historic buildings.

MEDIA

As well as being media of entertainment, television and radio profoundly affect the educational, cultural and artistic standards of Australians.

Because of the limited number of frequencies available for radio and television, it is necessary for Government to regulate these areas in order to ensure that the public interest is protected, but as far as possible the traditional freedom of the press should apply to radio and television.

1. The dual system of national and commercial radio and television is to continue. However, Labor believes that the outstanding inadequacy in the Australian radio and television system as presently established is the absence of public stations which would provide scope for the broadcasting of information and entertainment for minority audiences (education and other enrichment programmes, etc.) not catered for by the profit motivated commercial service or by the A.B.C. Labor believes there is an urgent need to investigate the technical feasibility of establishing such stations and for action to be taken in the light of such an investigation.

2. Monopoly of the nation's airwaves must be resisted and Labor will encourage diversification of ownership of commercial radio and television services.

3. Labor will investigate the feasibility of establishing a statutory authority along the lines of the British system to administer commercial television and radio.

4. In the presentation of news comment and current affairs the public interest is best served by the expression of a plurality of view points throughout the media. Adherence to this principle will be taken into account in the consideration of applications for renewal of licences.

5. Labor will guarantee political and programming independence to the A.B.C. and in furtherance of this principle will provide finance on a triennial basis. The existing membership of the Commission will be expanded to ensure wide representation of community views.

6. The general principles of the Senate Select Committee on Encouragement of Australian Productions for Television will continue to be implemented.
7. Legislative and administrative steps will be taken to increase the quantity and improve the quality of Australian content in television, and to preserve a reasonable balance between material of Australian and overseas origin.

T.V. stations will be encouraged to arrange their programmes in such a way as to provide the fullest possible scope for Australian dramatic, professional variety, news, current affairs, cultural, sporting and educational programmes. Although radio programming faces different problems from television programming, Labor also will encourage a higher Australian content in this medium.

8. To ensure that the programme standards of television and radio are maintained at the highest level, Labor will undertake a complete review of the conditions upon which licences are granted and renewed. All applications for issue and renewal of licences will be heard in public.

9. The Broadcasting and Television Act will be amended to provide for licences to be issued and/or renewed on a variable basis.

10. The Broadcasting Control Board or any interested person or body will be enabled, in case of any dispute or difference, to apply to an appropriate tribunal for an interpretation of the Act, standards, licence conditions or quota provisions, and obtain a decision as to whether the same have been or are being observed.

11. Labor will ensure that colour television is made available at the lowest possible cost to Australian viewers.

12. FM radio should be introduced as early as practicable.

13. The Labor Government will initiate a study into the feasibility of establishing an Australian Newspaper Commission along lines similar to the Australian Broadcasting Commission, and if feasible, will establish such Commission.
RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE
1973 FEDERAL CONFERENCE

1. GREAT BARRIER REEF

All possible legislative and administrative steps should be taken to protect and
preserve the Great Barrier Reef and, in particular, to prevent oil drilling and other
activities which might harm it.
(Reaffirmation in amended form of Resolution of 1969 and 1971 Conferences).

2. LAND USE

The A.L.P. accepts:

(i) the proposition that the proper assessment of Australia’s resources, in part
through surveys of present and potential land uses, is essential as a basis for wise
decisions on land use.

(ii) responsibility for providing leadership, co-ordination and funds to encourage
planning and design studies of specific areas, in particular of areas of nationwide
significance.

(iii) the need for establishment of an Australian Land Use Authority.
Responsibility of the Authority would include:-

(a) the establishment of Land Use Councils in all States in co-operation with
State Governments, with power to report not only on Crown Lands but on
alienated lands of special environmental significance, and ensure that the
responsible Australian Government and/or State Authorities will be provided
with detailed information on present and potential land uses by properly
trained staff.

(b) collaboration with suitable mining interests in at least one large-scale
rehabilitation scheme of wasteland in each State (e.g. development into
recreation parks) to show what can be done to create new resources with
revenues derived from the industries that create the wasteland.

(c) encouragement to establish at all levels of Government adequate environ-
mental controls, which would include the amendment of laws relating to the
operations of extractive industries and the rehabilitation of damaged lands;
and ensure that public works, electricity and other services be subject to such
controls, particularly in landscapes of national importance.

(d) the recommendation of policies for coastal land development throughout
Australia as a guide for State Planning Authorities in their proper control of
coastal development.

(iv) The introduction of legislation aimed at protecting the whole areas of architec-
tural, historic and scientific interest, the character and appearance of which it is
desirable to preserve or enhance.

3. PEACE STUDIES

Labor recognizes the importance of Peace Studies and will support the
establishment of Departments of Irenology in selected Australian tertiary
educational institutions.
4. STUDY OF ASIAN LANGUAGES AND CULTURES
The Australian Labor Party affirms its commitment to the further promotion and expansion of facilities in the education system for the study of Asian languages and cultures; and to this end, endorses the general recommendations contained in the Auchmuty Report.

5. AID TO DISADVANTAGED SCHOOLS
Conference considers that the highest priority should be given to the educational needs of children from less affluent areas. The conference therefore congratulates the Australian Government on its decision to provide $50 million in 1974/75 specifically for disadvantaged schools.

6. EDUCATIONAL RADIO AND TELEVISION
The Minister is requested to take up the whole question of educational radio and television with the Minister for the Media and the Post-Master General. In the meantime the regulation under the Broadcasting and Television Act, prohibiting the transmission of music by existing and future educational radio stations should be revoked.

7. CHIROPRAXY, OSTEOPATHY AND NATURAPATHY
The appropriate Minister should appoint an expert committee of inquiry to fully investigate and report on the practice of chiropraxy, osteopathy and naturapathy especially in relation to the scientific basis of these practices, the desirability of registering practitioners and if so under what conditions, and the relationship these practices should bear to other medical services in the community.

8. PARA-MEDICAL SERVICES
The conference recommends that the Australian Government develop a comprehensive system of para-medical services in conjunction with the community health centre programme being developed by the Commission on Hospitals and Health Services.

9. ABORTION LAW REFORM
All Labor Parliamentary Members, Federal and State, are free to take such legislative initiative or opposition as they think fit on the question of abortion law reform, and no caucus or other party unit is able to give any direction, or endeavour to bind members in any way on this issue.
(This Resolution replaces Resolution 29 of 1971 Conference.)

10. MIDDLE EAST
The situation in the Middle East remains the greatest threat to the peace of the world. There can be no peace until the Arab States respect and recognise Israel's sovereignty and right to exist. Equally, there can be no peace until Israeli forces have been withdrawn from occupied territories to secure and recognised boundaries and a just settlement of the refugee problem is achieved.
(This Resolution replaces Resolution 20 of 1971 Conference.)

11. GREECE
Conference deplores the continuing military dictatorship in Greece, it condemns the imprisonment and torture of the regime's opponents, the suspension of Parliament, the purging of the judiciary and the repressions of the Trade Unions. It deplores the business and employment pressure on residents in Australia who have protested about the events in Greece or have failed to support the regime.
The Australian Government is requested to arrange early talks with the Greek Government to discuss (a) the increasing number of incidents involving Australian
Citizens of Greek origin who upon visiting the country of their birth are involved in alleged obligation for service in the Greek army, and (b) the slowness exhibited by the Greek Monetary Commission in clearing funds for the use of low income Greek citizens resident in Australia.
(Reaffirmation in amended form of Resolution of 1969 and 1971 Conferences.)

12. OMEGA BASE

Conference notes that the Parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee is enquiring into the question of the Omega System and resolves that unless the Party can be fully assured that this system cannot be used for hostile acts without Australia’s consent, its establishment is opposed.

13. INDO-CHINA

The Labor Government will stand ready to work with the United Nations or other international agencies in rehabilitating and neutralising the nations of Indo-China.
(Reaffirmation in amended form of Resolution 23 of 1971 Conference).

14. CIVILIAN PRISONERS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Conference expresses its grave concern at the obvious prolonged detention and torture of political prisoners in South Vietnam and calls on the Australian Government to raise this matter with the South Vietnamese representatives in Australia to seek their release, rehabilitation and restoration of all civic rights.

15. NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Any projected land settlement and irrigation schemes must be subjected to a cost analysis and ecological impact study. Potential products must be valued at marginal import or export prices. Both the economic and ecological reports must be published prior to government decision on any scheme.
(This Resolution replaces Resolution 13 of 1971 Conference).

16. AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL LINE

In the event of the Australian Government requiring A.N.L. to provide an unprofitable service, it be reimbursed for the loss incurred on the service, and the Australian Coastal Shipping Act should be amended to authorise the operation and control of its own agencies and stevedoring companies.

17. MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS

Recognising that the growing concentration of economic power in the hands of a comparatively small number of huge multinational corporations is causing concern to Australian Labor because of its repercussions on:
• national independence;
• the economy and economic planning;
• the ability of trade unions to negotiate effectively in their members’ interests on industrial relations matters; and
• security of employment.

Conference requests the Australian Government to consider establishing an official enquiry into and make recommendations on the following questions and any matters relevant to them:
• the extent of such MNCs in Australia including the geographical regions and economic and industrial sectors in which there has been heavy concentration, and the likely trends of their future development;
• the effect of the activities of MNCs on the Australian economy and, having
regard to the likely trends of their development, the likely effects of their activities in relation to economic and social policies;

- the extent to which the massive economic and financial strength of MNCs enable them arbitrarily to transfer production facilities and research centres from one country to another without regard to anything but their own taxation and other advantages, and the extent to which such actions militate against the national technological and research and development capabilities of the country;

- the means by which, and the extent to which, such MNCs prevent or inhibit trade unions acting effectively in the interests of their members, in particular, the extent to which the industrial relations policies pursued by such corporations prevent or inhibit free and equal negotiations on industrial relations matters, and likely developments;

- the extent of present publication in Australia by such MNCs of details of their decision-making structures, internal organisation, accounts and accounting systems and the basic features of their investment policy, and whether it would be practicable to require publication of such details;

- the nature of the involvement of such MNCs in Australian internal political and industrial affairs by such means as financial support, the setting up of pressure lobbies, and so on;

- measures that could be taken towards ensuring that such MNCs take into account Australia’s national interests.

18. CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR FEMALES

Conference determines as follows:

(1) that the needs concept in the minimum wage must apply equally to female and male

(2) that the Australian Government endorse the principle of equal pay to all eligible females employed by the Australian Government without any phasing-in as is applicable to private employers

(3) that the Australian Government work towards the introduction of staggered (flexible) working hours and the provision of more part-time and tandem employment within Australian Government Departments so that the Government’s action may be a forerunner to similar reforms in the private sector.

19. COMPUTERISED INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION SERVICE

Conference determines that the Australian Government establish a fully equipped computer service centre which can render assistance to the trade union movement.

Unions cannot play an effective role in Australian society and industrial affairs when afflicted with completely unequal economic resources.

To this end Conference proposes that the Minister for Labour should press ahead with the practical task of establishing the scope and feasibility of such a service for award, economic and other industrial purposes.

Conference proposes that this include the hardware requirements including basic processor with all necessary peripheral equipment. That it also include consideration of expert software assistance inclusive of systems engineering and programme writing.

Conference, while recognising that individual unions have differing administration purposes which may require them to take steps to satisfy their own particular needs, determines that information should be progressively available from the computer service, on a subscription basis, for all sections of the community and particularly trade unions.
(c) in science applied as a component in other policy areas, where problems of integrating various disciplines occur, such as in environmental studies.

Labor therefore proposes:

**GENERAL**

1. To promote public understanding of the impact of science and technology on the community.
2. To maintain the traditional freedoms of scientists.

**ORGANISATION**

3. A minister with direct responsibility for science and technology.
4. A Science Council with a rotating membership of senior academic, industrial and social scientists and with a secretariat to assist the Parliament and the Minister on science and technology.
5. To promote the involvement of government laboratories in researching and setting standards for consumer goods. The Minister for Science to have co-ordinating responsibility for this.
6. To expand government and government-subsidised testing laboratories.
7. To promote access to expensive equipment by encouraging joint or multi-user programs and by hiring and lending.
8. To make special provision for the exchange on a temporary basis between Australia and overseas countries, of personnel in governmental research organisations.
9. To strengthen Australia's participation in international scientific activities, and promote scientific co-operation with foreign countries including New Zealand and our Asian and Pacific neighbours.
10. To promote mobility of people between the academic, industrial, government and defence sectors of science by lowering administrative barriers and ensuring portability of superannuation.
11. To amend the Science and Industry Research Act where necessary to strengthen CSIRO's involvement as a research organisation in new fields, particularly in consumer standards, safety, transport and environment research.
12. To review the dependence of CSIRO on industry research funds, noting the management problems that the levels and fluctuations in levels of these funds can cause.
13. To maintain CSIRO free from Public Service Board Control.

**OBJECTIVES**

14. To review constantly the overall funding of science and technology including medicine and defence and the relative allocation of funds to various areas, maintaining the principle that greatest support should go to areas of greatest need and promise.
15. To ensure that practical innovations are implemented as efficaciously as possible, by promoting development funding through Government support.
16. The Government, industry and universities to co-operate in making projections of Australia's future, as a guide for the development of research and investment policy.
17. To promote in Australia high technology industries with a significant world market growth potential, and to protect Australian science-based industries against takeovers.
18. To improve extension services to industry, agriculture and medicine, including regional services and programs of further education.
19. To direct rural research, both technical and economic towards increasing efficiency and profitability, while avoiding long term damage to the environment.
20. To review the funding and organisation of the Australian Defence Scientific Service in the light of future defence requirements and industrial development.

FINANCE

21. To co-ordinate the Government’s effect on high technology industry through the Government’s roles as a customer, as a supporter of research, and as a financier through the Australian Industrial Research and Development Grants Board, the Australian Industry Development Corporation and other means.
22. To review government support for research and development in industry and to give the Australian Industrial Research and Development Grants Board power to award grants on a basis of greatest technical or commercial promises and to encourage the establishment of industry research associations.
23. A scheme of post-doctorate and senior fellowships to enable Australian scientists and technologists to obtain overseas experience, and to enable qualified persons from overseas to carry out research in Australia.
24. To reduce customs duties on materials and equipment used in research.
25. To review patent licence payments by foreign-owned firms and multi-national corporations and to encourage these concerns to do as much research as possible in Australia.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

26. To encourage applied research related to objectives defined by the Government; and to discourage funding of projects which have become self-perpetuating and low-yielding in practical results.
27. To promote research in areas important for the well-being of the community including transport, human settlement, environment and energy production, distribution and use.
28. To give particular support to areas in which Australia can make a special contribution, including astronomy, the study of native animals and plants, marine science and oceanography, solar energy, earth sciences and mineral studies.
29. To expand research work in the universities and to support research in social sciences by a body similar to the Australian Research Grants Committee.
30. To support projects SCORE (Survey and Comparison of Research Expenditure) and to promote continuous study of Australia’s present scientific and technical manpower and future requirements.
31. To promote research into the prevention of accidents and the promotion of a safe environment.
32. To expand activities in land research and regional survey.
33. To promote the surveying and scientific study of Australian flora and fauna.

VIII: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The future of Australia and the well being of her people depend on the scientific development of her natural resources. She has the raw materials and human skills to become a world leader in metallurgy, metal fabrication and engineering.

Furthermore, she has world ranking supplies of fissionable materials and substantial fuel and energy resources.

To encourage Government and private co-operation in the development of national industries for the greatest advantage of Australia, Labor will:-
GENERAL POLICY DECISIONS

This Section contains general policy resolutions approved by various Federal Conferences which have continuing application.

A: REPUDIATION OF COMMUNIST PARTY

[Adopted at 1948 Conference]

1. Conference reaffirms its repudiation of the methods and principles of the Communist Party and the decisions of previous Conferences that between the Communist Party and the Labor Party there is such basic hostility and differences that no Communist can be a member of the Labor Party. No Communist auxiliary or subsidiary can be associated with the Labor Party in any activity, and no Labor Party branch or member can co-operate with the Communist Party.

2. Conference further declares that the policy and the actions of the Communist Party demonstrate that the Party's methods and objectives aim at the destruction of the democratic way of life of the Australian people and the establishment in its place of a totalitarian form of government which would destroy our existing democratic institutions and the personal liberty of the Australian people. We therefore declare that the A.L.P. through its branches, affiliations and members, must carry on an increasing campaign directed at destroying the influence of the Communist Party wherever such exists throughout Australia.

3. We Affirm that the Labor Movement offers the most effective and safest methods of preserving democratic liberties, of protecting and improving workers' living standards, and we —

(a) Congratulate those sections of the Labor Movement who are carrying on a persistent and determined campaign against Communist influence in their respective organisations.

(b) In order that the menace of the Communist Party might be understood by all, we recommend to the Executive that it prepare and issue a report on the working and policies of the Communist Party in Australia.

B. DIRECTION OF FEDERAL P.L.P. MEMBERS

[Adopted at 1948 Conference]

That this Executive reaffirms the decision made by the Federal Executive in April, 1937, namely, that the Executive declares that no State Executive may direct members of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party in regard to matters affecting the Federal Platform and/or proposed legislation which the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party has to deal with in legislature, and the Executive now further declares that no State Executive may direct members of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party in regard to any matters the subject of consideration by any meeting of members of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party.

C: MEMBERS INITIATING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

[Adopted at 1955 Conference]

This Conference resolves that as a general principle it cannot concede the right of any member of the Party to initiate legal proceedings for the purpose of establishing the constitutional behaviour of the Labor Movement. We emphasise that, with a few isolated exceptions, the history of our Party discloses we have functioned on a basis of
complete determination in accordance with our own rules and our own interpretation of them. We insist we must continue to create our own procedures, taking care of our own business without the introduction of lawyers and law courts.

D: UNIFORM TAXATION

[Adopted at 1957 Conference]

Conference reaffirms that the system of uniform taxation, if fairly and justly administered, is the best and most adequate system of serving the Australian people. This Conference of the Australian Labor Party emphatically declares that failure by the Menzies-Fadden Government to justly reimburse the States has caused friction in the working of the Federal system and seriously hindered the States in continuing and improving their various responsibilities.

Conference specifically condemns the discriminatory financial policy of the present Federal Government, which enables only the Commonwealth to finance many of their public works projects from "Revenue," whilst demanding that all State public works programmes, including the building of schools and hospitals, and the provision of transport facilities (which in many instances are necessary only because of Federal policy, such as its immigration) be financed from Loan funds involving high interest charges. Conference therefore requests that a Committee comprising representatives of the Federal Executive, Federal Parliamentary Labor Party and leaders of the respective State Parliamentary Parties or their nominees be set up, which will forthwith examine ways and means of retaining the principles of uniform taxation while providing more flexible machinery for securing adequate reimbursements to the States; and enabling such Governments to carry out policies which are in the interests of the people and/or endorsed by them without restriction by the Commonwealth.

E: UNION ELECTIONS

1955 CONFERENCE DECISION INDUSTRIAL GROUPS

Conference endorses the decision of the Federal Executive in removing political recognition of Industrial Groups in Victoria in the belief that such recognition has materially assisted in Group organisation entering fields other than those intended by their founders. It is emphasised that this decision of the Executive does not disband Industrial Groups. No authority is possessed by the Executive to so disband.

In respect to the question of Group organisation generally, official A.L.P. recognition shall be withdrawn by all State Branches. State Branches shall be requested to conduct an educational campaign to expose the international Communist conspiracy against Democratic Trade Unionism and democratic forms of Government.

We are of the opinion that any form of industrial organisation designed to combat Communist activity in the unions should be a matter for the sole determination of the members of the unions concerned.

Conference reaffirms its complete opposition to Communism and all forms of totalitarianism and emphasises that only a strong united Labor Movement can prevent the growth of these evils.

1957 CONFERENCE DECISION

At the Executive meeting held in Canberra on September 10, 1956, the following question was referred to the officers to make a recommendation —

"Does a member of the Labor Party commit an offence against this Party if he permits his name to appear on a How-to-Vote ticket with a member of the Communist Party or any other Party opposed to the Labor Party?"
The officers' recommendation was as follows —

"The answer to this question lies in an interpretation of the decision of the 1948 Federal Conference, which reads as follows: 'No Communist auxiliary or subsidiary can be associated with the Labor Party in any activity and no Labor Party Branch or member can co-operate with the Communist Party.'

"The Executive's interpretation of this decision is that any member of the Labor Party who agrees to join with members of the Communist Party and/or any other Party opposed to Labor on any How-to-Vote tickets commits an offence against this Party.

"We therefore direct State Branches to protect the policy of the Party by taking action against any members who so offend."

1959 CONFERENCE DECISION

We declare that, in accordance with democratic ideals of the Australian Labor Party, there should be no interference with the internal affairs of the Trade Unions, and that members of Unions in accordance with the Rules should have complete freedom to nominate for office.

Conference is aware of the blatant interference by Liberal, Q.L.P. and D.L.P. and particularly the Communist Party with full-time organisers constantly seeking to place Communist members in responsible Trade Union positions. We declare it is the responsibility of all A.L.P. members to ensure that the Trade Unions remain in control of Executives sympathetic to and supporting A.L.P. policy. Conference reaffirms previous decisions of the Hobart and Brisbane Conferences in respect to Unity Tickets, and warns members that on no occasion can they allow their names to be associated with members of any other political party on any How-to-Vote Ticket.

Any member breaking this policy must be summoned before the respective State Executives and, failing a satisfactory explanation, dealt with in accordance with the Rules.

1963 CONFERENCE DECISION

Conference believes that industrial legislation should provide for trade unions to properly determine their own internal policies in accordance with their rules and constitutions and deplores interference in Trade Unions activities by any Government, outside individuals or organisations. Conference accordingly calls upon all trade unionists to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of another Trade Union.

1965 CONFERENCE DECISION

Conference reaffirms existing Party Policy on Unity Tickets and further declares —

1. Any member of the Australian Labor Party shall be guilty of an offence if he consents to his name appearing on a Unity Ticket or if he associates in the formation or distribution of a Unity Ticket as defined.

2. A Unity Ticket shall mean a How-to-Vote guide or other election material in an election for Trade Union office where A.L.P. members appear with members of another political party for the purpose of securing a common result.

3. Where such ticket appears in any State, the State Secretary or other appropriate officer shall, on becoming aware of it and without delay call upon the member/s concerned to explain their position.

4. Where an A.L.P. member claims that his name has appeared without his knowledge or consent, he shall sign a Statutory Declaration to that effect, and the State Secretary or his Deputy shall cause such Statutory Declaration to be inserted in at least one daily newspaper circulating in the area concerned and the appropriate Trade Union Journal.
5. Failure or refusal by the member concerned shall be accepted as his guilt, and he shall be expelled from the Party subject to appeal to his State Conference or the Federal Executive, provided that the Federal Executive may review the decision of a State Conference relative to an appeal.

6. Where there is doubt as to the bona fides of the member signing the Statutory Declaration, the fullest investigation shall be undertaken by the State Branch concerned. Where guilt is established by this investigation he shall be expelled subject to the appeals procedures described in Paragraph (5).

7. All complaints of breaches of this rule, which come to the knowledge of officers of a State Branch, shall be immediately reported to the Federal Secretary, followed by a detailed report of action taken. The Federal Executive shall be responsible for ensuring the enforcement of this policy in every State.

8. In the event of the Federal Executive being dissatisfied with the State Branch Report, pursuant to the issue of an alleged Unity Ticket, the Federal Executive shall have authority to initiate an investigation into suspected Unity Tickets and to determine the question of guilt and the decision of the Federal Executive shall be binding on State Branches.

F: PEACE ORGANISATIONS

[Adopted at 1963 Conference]

That having regard for the reports submitted by State Branches on this question, the Federal Executive recommends to Conference —

1. That State Branches continue to watch the position in their respective States on the basis of the 1951 Conference decision and report to the Federal Executive any body which, in their opinion, is dominated by the Communist Party, and the Federal Executive shall take all action in its judgement, which may be warranted. (The 1951 decision referred to inter alia, is as follows: “The Labor Party defines from time to time bodies which are Communist influenced, and does not intend to discourage organisations genuinely concerned for peace, free from Communist influence.”)

2. The attention of Branches be drawn to the decision of the Party directed towards the establishment of vigorous peace bodies within the Constitution of the A.L.P., and members are expected to fully participate in their activities.

G: AUSTRALIAN SOVEREIGNTY

[Adopted at 1963 Conference]

Conference affirms that the Australian Federal and State Governments shall be supreme throughout the whole Commonwealth and its territories and that no other Government shall be given jurisdiction of any part thereof, whether for defence or any other purpose, and that the safeguards adopted by the Special Conference in March 1963, be adopted as a general principle, i.e. —

(i) Australian sovereignty is maintained.
(ii) Australian citizens engaged at the station are subject to Australian law.

H: PENAL CLAUSES

[Adopted at 1963 Conference and re-affirmed in 1965 and 1967]

(a) Conference supports the A.C.T.U. policy on penal clauses.

(b) Conference affirms the right of workers to strike, and further a Labor Government be pledged to a complete redrafting of the Crimes Act, also the
Penal Clauses of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act, with a view to having objectionable penal clauses and amendments repealed. This action to be taken in conjunction with the A.C.T.U.

I: MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT FUNDS

[Adopted at 1965 Conference and re-affirmed in 1967]

To ease the financial burden imposed by illness, the Labor Party will urge —

(a) The appointment of a Committee of Enquiry into existing Medical and Hospital Benefit Funds.
(b) Immediate action to ensure that funds pay a greater amount in benefits.
(c) The removal of anomalies from existing benefits.
(d) Benefits to be paid for the cost of para-medical services. Pensioner Medical Service to be available to all pensioners under the Commonwealth Social Services Act.

J: NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT

CREATION OF A MINISTRY FOR NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN DEVELOPMENT

Labor believes that the development of the whole attention of a Minister should be devoted to it. Co-operation and co-ordination with Queensland and Western Australia with respect to development will be achieved through the establishment of a North Australian Development Organisation consisting of Commonwealth and State Ministers concerned with the resources of Northern Australia, along the lines of the N.A.D.C. successfully established by the Chifley Government but abandoned by the Menzies Government.

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Labor will immediately initiate a full scale investigation of the areas which have been devastated by droughts to ascertain the most feasible methods of assisting these areas from the viewpoint of large and small scale water storages.

PROVEN AREAS

Priority will be given to the proven and established areas in coastal Queensland where huge economic losses are incurred in every major drought period and where the major share of Australia’s surface water is located but which is at present almost completely undeveloped. The investigation and development of the Burnett, Fitzroy, Pioneer, Burdekin and Herbert River Systems will be undertaken on a national basis utilising the Snowy Mountains Authority in conjunction with State organisations.

PASTORAL AREAS

Labor will determine priorities for the steady development of water resources both for stock and agricultural purposes in the less developed and lower rainfall areas. Labor will honour the Commonwealth’s obligation to the West Australian and Northern Territory people and will ensure that the Ord River Project will be completed without delay.

POWER

In the assessment and determination of water development action, top priority will be given to power projects urgently needed to promote industrialisation particularly in Central and Northern Queensland where the basic resources for power generation are available.
PRIORITIES
Priorities and programmes for water conservation projects for irrigation, power and flood mitigation will be a function of the N.A.D.O.

ROADS
The implementation of a long-term fully co-ordinated road development programme taking into account the present and future requirements of the pastoral, agricultural processing and servicing industries. These development roads would broadly follow the priorities established by the Commonwealth Beef Roads Report.

LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

[i] Interest Rates
The provision of realistic low rates of interest (2-3% p.a.) for long term development loans in line with successful policies followed by overseas Governments. (The present high rate of interest for development loans in Australia is the result of the reluctance of the Government to compete with Private Banks, Private Lending Institutions and Hire Purchase Companies).

[ii] Development Loan Funds
Labor will reconstitute the present ineffective Farm Loan Fund in order to provide a satisfactory policy to those applicants who possess sound financial propositions but who do not meet the rigid criteria of present banking policy. In addition the Fund will be expanded to cater for small secondary industries which are an essential part of regional development. This policy will involve the expansion of the Development Bank.

COMMONWEALTH-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES PARTNERSHIPS
In order to promote basic industrial development — e.g., steel, power, paper — Labor will not hesitate to take the initiative and, if necessary, will enter into partnership with private organisations which do not possess the necessary resources to initially finance the establishment of industry.

If it appears that the development of our natural resources — particularly mining — would be ruthlessly exploited by overseas interests, Labor will not hesitate to establish Commonwealth owned processing works.

TAX FREE PROVISIONS FOR PIONEERING INDUSTRIES
Labor will initiate income tax free provisions along the lines adopted in New Guinea and other developing countries to assist pioneering industries in Northern Australia during their initial development period. These tax free provisions will be administered within specific zonal areas.

REVISION OF ZONAL BOUNDARIES AND TAXATION ALLOWANCES
Labor will authorise a revision of the existing zonal boundaries in Northern Australia which are now completely outmoded. In addition a review of existing taxation allowances, social services and general living conditions within these particular zones will be made with the overall objective of alleviating the severe economic disabilities being encountered in these areas.

SUGAR INDUSTRY
Labor recognises that the sugar industry is the backbone of the economy of Northern Queensland. It will appoint a Committee of Enquiry to investigate whether this industry would be better served by expanding the functions of the Australian Sugar Board so as to give cane producers greater responsibility in the production and marketing of raw and refined sugar. The Committee of Enquiry would be given full powers to investigate the costs of refining sugar and the establishment of new refineries in North Queensland. The Committee will also report on the practicability
and desirability of giving the responsibility for the sale of export sugar to the expanded Australian Sugar Board as compared with the present practice of allowing the C.S.R. Company to have a complete monopoly of the sale of export sugar.

PERCENTAGE OF ANNUAL BUDGET TO BE DEVOTED TO NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

Labor will demonstrate its genuiness to assist in the systematic development of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory by making provision for a permanent allocation in each Budget for development work. This allocation will be tied to a specific percentage of an economic measure in the Budget which will thus remove northern development from the atmosphere of emotionalism and general political pressures. The provision of an annual floor allocation will allow both Commonwealth and State Governments to plan for the steady growth of the northern areas.

TROPICAL UNIVERSITY

The Townsville University could lead the world as a training ground for tropical disciplines particularly post-graduate work in tropical livestock, pastures, marine science and engineering. If we are to successfully undertake northern development, University facilities must be available to train students — particularly those who live in these areas.

FINANCE

Portion of the funds required for a steady rate of northern development will come from current and future repayments being made by the States for development projects. Funds from these repayments would form a Development Revolving Fund.

TOURISM

That depreciation be an allowable income tax reduction on approved tourist resort projects.

Approved tourist resort developments be eligible for long term finance within the provisions of the Development Bank.

K: FOREIGN CAPITAL

[Adopted 1967 Federal Conference]

(a) Conference declares that the Government should restrict the flow of overseas capital into Australia to the creation of new industries and not for the absorption of existing industries.

(b) That the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party be requested to investigate charges made recently at the opening of Edgell's new production centre at Dubbo, N.S.W. to the effect that the inroads of overseas interests into the Australian food industry have reached alarming proportions, that many manufactured food products displayed in Australian stores are produced in enterprises owned and controlled by foreign companies and that the profits derived from the sale of such goods are diverted from Australia and Australians to the coffers of investors residing in other lands. We declare that these charges, if true, are indicative of a gross abuse of foreign capital investment in Australia, and constitute an indictment of the Holt Government's policy of encouraging uncontrolled financial exploitation of Australia by overseas companies.
THE RULES AND STANDING ORDERS
of the
Federal Conference Of The Australian Labor Party
[As amended by the 1973 Federal Conference — Surfers Paradise]

FEDERAL CONFERENCE RULES

1. NAME
The name of the party shall be “The Australian Labor Party.”

2. OBJECTIVE
The Democratic Socialisation of Industry, Production, Distribution and Exchange — to the extent necessary to eliminate exploitation and other anti-social features in those fields—in accordance with the Principles of Action, Methods and Progressive Reforms set out in the Party Platform from time to time.

3. HEAD OFFICE
The Head Office of the Party shall be established in any one of the Australian capital cities, as determined from time to time by the Federal Executive of the Party.

4. COMPOSITION
The Party shall consist of State Labor Parties, the Northern Territory, The Australian Capital Territory (hereinafter referred to as State Branches), Australian Young Labor and other branches established in Commonwealth Territories, as constituted from time to time and approved by the Federal Conference of the Party.

5. STRUCTURE OF PARTY ORGANISATION
(a) The Party shall function upon the following basis —
   (i) Federal Conference;
   (ii) Federal Executive;
   (iii) Federal Parliamentary Labor Party;
   (iv) Federal Labor Women’s Organisation;
   (v) Australian Young Labor.
(b) The Federal Conference shall be the supreme governing authority of the Party and its decisions shall be binding upon every member and every section of the Party.
(c) The Federal Executive shall be the chief administrative authority of the Party, subject only to Federal Conference.
(d) The Federal Parliamentary Labor Party shall have authority in properly constituted Caucus meetings to make decisions directed towards establishing the collective attitude of the Parliamentary Party to any question or matter in the Federal Parliament, subject to —
   (i) at all times taking such action which may be possible to implement the Party’s Platform and Conference decisions;
   (ii) on questions or matters which are not subject to Federal Platform or Conference or Executive decisions, the majority decision of Caucus being binding upon all members in the Parliament;
(iii) no attitude being expressed which is contrary to the provisions of the Party Platform or any other decision of Federal Conference or Federal Executive.

c) The Federal Labor Women’s Organisation, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory and Australian Young Labor shall function in accordance with the rules that may be approved from time to time by the Federal Executive and subject to its control and jurisdiction.

6. CONVENING FEDERAL CONFERENCE

(a) (i) Each State Branch shall be entitled to send seven (7) delegates to the Federal Conference, one of whom shall be the State Parliamentary Leader or his nominee as approved by the State Executive.

(ii) The Northern Territory Executive shall be entitled to send one (1) delegate to the Federal Conference.

(iii) The Australian Capital Territory shall be entitled to send one (1) delegate to the Federal Conference.

(iv) Australian Young Labor shall be entitled to send one (1) delegate to Federal Conference.

(v) The Leader and Deputy Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party and the Leader and Deputy Leader in the Senate shall be seated at Federal Conference as full delegates.

(b) Ordinary Conferences shall be held once in each two years, and the venue shall be determined by the Federal Executive, which shall have regard to the claims of all States.

c) Special Conferences may be held for specially stated purposes, and shall be called in the manner prescribed by these Rules.

d) (i) The Federal President need not be a delegate to Federal Conference but Conference Standing Orders shall provide that where the President is not a delegate he shall have full powers of speech, but no vote.

(ii) The General Secretary shall not be a delegate to Conference, but shall have full powers of speech, but no vote.

e) The General Secretary, after receiving instructions from the convening authority, shall observe the following procedure for the purpose of establishing Conference agenda —

(i) Give the following bodies three months’ notice to send items for inclusion on the agenda: State Branches, Federal Labor Women’s Organisation, the Australian Capital Territory, the Northern Territory, Australian Young Labor, and Federal Trade Unions, provided that all State Branches of the unions are affiliated with the Party in each State.

(ii) Send printed copies of the agenda and any other documents related to Conference that may be in his possession one (1) month before Conference meets to the bodies referred to in the preceeding paragraph.

(iii) No item shall be placed upon the agenda unless it has been approved by a State Conference, State Executive, Conference of Labor Women's Organisation, Conference of Australian Young Labor, Conference of the Australian Capital Territory, Conference of the Northern Territory Federal Executive or a Federal Trade Union, whose State Branches are affiliated with the party in each State.

7. FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

(a) The Federal Executive of the Party, which shall be the chief administrative authority, subject only to Federal Conference, shall be constituted in the following manner—

(i) Two delegates from each State Branch and one delegate from the
Northern Territory Executive, and one delegate from the Australian Capital Territory.

Each State Branch, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory shall determine the method of selection of its representatives and may take any action to ensure full representation at all meetings of the Executive by proxy delegates when original delegates are unable to attend.

(ii) The President, unless he is otherwise elected a delegate with the full rights of a delegate, except that of voting.

(iii) The General Secretary shall not be a delegate but shall have the full rights of a delegate except that of voting.

(iv) The Leader and Deputy Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party and the Leader and Deputy Leader in the Senate.

(b) (i) Officers of the Party —

The Federal Executive shall elect the following officers:

President;
Senior Vice-President;
Junior Vice-President;
Treasurer.

(ii) The President, Vice-Presidents and Treasurer shall be elected at the first meeting commencing after May 31st in each year, and shall hold office until the first meeting commencing after May 31st in the following year.

(iii) The Secretary shall be the permanent officer of the Federal Executive, subject to good conduct, satisfactory performances of duty and adherence to the policy and objects of the Party. His services shall be terminable by the Federal Executive or by the Secretary by one month's notice by either party. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the position of General Secretary, the Federal Executive may appoint an Acting Secretary, who shall hold office until the next Conference is held, when the position shall be filled by Conference.

(iv) The Federal Executive shall elect each year a person to fill the office of Treasurer, who shall serve in an honorary capacity.

(c) Powers and Duties of the Federal Executive —

Decisions of the Federal Executive shall be binding upon all sections and members of the A.L.P. subject only to appeal to Federal Conference. The Federal Executive shall:

(i) Be the administrative authority carrying out the decisions of Federal Conference, and in the interpretation of any Conference decision, the Federal Platform and the Constitution and Rules of the Party, and the Direction of Federal Members.

(ii) Convene ordinary Federal Conferences in accordance with these rules.

(iii) Convene Special Conferences when requested by not less than four State Branches for Special purpose/s providing that such purpose/s is/are Federal in character. The Federal Executive may also, on its own motion, convene such Conferences.

(iv) Meet at least three times a year, and at such other times as the Executive may determine, for the purpose of considering and determining all matters that are properly before it. Subject to these Rules, only State Branches, the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory, Australian Young Labor, Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, Labor Women's Organisation and those Federal Trade Unions whose State Branches are affiliated to the Party in each State, shall be competent to
send matters to the Federal Executive. The Executive shall determine the time and place of all meetings.

(v) Initiate discussion on any question of a Federal nature if a majority of the Executive so decides.

(vi) (a) The Federal Executive shall be competent to hear and decide appeals from any affiliated organisation or individual member against the decision of any State Conference or State Executive alleged to be inconsistent with any Federal decision or matter.

(b) Where any member or affiliated organisation desires to appeal to the Federal Executive on a question which does not involve any Federal decision or matter, leave to appeal must first be obtained from the State Branch concerned.

(c) The Federal Executive shall hear and decide an appeal from any person seeking to be a candidate for Federal Elections against a decision of any State Conference or State Executive affecting his preselection or endorsement, providing that leave to appeal is granted by the Federal Executive. Such leave to appeal is not to be granted except by a decision in which 10 members vote affirmatively.

(vii) Have plenary powers to deal with and decide any matters which, in the opinion of at least nine members of the Executive, affect the general welfare of the Labor Movement, provided that no decision of Federal Conference shall be abrogated under this rule.

(viii) In the case of any State Executive, State Branch or section of the A.L.P. acting or having acted in a manner deemed by the Federal Executive to be contrary to the Federal Constitution, Platform and Policy of the Party as interpreted by the Federal Executive, the Federal Executive may over-rule such State Executive, State Branch or Section, and/or may declare that same no longer exists, and shall set up in place thereof organisation competent to carry out the Federal Constitution, Platform and Policy of the Australian Labor Party. Pending the hearing of any appeal, the decision of the Federal Executive shall operate. In the event of the Federal Executive taking any action under this sub-clause, the Federal Executive shall be the body to approve any selection which otherwise would have been made by the body affected by the Federal Executive decision.

8. DUTIES OF PRESIDENT

The President, when available, shall attend and preside over all meetings of the Federal Executive and conduct such meetings on the basis of the Standing Orders as applicable to Federal Conference. The President may carry out any other duties that the Executive may deem fit.

9. DUTIES OF VICE-PRESIDENTS

The Vice-Presidents, in order of seniority, shall take the Chair in the absence of the President, and shall perform any other duties that may be referred to them by the Executive.

10. FINANCE

(a) To meet the general expenses of the Party, each State Branch shall pay to the Federal Executive, through the Secretary, a sum in each year representing $48 per thousand male members and $24 per thousand female and junior members. The total due shall be paid in four quarterly instalments, viz., 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October. As from the 1st October 1974, the amount paid per thousand male members shall be $64 and the amount paid per thousand female and junior members shall be $32.
(b) In the event of a State Branch being six months in arrears in its contributions to the Party, the Federal Executive may decide that such Branch shall not be entitled to be represented at any meeting of the Federal Executive or Federal Conference, or be consulted on any question that may be subject to a ballot of State Branches, until such arrears are paid.

(c) State Branches represented at Federal Conference shall be financially responsible for their delegations.

(d) Subject to any recommendation to Federal Conference by Federal Executive, State Branches shall, with the exception of Western Australia, pay all expenses incurred by their delegates. In the case of W.A., and the Northern Territory the Executive shall meet 50 per cent. of such expenses.

(e) The Federal Executive shall meet the expenses of the Federal President attending Federal Conference and the expenses of any officers associated with any duty being carried out on behalf of the Federal Executive.

(f) Each State Executive shall pay to the Federal Executive not later than December 31st of each year the further sum of 0.21c per member for international affiliations or activities associated therewith.

(g) The Federal Officers together with the Federal Leader and the Deputy Leader shall constitute a Finance Committee over which the Treasurer shall preside, and that this Committee submit to Executive meetings statements of receipts and expenditure.

(h) The Federal Executive shall, from time to time, determine the manner in which the Party's accounts shall be operated including the signatories to the Party's bank accounts.

11. PLATFORM REVIEW COMMITTEE

The Officers of the Federal Executive, together with the Officers of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, shall act as a Platform Review Committee and further act as a consultative body for the purpose of removing misunderstandings provided that no action shall be taken to disturb the constitutional functions of each body.

12. FEDERAL PARLIAMENTARY LABOR PARTY

(i) No State Executive may direct members of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party in regard to matters affecting the Federal Platform or policy or upon legislation before the Parliament or any matters the subject of consideration by the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party.

(ii) The power of direction, advice and/or guidance is reserved for the Federal Conference and, between Conferences, the Federal Executive.

(iii) No State Branch shall approach the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party except through the General Secretary who will report to the Federal Executive on any action taken.

FEDERAL CONFERENCE STANDING ORDERS

CHAIRMAN OF CONFERENCE

1. The Federal President shall preside over Conference with the power of speech but no vote. In his absence the senior Officer present shall preside. If no Officers are present a Chairman shall be appointed by and from Conference. Such appointment shall not disturb the full voting powers of the delegate so appointed.

CREDENTIALS

2. Each body represented at Federal Conference or Federal Executive shall lodge with the General Secretary the names and addresses of its delegates as early as
practicable before the meeting. These names and addresses shall be sent by the General Secretary to all members of the Federal Executive and other bodies represented at the Federal Conference as soon as possible.

Any body or delegate may challenge the credentials of any delegate by lodging with the General Secretary the grounds of objection in writing within 14 days of being notified of the nomination of that delegate.

The grounds of the objection shall be conveyed to the delegate challenged and to the body nominating him by the quickest possible means. The Federal Executive shall hear and determine the challenge. An appeal shall lie to the Federal Conference. Pending the outcome of any such appeal, the decision of the Federal Executive shall stand.

SESSION TIMES

3. Conference shall meet each day from —
   9.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. and
   2.15 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.,
subject to Conference at any time, determining on motion or amendment without debate, and without revision of any previous decision as to meeting times, to meet at any other times.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

4. The order of business shall be as follows —
   (a) Reading and confirmation of minutes;
   (b) reports;
   (c) correspondence;
   (d) Agenda items;
   subject to Conference, at any time on motion without debate, determining some other order of business.

5. No discussion shall be allowed except on motion or amendment duly proposed and seconded.

6. Any member desiring to propose a motion or amendment, or to discuss any matter under consideration, must rise and address the Chair. No member shall address the Conference unless called by the Chairman.

7. All questions shall be determined in the following manner —
   (a) The mover of the motion shall have seven minutes to present argument in support of his motion and five minutes to reply.
   (b) The seconder of such motion, and all other speakers, shall be limited to five minutes.
   (c) The movers and seconders of motions and amendments must exercise the right to speak at the time of moving and not subsequently subject to the right of reply by the mover of the motion.
   (d) Conference on motion without debate may extend the time of any speaker; such extension of time shall not exceed five minutes. Conference may agree to further extensions on the same basis.
   (e) The Chairman shall call attention to the time of all speakers one minute before such time expires. Motions for extensions may be made when the Chairman so calls, but not later.
   (f) After the motion has been moved and seconded, and no speaker rises to oppose or move an amendment, the Chairman shall proceed to put such motion to a vote of Conference.
   (g) All votes of Conference shall be subject to the following procedure —
      (i) The Chairman shall call upon those who support the question to say Aye, and those who are opposed to say No;
(ii) he shall then declare the question carried or lost.

(h) Any delegate not satisfied with the Chairman's decision may, by standing in his place, call for a show of hands. The Chairman shall proceed to determine the question by calling upon those who support the motion to raise their right hands, and those opposed to act similarly. The Chairman shall appoint two tellers to take the count and they shall be representative of the opposing viewpoints. When the tellers are agreed upon their count the Chairman shall declare the result by quoting the figures for and against.

(i) Any delegate not satisfied with the count as declared by the Chairman may, by standing in his place, call for a division. If supported by not less than seven other delegates standing in their places, the Chairman shall proceed to conduct a division. This shall be done by the Chairman calling upon all delegates who support the question to leave their places and stand on his right. He shall then call upon those who oppose, to stand on his left. He shall appoint two tellers representative of the opposing viewpoints to count the delegates so standing. When the tellers are agreed upon their count the Chairman shall declare the result by quoting the figures for and against.

(j) The names of all delegates participating in a division shall be recorded in the minutes.

(k) When any question voted upon by Conference results in equal numbers for and against, the Chairman shall declare such a question lost.

(l) Any motion or amendment affecting the Pledge, Platform or Constitution of the Party shall be declared lost if less than a majority of delegates credentialed to the Conference vote for it.

AMENDMENTS

8. (a) At any time during debate on any motion it shall be competent for any delegate to move an amendment. All amendments must be seconded. Motions may be amended by adding words, by deleting words, or by deleting words and inserting others in their place, providing that the effect of any proposed amendment is not to establish a direct negative to the question contained in the motion.

(b) Any number of amendments may be proposed and discussed simultaneously with the original motion, notwithstanding Standing Order 13. At the close of debate amendments shall be put in the order they have been moved.

9. No member shall speak more than once to any question before the Chair, unless by way of personal explanation or with the consent of the Conference. Such consent shall not be given unless by a majority of those present.

10. At any time during debate on any question it shall be competent for the Chairman to accept a motion "that the question be now put" or "that the question be adjourned," provided at least two speakers have spoken for and against. A member having spoken to the question shall not be competent so to move. Such motions shall be immediately put without debate, provided that in the event of Conference agreeing "that the question be now put" the mover of the original motion shall have the right of reply.

11. On Conference agreeing "that the question be now put" it shall mean not only the question contained in the motion, but in any and all amendments.

12. No question shall be debated for a longer period than one and a half hours, subject to Conference agreeing on motion or amendment put without debate to extend such time. A two-thirds majority of those present shall be required to approve any such extension.

13. Motions directed towards the re-consideration of any decision reached by Conference shall fail unless carried by a three-fourths majority of the delegates credentialed to Conference.
14. Not more than two delegates in succession shall speak for or against any question.

15. All questions involving an interpretation of policy on any section of the Platform or the direction of members of the Parliament in accordance with the principles and methods of the Party, shall be subject to decision by Conference on the basis of these standing orders and not by a ruling of the President.

16. Questions other than those contained on the Agenda shall not be discussed unless agreed to by two-thirds of the delegates credentialled to Conference, and no delegate shall canvass the subject matter of the proposed new business when seeking Conference approval for discussion of same.

17. Rulings given by the Chairman on any question shall be subject to motion calling upon Conference to disagree with any ruling. In the event of such motion, the mover shall be permitted not more than five minutes to support the motion and the Chairman shall be permitted not more than five minutes to defend his ruling. There shall be no other speakers. The Vice-President or any other delegate appointed by Conference shall occupy the Chair during the currency of such motion.
THE CONSTITUTION AND RULES
of the

FEDERAL LABOR WOMEN'S ORGANISATION

COMPOSITION
1. State Labor Women's organisations as approved by the respective State Executives of the Party in each State.

OBJECTS
2. (a) Promote the organisation of women in the Australian Labor Party.
   (b) Educate women politically and industrially.
   (c) Co-ordinate the work of women members of the Australian Labor Party.
   (d) Pay special attention to the interests of women and children. Support and advocate the Constitution and Platform of the Australian Labor Party, as set out by the Federal and State Conferences of the A.L.P. and to consider and decide (subject to the Constitution and principles aforementioned) questions which affect the Labor Women of the Commonwealth as a whole.

EXECUTIVE BODY
3. An Executive body shall be established consisting of a President, two Vice-Presidents (senior and junior), a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be known as the Officers and one representative from each State where such State does not provide any one of the Officers named herein.
The Executive shall be elected by the Federal Labor Women's Conference, and any member of the Labor Women's Organisation with not less than one year's membership shall be eligible.

EXECUTIVE MEETINGS
4. (a) The Executive shall meet at least once in each year.
   (b) The President shall convene special meetings when requested by a majority of the Executive to do so.
   (c) Special meetings shall be held if four State Labor Women's Organisations so petition the President.
   (d) A majority of the Executive shall constitute a quorum.

POWERS OF THE EXECUTIVE
5. The Executive shall be empowered to deal with —
   (a) Matters referred to it by:
      (i) State Labor Women's Organisations.
      (ii) The Federal Executive of the A.L.P.
      (iii) The Labor Women's Federal Conference.
   (b) Any matter of an urgent nature, providing that the urgency of any such matter shall be determined by a majority of the Executive, either assembled in meeting or by telegraphic or postal vote.
   (c) Organise Federal Labor Women's Conferences in accordance with the requirements of these Rules.
(d) (i) Upon approval being granted by the A.L.P. Federal Executive arrange for representation on other conferences which may be convened by other organisations having similar objects to the Labor Women's Organisation.

(ii) The methods to determine such representation shall be as follows:
Where time permits, nominations shall be invited from the State Labor Women's Organisations, to be received by a returning officer appointed by the Executive. A ballot, if necessary, to be conducted by the returning officer at the next Federal Labor Women's Conference. Where time does not permit, the Executive shall make the selection.

(iii) Any member of the Labor Women's Organisation with not less than one (1) year's membership shall be eligible for selection.

(e) Arrange for representation on national and international bodies on the principles and methods laid down in (d) hereof.

FEDERAL CONFERENCE

6. (a) A Federal Conference of Labor Women shall be held every two years.

(b) The time and place of the Conference shall be determined by the Executive.

(c) State Labor Women's Organisations shall be notified by the Secretary-Treasurer of the time and place of such Conference not later than three months prior to the opening of the Conference.

(d) The convening notice shall also call for items to be placed upon the Conference agenda, and shall be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than one month prior to the opening of Conference.

(e) Conference items received after the time specified in (d) hereof shall be placed in the category of "Late Items" and Conference shall determine whether such items will be considered,

(f) Conference shall consist of three representatives from each State, providing that where any State is not able to send three representatives, but sends a lesser number the lesser number shall be empowered to exercise the full voting strength of the State of three votes.

(g) A quorum shall consist of representatives from a majority of those States which are eligible and have signified their intention to be represented.

(h) Special Conferences shall be called if a majority of States with Labor Women's Organisations petition the President for this purpose.

FINANCE

7. (a) For the purpose of financing the Federal Labor Women's Organisation each State Labor Women's Organisation shall contribute not less than ten dollars ($10) per annum.

(b) The Officers authorised to operate the Banking Account of the Federal Labor Women's Organisation shall be the President, the Secretary and two trustees. Funds may be drawn over the signatures of the Secretary and one of the remaining three officers appointed.

8. Any member of the Federal Executive of the A.L.P. shall have the right to be present at any Conference of the Federal Labor Women's Organisation in the capacity of an observer.

