

FACTS

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WINTER, 1992

AFA NATIONAL SEMINAR TO BE HELD IN PERTH

Over the weekend of the 3rd - 4th October, 1992, the Australian Family Association will be holding its National Seminar in Perth on the theme of **'MARRIAGE: TODAY & TOMORROW'**.

The AFA wishes to extend to you and your family an invitation to attend the seminar and hear several distinguished speakers address matters relating to this most important issue.

A brochure outlining the guest speakers, seminar and registration details is enclosed for your perusal.

Such a seminar could not be more timely as the failure of Governments to implement pro-family policies is hurting Australia immensely. For example, there were 45,630 divorces in Australia during 1991, an increase of 7% over 1990. In Western Australia's case, the divorce rate rose 15.6% over the rate of 1990. Approximately two out of every five marriages are now ending in divorce. Since the liberalisation of divorce laws by the Whitlam Government in 1975, Australia has had in excess of 300,000 extra divorces above the number which, on the statistics of the previous decade, would otherwise have occurred. Australia can also boast between 550,000 and 600,000 additional children who have had the misfortune of growing up in 'single-parent' families.

A report published in 1988 by the Australian Institute

of Family Studies stated that divorce was costing Australian taxpayers \$2 billion per year and industry was losing as much as 59% of sick leave due to marriage breakdown. The Director of the WA Marriage Guidance Council has stated that marriage breakdown is the main source of stress among workers, leading to alcoholism, low morale, bad work performance, increased staff turnover, injury and ill health.

For those concerned with child poverty, they should know that marriage is the best anti-poverty programme of all. Among families headed by married couples today there is a poverty rate of approximately 6%, whereas 60% of families headed by a 'single parent' are in poverty today.

The AFA's seminar is part of the process required to better educate 'opinion leaders' and the community about the importance of marriage and family to the well-being of our society.

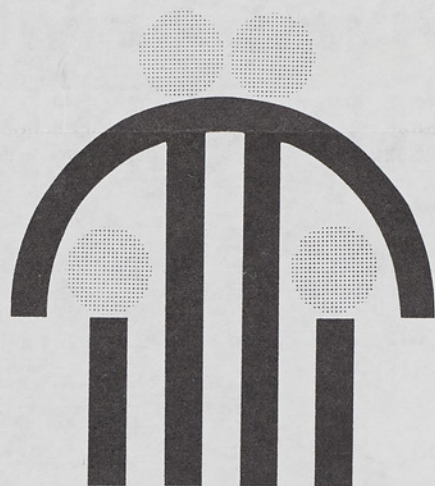
The registration fee for the full conference is a very modest \$25/family and \$15/family for one day's attendance.

On the Saturday evening of the Seminar (3/10/92), the AFA will be holding a dinner function (for which there is a separate attendance fee of \$35.00/person) at which the guest speaker will be the National President of the AFA, Dr Joe Santamaria.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE PHONE (09) 378 3924.
PLEASE DISPLAY THE POSTER ON PAGE 2, IN A PROMINENT LOCATION.**

**THE
AUSTRALIAN
FAMILY
ASSOCIATION**

9th NATIONAL SEMINAR



MARRIAGE:

TODAY
AND TOMORROW

Saturday 3rd October
and
Sunday 4th October 1992

AQUINAS COLLEGE
Manning Rd., Mt. Henry, Perth, Western Australia.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PHONE EITHER:
JOHN BARICH - 321 2822
MARIA TORRE - 381 3334

TAXATION, WELFARE & THE FAMILY

News Weekly (18/7/92) recently published an excellent article by Dr Alan Tapper, author of *'THE FAMILY IN THE WELFARE STATE'*, in which he argued that the Australian Bureau of Statistics fiscal incidence study showed "that in Australia today there is no net support for families with children. Everything families get from governments they pay for fully in their taxes, including what is by far the biggest item, the cost of their children's 'free' education".

Below is a diagram, reproduced from Dr Tapper's book, which shows ten types of family household and the average benefits received and taxes paid per household type. The width of each column is proportional to the number of households in each category. In his book, Dr Tapper states that "taken overall, the graph indicates that the main net transfer ... is from young to old. Pensions and health services for the aged are paid for mainly by income earners below the age of 35, some of whom have young children."

This raises the obvious question of whether the elderly, who have had a life time in which to build up their assets and generally do not have dependants to support, ought to receive such a high proportion of government benefits. Dr Tapper's calculations "suggest that after tax and housing costs, an elderly couple on a pension are better off than a family with two children earning 1.5 times average weekly earnings. After medical expenses, they could well be very much better off (*N.W.* 18/7/92)." Surprisingly, a survey conducted by AGB McNair for the Australian Institute of Family Studies found that "80% of respondents agreed that families with children should get more tax relief (and benefits) than families and individuals without children". Furthermore, that "people over 45 were as likely to sup-

port tax relief (and benefits) for families with children as were the families with children themselves".

As for households with dependent children - types (3), (4), (5) and (6) - "these groups taken together give more to governments than they get back, and the major contributors are families with young children. The only net beneficiaries are type (5), couples with older children of secondary school or tertiary education age."

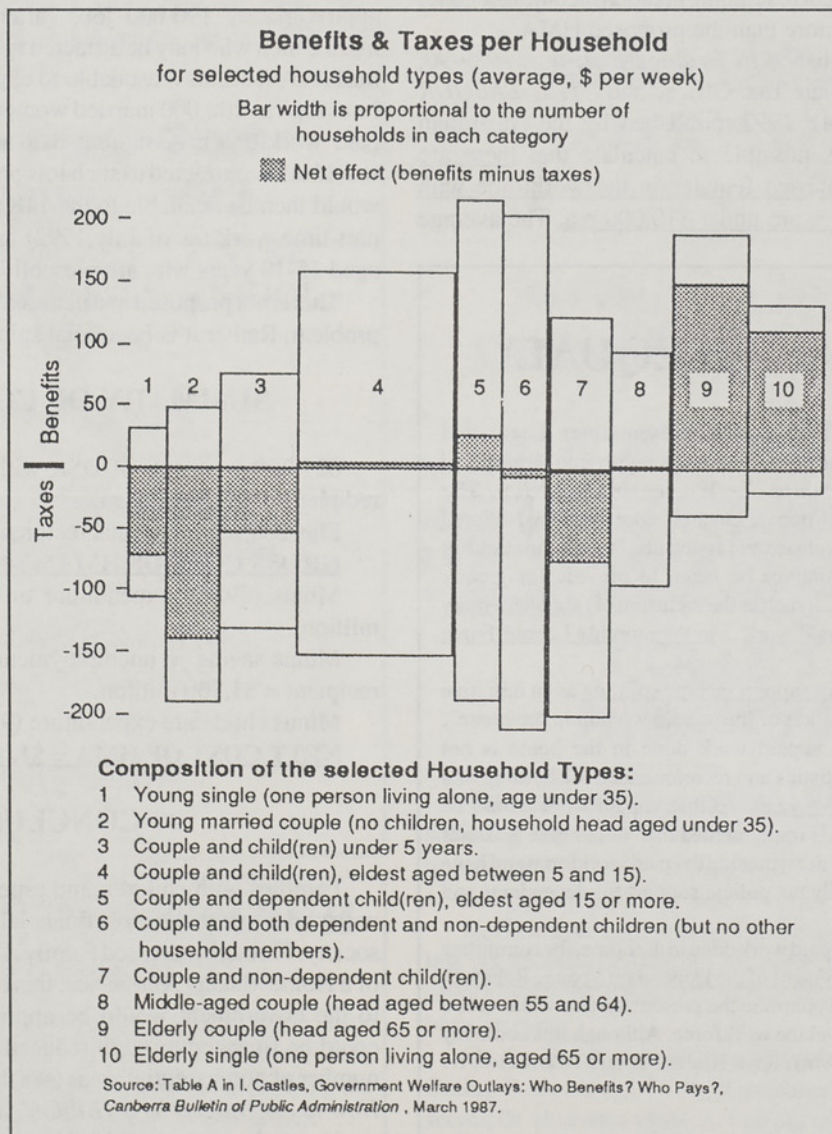
The present position of families with children contrasts with the 1950's. Tapper states that in "1954-55 a single taxpayer (someone with no dependents) earning average weekly earnings paid 9.60% personal income tax; an earner with a spouse and two children to support paid 4.96%, but after child endowment payments are taken into consideration, this amounted to only 0.57%....(But by 1984-85) ... the figures are 24.59%, 19.96% and (we are now counting

Family Allowance, not child endowment) 16.97%." Another way of putting this is that "between 1964-65 and 1984-85 the net tax (counting family assistance) paid by average (income) single persons increased by 71% and that of average (two child) families by 158%."

If one distinguishes between two-parent and one parent families it becomes apparent that "whereas two-parent families are net contributors to government, sole parent families receive in government benefits four times as much as they contribute in taxes". In his *News Weekly* article, Dr. Tapper states that "by my calculations, support for sole parent families costs each two parent family about \$1,300 per annum".

When one breaks down two-parent families into those with a single income and those with two incomes, it becomes apparent that government

by Frank Lindsey



policy discriminates still further against those seeking to maintain one spouse at home to raise children. Currently, single income families pay significantly more tax than a double income family, earning the same total income and supporting the same number of children. For example:

CASE 1A

Single income family with a dependent spouse, two children and earning the average annual wage of \$33,000.

Tax payable after deduction of the spouse rebate = \$7,032.

CASE 1B

Dual income family, two children, wife earning \$8,000 p.a. and the husband earning \$25,000 p.a.

Tax payable = \$5,772.

The tax discrimination imposed upon the single income family in this case is therefore \$1,260.

CASE 2A

Single income family with a dependent spouse, two children and breadwinner earning \$66,000 p.a.

Tax payable after deduction of the spouse rebate = \$22,407.

CASE 2B

Dual income family, two children, both wife and husband earning \$33,000 p.a.

Tax payable = \$16,656.

The tax discrimination imposed upon the single income family in this case is therefore \$5,751 p.a.

As Dr Tapper has stated, the effect of government policy towards the family has been for "one welfare system - the state - ... to displace or impoverish another - the family," and at considerable cost to the economy.

RATIONAL FAMILY POLICY

Any rational family policy would treat support for the family as a life cycle transfer, seeking to use the tax and welfare systems to even out the standard of living across the working life-cycle. This would involve maximising taxation during the early and later stages of the working life-cycle and minimising them during the years when children are being raised. As Dr Tapper points out, this is because "becoming a parent entails a financial crisis brought about by four factors: children themselves involve special needs and recurrent costs; at the same stage the family's 'capital' cost of housing are at their most acute; with the birth of children it becomes difficult, and in many cases not desirable or desired, for both parents to be in the paid workforce; and at this time the main breadwinner is usually at the beginning of his career, and thus is not likely to be earning a high income."

As part of a strategy to bring about tax and welfare equity, and to reduce both unemployment and family breakdown, the Federal Government ought to make it easier for families, especially those with children, to survive on one income by a combination of (A) increased family allowances, and the (B) introduction of a homemakers allowance.

(A) - FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Family Allowances have declined in their real value, from approximately 17.6% of the average weekly wage (for a three child family) in 1950 to approximately 8.4% in 1990. Simply to restore their real value would require them to be increased by at least 110%. This would amount to an increase from \$10.35/week/child (for the first three children) to approximately \$22/week/child and

would cost approximately \$1.5 billion to implement.

Furthermore, government policy ought to aim at supporting single income families with children (who, as has been shown, are the most financially discriminated against section of the community). Family Unit Taxation is one option but would be a far more expensive than converting the Dependant Spouse Rebate (DSR), paid to those with dependent children, into a Home-Makers Allowance.

(B) - HOME-MAKERS ALLOWANCE

Ideally, a Home-Makers Allowance (HMA) ought to be introduced as replacement for the DSR paid to the spouse who looks after dependent children. The present rate of this allowance is \$1,296 p.a. It should be brought in line with the tax free threshold of \$5,400 p.a. and rather than being paid at the end of each financial year as a lump sum, it should be paid on a fortnightly basis to the spouse, as presently occurs with the Family Allowance. The advantages of such a Home-Makers Allowance over Family Unit Taxation are:-

(a) the money can be better targeted towards single income families with dependant children;

(b) for any given level of (government) taxation income foregone, a HMA will deliver proportionately the greatest benefit to low income families

(c) by being paid to the spouse, the Home-Makers Allowance increases the financial independence of the spouse, which is especially important to those families where income is not pooled and shared.

At \$5,400 p.a., the HMA would cost less than the \$11,715 p.a. that the Victorian State Government (with Federal Government assistance) is spending on each child in its child care centres. It is even cheaper when considered that many spouses would be looking after more than one child at a time. It would be less than the married rate of unemployment benefits of \$6,639 p.a./person (paid where both husband and wife are unemployed) and less than the \$6,286 spent (directly) on the average unemployment beneficiary (as is shown later, the direct and indirect costs of unemployment to the government could be as high as \$9,000 p.a./beneficiary). Dr Tapper points out in his book, *The Family in the Welfare State*, that "on average, women forgo about \$400,000 in lifetime earnings to care for children". A HMA of \$5,400 p.a., paid over (say) 20 years also falls well short of compensating for this income foregone.

As a result of detailed calculations (which have been checked by a Professor of Actuarial Studies), the present writer believes that up to 200,000 married women (& a small number of men) presently in the workforce, who have dependant children and earn under \$10,000 p.a., would elect to take the HMA in preference to employment, thus reducing the level of unemployment by the same margin. The savings which would accrue on unemployment related expenditure as the unemployed take up the vacant positions are likely to be significant enough for the nett cost of the HMA to be as low as \$1.8 billion.

MOTHERS ARE BEING ECONOMICALLY CONSCRIPTED FOR THE WORKFORCE

Recently, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has reported an increase in the level of unemployment from 10.6% in May, to 11.1% in June and a small 0.1% fall during July, notwithstanding that total employment actually rose during June and July by 86,000.

According to Citibank economist, Ivana Bottini, "the sharp rise to 11.1% in June from 10.6% was entirely a result of the sharp increase in the participation rate recorded in the period" (i.e. the percentage of the civilian population aged 15 years and over who are either employed or looking for work).

The increase in the labour force participation rate, especially of married women, is not a temporary phenomenon. In November 1966 the percentage of married women in the workforce was 29%. By 1975, the end of the Whitlam regime, it had risen to 43%. Thereafter - from 1976 to 1983 - the percentage fell slightly, as the Fraser Government, on two occasions, substantially increased family allowances. The first year of the Hawke Labor Government saw the situation again reversed. **Since 1983 the participation rate of married women has risen from 43% to just under 54%** (see *'THE LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA, May 1992'*, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics).

The table below shows the age composition and marital status of unemployment benefit recipients during August of 1977, 1987

many mothers "(65%) agree that children would all prefer it if their mothers were at home and two thirds agreed that when women work they miss out on the kids growing up (67%)". The research also revealed that many women are "worried about the disgraceful number of latchkey children around today (59%) and that children can't get the right love and attention in day care centres(55%)".

The 1984 Clemenger/Reark study of working women (not specifically mothers) concluded that 64% worked to earn an income and 36% for career reasons.

A survey of community attitudes to these questions was conducted by the Australian National University's Research School of Social Sciences and completed in 1989. In a survey of 4,511 adults, 47% of women and 56% of men thought pre-school children were likely to suffer if their mothers work full time, while 36% of women and 27% of men disagreed. Similarly 46% of females and 51% of males agreed that family life suffers when mothers work full time, while 28% of females and 31% of males disagreed.

THE ECONOMIC COSTS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

During July, 1992, the Brotherhood of St. Lawrence released a report titled *'Unemployment: the Economic and Social Costs'*, by Darly Dixon. The reports well argued conclusions state that "the total direct cost to government of unemployment (i.e. income support and taxation foregone) would be between \$10 and \$18 billion".

In June, 1992, the ABS reported that 963,500 people were unemployed, of which, 851,831 were receiving unemployment benefits. By dividing the total cost of unemployment, as calculated by Dixon, by the number of unemployment benefit recipients, one can see that the average aggregate cost to the government of supporting the 851,831 benefit recipients works out to between \$11,700 and \$21,100 per unemployed person. These figures may be slightly, but not substantially, inflated as some of the 111,669 unemployed who are not (direct) benefit recipients are likely to be indirectly benefiting from government expenditure in areas such as education and training.

The table published on page 8 illustrates the net cost to government of unemployment in the 1991-92 fiscal year.

Dixon calculates that after allowing for the recoupment of approximately 5% of unemployment outlays via the tax system, the average outlay on unemployment benefits is approximately \$6,286 per beneficiary.

Dixon also argues "that the direct cost of unemployment to the Australian government through declining tax collections and increased welfare payments could be up to 60% of private income lost through unemployment. Another 10% could be lost through housing, health, community services, and correctional and crime prevention services".

In other words, if one assumes that the **minimum aggregate cost** of each unemployed beneficiary is \$11,000, this will therefore be comprised of \$6,286 in unemployment benefits, \$1,571 in

Age composition and marital status of unemployment benefit recipients (000's)
Australia 1977, 1987 and 1991

August	Under 25 years		25 to 34 years		35 to 44 years		Over 45 years	
	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married	Single	Married
Males								
1977	85.3	7.3	16.0	16.3	11.8	14.9	10.6	18.9
1987	138.0	9.7	47.0	39.9	16.7	36.8	15.6	42.7
1991	154.3	19.4	97.8	61.1	40.8	92.2	36.5	99.9
Females								
1977	76.6	15.4	4.1	20.6	1.5	15.6	3.0	7.3
1987	107.2	15.2	25.4	36.1	14.5	32.5	6.0	3.8
1991	94.1	6.8	29.4	4.8	18.1	3.7	18.0	2.7

Source: Department of Social Security, *Survey of unemployment beneficiaries*, (various years).

and 1991.

Had the participation rate of married women remained static over the last decade at 43%, there would be 401,151 less married women in the workforce today. Thus, instead 949,100 unemployed, Australia's unemployment would be reduced by 42.3% to 547,949 persons or, 6.7% of the reduced labour force.

All of this may be interesting but begs the obvious question of whether in fact it would be socially and/or economically desirable for the participation rate for married women to be lower than it presently is. The opinion of the present writer is that it would be, especially for married women with young children. Far more important, however, is the opinion of the married women themselves.

In May, 1991, the magazine *'Family Circle'* published a survey* conducted by the Dangar Research Group which found that "a high majority (86%) of mothers agreed that the financial situation has forced a lot of women out to work who don't want to, and 7 in 10 women would support higher child allowances so more women could stay at home" to look after their families. Furthermore,

*The survey was comprised of a sample of 592 respondents to a 'Family Circle' questionnaire, all of whom were women with children under 16 years of age (representing 40% of all Australian households), and were chosen according to age and geographic location. The sample was then further supplemented by a cross section of the female population with children under 16 years of age.

CNI SEPT. BRANCH MTGS

Cowan / Moore - 8.00p.m. - **7th Sept.** (1st Mon./mth.)

Stirling - 7.30pm - **8th Sept.** (2nd Tues./mth.)

Curtin - 7.30pm - **9th Sept.** (2nd Wed./mth.)

Fremantle - 8.00pm - **15th Sept.** (3rd Tues./mth.)

Tangney - 7.30pm - **16th Sept.** (3rd Wed./mth.)

For information regarding meeting venues, contact the CNI Secretary on 321 1925.

CNI BRANCH LAUNCH

The *Council for the National Interest* is holding a public meeting about Australia's economic and social decline which will coincide with the launch of a new branch in the Guildford/Pearce area.

The NCC commends the CNI to all its supporters who live in the Guildford/Midland areas and recommends attendance at the meeting, details of which are:

**8.00pm Wed. 2nd
September, 1992**

DAVID LAWES DAVIES CENTRE
GUILDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
GUILDFORD.

GUEST SPEAKERS:

NICHOLAS PARTRIDGE
International Media Consultant

PHILIP KENNEDY A.O.
Rear Admiral R.A.N. (Ret.)

DENIS WHITELY
Banking Consultant

'EDUCATING AUSTRALIANS'

In a recent report titled *Educating Australians*, the Institute of Public Affairs has advocated a number of important educational reforms, those being:

(a) that changes to teacher recruitment and training are needed before any other educational reforms will be successful;

(b) that teacher training institutions should raise the entrance requirement for candidates and accept only those applicants who pass rigorous interview, literacy and numeracy tests;

(c) that a system of means tested vouchers be given to all parents of school children, with the vouchers redeemable at both government and nongovernment school for the average per capita cost of schooling in the state system;

(d) 'subsidising' pupils currently attending independent schools at the same level as those attending government schools would increase Australia's total educational budget of \$11.5 billion by approximately \$1.6 billion; and

(e) that local level management and de-zoning be introduced.

These & other issues will be the subject of a talk by Mr Tony Rutherford to the NCC on Wednesday, 16th September, 1992.

REMEMBER THE AFA RAFFLE

NOTRE DAME BOARD APPOINTS WEL FOUNDER

Recently the Board of Notre Dame University appointed Ms June Williams to its Board of Governors.

Ms Williams is currently WA's Commissioner for Equal Opportunity and was one of the origin founders of the Womens Electoral Lobby (WEL). At the time of its formation and through to today, WEL has always strongly pro-abortion.

COULD THEY POSSIBLY LOSE?

With unemployment officially listed at 11% and Australia suffering its worst recession since the Great Depression, ANY opposition political party and leader ought to be light years ahead of their opponents in the opinion polls.

Dr Hewson's approval rating, however, has fallen by 23% in the last six months, according to Morgan Gallup Poll and by 22% according to the Bulletins AGB poll, a time when it should have been growing.

On the question of preferred Prime Minister, the July Morgan Gallup Poll showed Hewson leading Keating by 45% to 39%. It seems Dr Hewson's gloss is wearing off.

NCC SEPTEMBER BRANCH MEETINGS

No metropolitan NCC branch meetings have been planned for September. The meeting to be held on Wednesday, 16th September, at which Mr Tony Rutherford will be discussing the reform of Education, will substitute (details in this issue).

additional government welfare expenditure and \$3,143 in tax foregone. The corresponding figures at the higher cost of say \$20,000 (allowing for outlays to non benefit recipients) work out to \$6,286 in unemployment benefits, \$2,857 in additional welfare expenditure and \$10,857 in tax foregone.

It can be seen that the cost to government expenditures in supporting unemployed benefit recipients (excluding tax collections foregone) is between \$7,857 and \$9,143 p.a., the median of which is \$8,500 p.a.

Net cost to government of unemployment Australia 1991-92 fiscal year.

	Single person \$	Single person \$	Married spouse not employed \$	Married spouse employed \$
Annual income	20,000	30,000	30,000	50,000
Tax Payable	3,102	6,902	5,503	10,004
Unemployment Benefit:				
If unemployed	7,220	7,220	13,078	0*
Tax payable if unemployed**	0	0	0	6,902
Total net cost to government***	10,322	14,122	18,581	3,102
Cost as % of income lost by unemployment	51.6	47.1	61.9	15.5

* Only one spouse (the lowest paid) loses employment.

** Assumes unemployment for the full year, dependent spouse rebate payable to married taxpayer.

*** Equals loss of tax revenue previously payable plus unemployment benefit payable less any tax payable when unemployed.

REDUCING UNEMPLOYMENT VIA A HMA

It can thus be seen that supporting the average unemployed recipient costs the government (excluding taxation income foregone) an additional \$3,100 p.a. more than the proposed HMA.

From information published in *Taxation Statistics, 1989-90*, published by the Australian Tax Office, and *THE LABOUR FORCE AUSTRALIA, MAY 1992*, published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics, it is possible to calculate that there are approximately 222,000 married females in the workforce with dependents, whose incomes are under \$10,000 p.a. The average

income of these women was \$7,167 after tax. Given the general views of mothers - that they would prefer to be out of the paid workforce, given an economic choice - it seems reasonable to expect that at least 86% of these would elect to leave the paid workforce and take up full time home duties and in the process vacating approximately 190,000 jobs (after adding a small number of married men who may be attracted to the idea of becoming a 'house-husband', it seems reasonable to expect that the final figure could be as high as 200,000 married women and men electing to leave the paid workforce). Assuming that adults seeking full-time work would not be attracted to such low paying positions, these positions would then be available to the 148,500 people who were seeking part-time work (as of July, 1992) and the 124,000 young people aged 15-19 years who are presently unemployed.

This is not proposed as a panacea for solving the unemployment problem. Rather it is beneficial spin-off of a pro-family policy.

HALF WAY TO EQUAL'

In April, 1992, the House of Representatives Legal and Constitutional Affairs Committee released its report into '*Equality of Opportunity and Equal Status for Women in Australia*'. The Committee's Chairman, Mr Michael Lavarch, addressed the National Press Club after the reports release and stated that "the Committee has recommended that ... initiatives be taken to provide for greater recognition of unpaid work ... (such as the inclusion of) supplementary reports which focus on unpaid work ... in the monthly Labour Force Statistics."

"The committee does not support income splitting as an initiative which will enhance recognition of the unpaid woman in the home".

The report noted that unpaid work done in the home is not recorded in any official statistics and recommended the holding of a Time Use Survey every five years, so that unpaid work would be counted on a regular basis. If implemented this would give a clearer picture of the value of work done outside the paid workforce and have significant bearing on family tax policy, support for dependants and child care.

As recognition of the unpaid work done in the home, the committee recommended the direct payment of the Dependant Spouse Rebate to the homemaker rather than continue the present system where it is a rebate to the spouse who is in the workforce. Although this could lay the administrative groundwork for a Home Makers Allowance, no such recommendation was made.

SUMMARY OF COSTS OF HMA

627,000 recipients of DSR with children (89/90) @ \$5,400/recipient = \$3,386 million.

Plus 200,000 additional recipients @ \$5,400 = \$1,080 million.

GROSS COST OF HMA = \$4,466 MILLION.

Minus (89/90) expenditure on DSR for the above = \$475 million.

Minus saving in unemployment costs at 200,000 @ \$8,500/recipient = \$1,700 million.

Minus child care expenditure (92/93) = \$400 million.

NETT COST OF HMA = \$1,807 MILLION.

CONCLUSION

Families with children and especially single income families with children, are the most financially disadvantaged group in our society. Through increased Family Allowances and the introduction of a Home Makers Allowance, this could be rectified. The net cost to the government would be approximately \$3.3 billion which could be financed through reduced government expenditure in a number of non-essential areas (see the IPA's '*The 1991-92 Budget: How to cut Outlays by \$6 Billion*', by Sir William Cole).

Unemployment would fall by approximately 200,000 persons..

REFORMING EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

*Is it necessary?
Is it possible?*

MR. TONY RUTHERFORD

Research Consultant to the Institute of Public Affairs

will be addressing a public meeting on education issues on

**WED. 16TH SEPTEMBER, 1992,
7.45p.m. for 8.00p.m.**

at the

LOFTUS COMMUNITY CENTRE

(corner of Loftus & Richmond Sts., Leederville).

NCC Branch meetings for August

Please phone the office on 321 2822 for details of meeting venues. All NCC meetings start at 7.30p.m.

Yokine/Perth - 17th August. (3rd Mon./mth)

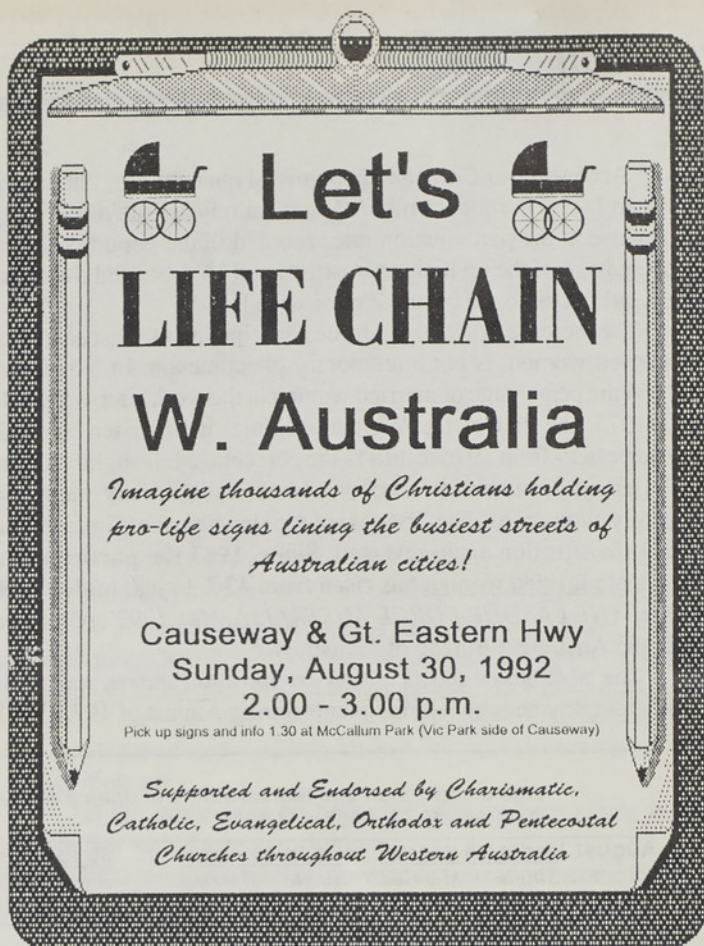
Curtin (North & South) - 19th Aug. (3rd Wed./mth)

South Perth/Swan - 20th August. (3rd Thurs./mth)

Stirling (West) - 25th August. (4th Tues./mth)

Tangney - 26th August. (4th Wed./mth.)

Albany - 26th August. (4th Wed./month)



Let's

LIFE CHAIN

W. Australia

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pro-life signs lining the busiest streets of
Australian cities!*

**Causeway & Gt. Eastern Hwy
Sunday, August 30, 1992
2.00 - 3.00 p.m.**

Pick up signs and info 1.30 at McCallum Park (Vic Park side of Causeway)

*Supported and Endorsed by Charismatic,
Catholic, Evangelical, Orthodox and Pentecostal
Churches throughout Western Australia*

AFA BRANCH MEETINGS AUGUST

Mundaring/Pearce 10.00am 12th August (2nd Wed/mth)

Kalgoorlie - 28th August (last Fri./mth)

For information regarding meeting venues,
contact the AFA Secretary on 378 3924.

FACTS

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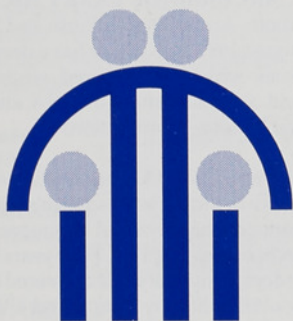
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THE AUSTRALIAN FAMILY ASSOCIATION

9th NATIONAL SEMINAR
1992



MARRIAGE:

TODAY
AND TOMORROW

*Saturday 3rd October
and
Sunday 4th October 1992*

AQUINAS COLLEGE,
Manning Rd., Mt. Henry,
Perth, Western Australia.

ABOUT THE SPEAKERS

MR JAMES CRAWLEY trained as a psychiatric social worker. He has lectured in social work in both Britain and Australia. For 6 years he was the Executive Director of the Marriage Council of W.A. He has written and edited several books and is currently in private practice specialising in the treatment of mental problems.

DR LYN BILLINGS is a consultant physician to the Family Planning Clinic of St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne. In collaboration with Anne Westmore she wrote "The Billings Method", a best-seller which has been translated into a dozen languages. She has helped establish teaching centres for the Ovulation Method in over 70 countries.

MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP BARRY HICKEY was installed as Catholic Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan of W.A. in August 1991. His Grace has a deep knowledge of family issues which he acquired while Director of Centrecare and as chairman of the WA and Australian Catholic Social Welfare Commissions.

RABBI SHALOM COLEMAN has studied extensively in Britain and South Africa. He was Perth's Chief Rabbi for almost 20 years and has lectured extensively in biblical studies and archaeology at UWA. For 9 years he was on the Senate of Murdoch University. He delivered the 1986 Kyle Oration sponsored jointly by Rotary and UWA.

ANDREW LANSDOWN is a writer, teacher and pastor. He is well known in Christian circles for his articles on moral, social and spiritual issues, and in literary circles for his poetry and fiction. His books include *Blatant and Proud*, a critique of the aims and achievements of the radical homosexuals in Australia; *The Grasshopper Heart*, a collection of poetry published by Collins/Angus and Robertson in 1991; and *With My Knife*, a children's novel published by Omnibus Books earlier this year. Andrew and his wife Susan have three children. They live in a small country town in the south-west of WA, where Andrew is the pastor of a Baptist church.

DR JOE SANTAMARIA is a consultant physician at St. Vincent's Hospital, Melbourne; Chairman of the Addiction Research Institute of Victoria and National President of the A.F.A. His previous positions have included Chairman of the St. Vincent's Bioethics Centre and President of the Natural Family Planning Council of Victoria.

PROFESSOR JERZY ZUBRZYCKI, former Professor of Sociology (ANU) has written extensively on family issues, especially from a multi-cultural perspective. More recently he has examined the social problem of a post-industrial society whose continuance, in his view, depends on the extent to which fundamental moral values can be shared by the majority of the people.

PROGRAMME

SATURDAY 3RD OCTOBER, 1992

- 9.00 Registration
- 9.30 Introduction (Mr Frank Malone)
- 9.50 Official Opening (Mrs Ruth Reid)

SESSION ONE

Chair: MRS RUTH REID, Chairperson, Community and Family Commission

- 10.00-10.45 *The Stories People Tell - A Counsellor's Perspective on Marriage:*
MR JAMES CRAWLEY,
Specialist in marital and family therapy.

10.45-11.15 Morning Tea

SESSION TWO

Chair: DR J BILLINGS, co-founder of Ovulation (Billings) Method

11.15-12.00 Dialogue following previous paper based on written questions submitted by audience.

12.00-1.00 *Love in Marriage:*
DR LYN BILLINGS, Specialist Physician in Child Health and co-founder of the Ovulation Method.

1.00 LUNCH
OR

1.30 - 4.30 Lunch & Swan River Boatcruise

SESSION THREE

Chair: MR MARK POSA, AFA EXECUTIVE OFFICER (S.A.)

7.00 CONFERENCE DINNER
Chaos: A World Without Marriage

DR JOE SANTAMARIA,
National President,
Australian Family Association

(A separate charge will be made for the dinner)

SUNDAY 4TH OCTOBER, 1992

SESSION FOUR

Chair: MICHAEL PERROTT, Chairman, Aquinas College Board

THE ROLE OF RELIGION IN MARRIAGE

10.00-10.45 *Catholic View*
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HICKEY,
Catholic Archbishop of Perth

10.45-11.15 Morning Tea

SESSION FIVE

Chair: KIM BEAZLEY, A.O., M.A. (Hons), Hon. D.Litt (Sydney and W.A.), Hon. LL.D (ANU)

11.15-12.00 *Jewish View*
RABBI COLEMAN
Former Chief Rabbi of Perth

Chair: Rear Admiral PHILIP KENNEDY, A.O., R.A.N. (Rtd)

12.00-1.00 *Biblical View*
ANDREW LANSDOWN
Baptist Minister

1.00-2.00 LUNCH

SESSION SIX

Chair: KIERAN RYAN, W.A. President, National Civic Council

2.00-2.45 *The Family - Provider of Social Services & Economic Support*,
EMERITUS PROFESSOR JERZY ZUBRZYCKI
Former Professor of Sociology, A.N.U.

2.45-3.15 Afternoon Tea

- 3.15-4.15 Workshops
1. Economic Support for the Family
 2. Marriage Counselling
 3. Impact of Media
 4. Youth Issues
 5. A.F.A. Development

SESSION SEVEN

Chair: JOHN BARICH, President WA Branch of the A.F.A.

4.15-5.30 Plenary: Discussions and Resolutions

REGISTRATION FORM

() **Registration A** **\$15.00/family** (incl. subsidy)
(includes Single Day Registration, Morning/ Afternoon
Tea, Lunch Saturday or Sunday).

() **Registration B** **\$25.00/family** (incl. subsidy)
(includes Full Registration; Morning/ Afternoon Tea
Saturday and Sunday; Lunch Saturday and Sunday).

() **Registration C** **\$50.00/person**
(includes Full Registration; 1 nights Accomodation;
Breakfast Saturday or Sunday; Lunch Saturday and
Sunday; Morning/ Afternoon Tea Saturday, Sunday).

() **Registration D** **\$80.00/person**
(includes Full Registration; 2 nights Accommodation;
Breakfast Saturday, Sunday; Lunch Saturday, Sunday;
Morning/ Afternoon Tea, Saturday, Sunday; Scenic
Swan River boatride).

Seminar Dinner _____ **People @ \$35.00** _____
Saturday Night.

Swan River Boatcruise
Saturday Afternoon. _____ **Adults @ \$10.00** _____
— _____ **Children @ \$5.00** _____

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Former Professor of Sociology
Australian National University

What is the Australian Family Association?

The AFA is a voluntary, ecumenical, non-political organisation which has been formed to provide a forum and a vehicle for those individuals and organisations in the community concerned with strengthening the traditional family. The AFA examines laws and social, economic, health and education policies for their effect on the well-being of the family and formulates its own policies in these areas.

1992 National Seminar

The seminar will explore ways in which marriage and the functioning family unit can advance the good of the nation by addressing issues which impact on the family and by formulating initiatives which will influence public policy.

Who should attend?

All who are involved with raising families, or who are interested in maintaining the family unit as the core of our society, should attend the conference.

While organised for the benefit of members, all interested members of the community are welcome to attend this seminar.

Seminar details?

Date: Saturday 3rd October 1992

Place: Aquinas College
Mt Henry Rd, Manning

Time: Registration commences at 9.00 am

The conference will adjourn at 1.00pm and some delegates will cruise the Swan River. The conference dinner will be held in the Refectory at the University of W.A.

Cost?

\$25 a family (including light lunch)

\$10 for River Cruise. First 60 people will be accepted.

Dinner?

A separate charge of \$30.00 a single and \$60.00 a couple will be made for the dinner for those who book and pay by 14th September. The dinner is buffet with all drinks provided. The dinner will be held in the Refectory at the University of W.A.

Registration?

Conference delegates may register by:-

- (i) contacting their local AFA branch;
- (ii) phoning the AFA office on 321 2822; (Fax 321 1798) or
- (iii) by completing and returning the form in this brochure.

Child care?

Some free co-operative child care will be available on the day. Please indicate your interest at time of registration.

Transport?

Ample parking is available in the College grounds. A No. 110 bus will convey you to the College.

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The AFA National Seminar has been made possible by the generosity of the following:

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