

'Paludrine Parade'

Official Newsletter of the Royal Australian Army Service Corps
Vietnam Supply Platoons Association



Patron: MAJGEN David McLachlan AO (Rtd). Web Site: <http://raascsupply.asn.au/>

Long Tan anniversary: Services held around Australia to remember victims of Vietnam War battle

Services have been held around Australia to mark the 50th anniversary of the Vietnam War's Battle of Long Tan, which killed 18 Australians — the deadliest of Australia's

sometimes booed, or occasionally even reviled by their own countrymen and women," he said. War Memorial director Brendan Nelson said the battle of Long Tan was "the most dramatic battle, and costly, in which



involvement in the conflict. Hundreds, including many veterans, turned out to an early-morning stand-to service at the Australian War Memorial in Canberra, where the names of the 521 Australians killed in the Vietnam War were projected onto the building's exterior. The Battle of Long Tan began after a company of 108 men were ambushed at the Long Tan rubber plantation and saw 18 Australians killed and 24 wounded, along with almost 250 Viet Cong soldiers. A national service was also held at the Vietnam War Memorial on Anzac Parade. Governor-General Sir Peter Cosgrove, himself a veteran of the Vietnam War, addressed both crowds, telling them Vietnam veterans were unique among Australia's returned military personnel. *"Not many returned veterans in wars before or since were*

Australia was involved during the course of the Vietnam War". "It's become a battle which has come to symbolise the Vietnam War, and the legacy from ANZAC which was carried by those young Australians," he said. Veterans and families remember the fallen. In Brisbane, Queensland Governor Paul de Jersey laid a wreath in Brisbane's ANZAC Square, where white crosses represented each of 18 Australians who died at Long Tan. Later at Enoggera Barracks in Brisbane, members of The Royal Australian Regiment's 6th Battalion formed a ceremonial parade which was inspected by Sir Peter Cosgrove. A line of 18 rifles represented Australian casualties at the battle. Thirty veterans of the battle and their families were present. (Article continued page 2).

Issue No: 44 Spring Edition
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Long Tan Anniversary

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Last chance for your say!

From our Secretary: I sent out an email a few days ago about the Enquiry into Veterans Affairs. Our Brigadier Geoff, replied to the email indicating *"Most of the veterans would be at a distinct disadvantage in framing and submitting a submission to the Senate enquiry. A more appropriate question is that there appears to have been a lack of submissions from the ESOs themselves. I have not been following this matter as closely as I perhaps should have but I can understand the problem many of our veterans face in this rather complex area."* That said, perhaps a few lines in our newsletter to ask:

- Have you made a claim upon DVA for benefits?
- If you made a claim for benefits through one of the Veteran organisations "Ex Service Organisations" we encourage you visit your relevant ESO to discuss your experiences so they can be passed on to the Enquiry.
- Submissions close 9th October, 2016

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(From page 1). Thousands attended a service at the Shrine of Remembrance in Melbourne, where the Premier and Governor laid wreaths. Vietnam veteran Sandy McCann said the soldiers' heroic actions at Long Tan ended up saving many Australian lives. *"Because of their actions at Long Tan, we were never engaged quite the same way again so we earned the respect of our enemy,"* he said. Small white crosses adorned with poppies represented the 521 Australian lives lost during the Vietnam War. Dave Baker, who served in the Navy during the Vietnam War, was at the Martin Place Cenotaph in Sydney. He said the commemorative events were central to bringing veterans together. *"It's heart-rendering. Pang to the heart and the heart-strings. Brings a tear to the eye today,"* he said. *"You don't normally think about it, but when you bring together all these blokes it really brings back what it was like back then."* In Perth, a group of former

South Vietnamese soldiers attended a ceremony remembering the 61 West Australians who died in the war. *"I remember the Australian soldiers [helped] the Vietnamese very [well], my country and my people, the Vietnamese people,"* Ho-Ta Ha said. Vietnam veteran Terry Newman, who fought in armoured personnel carriers, said the battle was *"an absolutely horrific event for Australia"*. *"It could have been an absolute disaster,"* he said. In Devonport, on Tasmania's north coast, a service remembered the sole Tasmanian soldier killed at Long Tan. Private Albert McCormack's brother Roxley McCormack spoke at the service, saying: *"It took me quite a long time to digest the fact that we'd lost the baby of the family"*. Elsewhere across Australia, services were conducted to commemorate the anniversary. At Longwarry North in Victoria, over 500 people attended a moving service, highlighted by a RAAF fly-past featuring four aircraft from the East Sale RAAF Central Flying School.

Lest we forget.

Just for Fun

After a particulate long tour of duty and with many encounters with the enemy, three men in particular were paraded before a General. "Since we weren't actually at war," the General began, "I can't give out any medals. We did, however, want to let each of you know your efforts were appreciated. What we've decided to do is to let each of you choose two points on your body. You will be given \$100 for each centimetre of distance between those parts. We'll start on the left, boys, so what'll it be?" Soldier 1: "The tip of me head to me toes, Sir!" General: "Very good son, that's 183 cms which comes to \$18,300." Soldier 2: "The tip of the finger on one outstretched hand to the tip of the other, sir!" General: "Even better son, that's 190 cms, which comes to \$19,000." Soldier 3: "The palm of me hand to the tip of me left pinky, Sir!" General: "That's a strange but fair request, son! As the general begins the measurement: "What! Son, where is your left pinky?" Soldier 3: "Somewhere in Vietnam Sir!"

A brief look at the 1st Logistical Command Unit

US Supplies and Logistical support during the Vietnam War.

No unit was more critical to the build-up of American forces in Vietnam than the 1st Logistical Command. Prior to 1965, the U.S. Army in Vietnam was supplied by the Army's Pacific Command through the small U.S. Army Support Group, Vietnam. With the deployment of division-sized units, it quickly became apparent that the logistical effort required greater manpower and organization. As a result, the 1st Logistical Command, which had first been activated during the Korean War, was deployed from Fort Hood, Texas, and arrived in Saigon on April 1, 1965. At that time, Vietnam possessed only two ports capable of supporting the ocean-going vessels that brought most American material to Vietnam: One in Da Nang that the U.S. Navy used to provide logistical support to the Marines in I Corps, the other in Saigon, which was needed to provide South Vietnam with most of its imported goods.

US Army Vietnam (USARV) made the critical decision to build a major port at Cam Ranh Bay. Utilizing the DeLong pier, which operated by hydraulic lifting devices. Army engineers succeeded in completing the port at Cam Ranh in record time. Additional ports were soon constructed at Qui Nhon and a new one at Saigon, where the facility was named Newport. The results were astonishing. In mid-1965, the 1st Log Command, as it was commonly called, could process 70,000 tons of incoming material per month. One year later, that figure had risen tenfold, to 700,000 tons a month, not counting critical items brought in by air.

The development of the ports played a large role in determining the organization of the 1st Logistical Command. Separate U.S. Army Support Commands were established in Saigon, Cam Ranh, Qui Nhon, and, in 1968, when Army units began to serve in I Corps, in Da Nang.

Each support command oper-

ated independently in maintaining a flow of needed goods to the combat zones. The 1st Log maintained overall control and supervision through the Logistical Operations Control Center located at its Saigon HQ. That HQ was originally located in a single villa, but as the command grew in size, its activities were dispersed throughout the city, making coordination difficult. In late 1967, 1st Log moved its HQ to the new compound at Long Binh, 30 kms NE of Saigon, which became home for the USARV. Long before that date, the 1st Log had become the largest single unit serving in Vietnam. B

By 1968, the number of men in the command had risen above 50,000. The 1st Logistical Command was a ma-

Jhon, with a strength of 15,000 men, sustained more than 130,000 allied fighting men deployed throughout the II Corps Tactical Zone. Their 53-mile long fuel pipeline to An Khe saved the movement of more than 1,700 tanker loads over 175,000 miles of roads every month. Cam Ranh Bay Support Command provided logistical support for a brigade of the 4th Infantry Division, the 1st Brigade, 101st Airborne Division, and parts of the Korean 9th Division. Saigon Support Command was the largest of the four commands with a strength of 22,000 men. It supported nearly 200,000 troops in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones (CTZ). Each of the four

support commands was a major logistical island, self-sufficient and capable of acting independently within its own sphere of operations in order to provide responsive, continuous, and uninterrupted support. As U.S. military involvement in Vietnam increased, an urgent requirement developed for immediate and responsive combat service support. The 1st Log Command was established in Saigon to meet the challenge. Although its original Vietnam strength was only 20 officers and 14 enlisted soldiers, the command grew dramatically in size and responsibility, becoming the fountainhead of combat service support in

the embattled republic. During the first formative months, the establishment of a firm logistical base was one of 1st Log's highest priorities. It proceeded to form logistical support areas in many areas including Vung Tau. From those areas, 1st Log began providing support to the ever increasing influx of U.S. and Free World military assistance forces which included the 1st Australian Task Force.

By the end of 1965, its combat service support activities were reaching - directly or indirectly - nearly every service member in Vietnam.



jor subordinate command under U.S. Army Vietnam (USARV). The HQ of this unit was located on the outskirts of Saigon. The Command mission was to provide all supplies and services to include medical required by U.S. Forces in Vietnam.

To assist the Log Command in the accomplishment of its mission, it has assigned to it four support commands located at Da Nang, Qui Nhon, Cam Ranh Bay, and Saigon. The Da Nang support operation has a strength of 5,000 men. They supported the American Division, 108th Artillery Group, and elements of the 1st Cavalry, 82d and 101st Airborne Divisions. Qui



Vung Tau, showing POL Jetty, tank farm and air field

During 1966, 1st Log became the largest single major command in Vietnam as its military personnel strength increased to more than 50,000. A constant increase in size was not the only hallmark of the command's presence in Vietnam. It also pioneered logistical doctrine and techniques in a successful effort to improve the quality and efficiency of its support of the Free World's fighting soldiers.

On April 19, 1968, 1st Log was authorized a distinctive unit insignia. *(Although many soldiers described the new insignia as a leaning outhouse dunny)*, The new crest summed up the short history of one of the modern Army's strikingly modern organizations. The diversity of 1st Log activities was astounding. Under its command were truck units, boat companies, railroad facilities, and airlift and airdrop capabilities. Almost every piece of Army equipment sent to Vietnam was processed, transported, issued, and maintained by the 1st Log. Not only was the 1st Log responsible for providing the Army troops with the basic weapons of war, but it also clothed and fed them and supplied them with virtually every amenity available in Post Exchanges.

Many of the administrative functions of the 1st Log were accomplished through the aid of the era's most powerful computers, which attempted to keep track of the 700,000 tons of "imports" each month, but the size of the undertaking almost inevitably led to problems and abuses. Among the major problems confront-

ing the 1st Log Command was the responsibility for supervising a large civilian work force made up largely of Vietnamese citizens. While great care was taken to screen out security risks, inevitably mistakes were made, the extent of which may never be known.

Some supplies intended for American and South Vietnamese troops wound up in enemy hands. In other cases, the lure of high profits on the black market proved to be too much for hired civilian workers and even U.S. soldiers. Equipment was also lost simply because the extent of the logistical effort precluded careful tracking of all material.

This problem was further exacerbated during the Vietnamization process when the South Vietnamese proved less than able at mastering American manage-

rial techniques. Still, when it was finally redeployed to Fort Hood on December 7, 1970, the 1st Log could look back upon more than five years of distinguished service. Two of its number had won the Medal of Honor, and thousands of others had maintained the distinction of seeing the American Army the best supplied and best equipped in the world. The battle casualties for the 1st Log were high:

**591 members of the
1st Logistical Command
were killed or died whilst
on active duty, whilst
another 1,498
were wounded
in action.**

The 1st Log Command returned from Vietnam on the 7th December 1970 to Fort Lee, VA, where it was redesignated the 1st Field Army Support Command and assumed the duties of the inactivated 22nd FASCOM.

The winding down of the war in Vietnam had an adverse effect on the operational capabilities of the command as the activity of the "Early Out" program increased. With a 90 percent turnover in personnel, a constant turbulence in training and operations was experienced. Due to the "Early Out" program, a 30% turnover occurred between October and December of 1971, resulting in 600 soldiers being released from active duty within 60 days.



Loading Of Class I Supplies From Depot At Cholon

Abuse of power in the Power of Attorney

Editors Note: *As a practising Justice of the Peace for the State of Victoria, I see a significant of people coming in for me to witness the signing of their Power of Attorney documents. These documents are powerful instruments that virtually give power to the designated attorney to have total control of finances and health. As a JP, I am duty bound to explain the consequences of signing these documents. Often, those handing over their PoA didn't realise exactly what they were signing up for and many pulled the plug there and then. All too often we see major abuses of those granted Power of Attorney and anyone contemplating doing so, needs to understand just what is at stake. DVM.*

Appointing a Power of Attorney is one of the most important steps you can take in managing your affairs. In an aging population where various mental and physical health ailments can remove our ability to manage, it is even more crucial that a PoA, in some circumstances an Enduring Power of Attorney, is appointed to deal with your affairs when you are no longer able to. An Enduring Power of Attorney, gives the person you have appointed as Attorney, the power to make decisions on your behalf, such as selling your house or operating your bank account. Clearly, appointing an Enduring Power of Attorney imbues that person with a great deal of power. It is a position of great trust and importance. Unfortunately across Australia there are a growing number of cases where elderly people have fallen victim to abuse by people they have appointed as their Attorney. This occurs where the appointed Attorney uses funds inappropriately without meeting their responsibilities to the elder who appointed them. In choosing an Attorney, people often look to their children as their first choice. However, in many cases the abuse is perpetrated by the victim's children. Does this mean you should avoid appointing your adult children as your Attorney? Certainly not. If you have a strong, trusting relationship with your children, they are often the first and best choice for an appointment

of this type. However, it is crucially important to understand the exact nature of the power you are giving, and how this power can be altered to suit your situation and manage the risk of abuse. Each State and Territory have different criteria on Powers of Attorney, whilst basically the same, it would pay to check just what PoA's are available. Some critical matters that need to be understood when appointing an Attorney include:

1. The financial attorney may have complete control over all of your assets. Remember that your Attorney will have complete control over all your assets. This includes real estate, bank accounts, shares and all other property in your possession.

2. Your Attorney does not control your personal welfare. Whilst appointing a Power of Attorney will ensure that your finances are managed, they do not have the power to make decisions about your wellbeing, including where

and it is crucial that you understand the limitations that can be placed on your Attorney once appointed. For example, you can specify that your Attorney shall not enter into any transactions from which they gain a benefit, or that the power is limited for a specific period. Knowing the the limitations on the powers that you are giving your Attorney can give you peace of mind.

5. It is often wise to appoint more than one Attorney. Often it will be beneficial to appoint more than one Attorney. These Attorneys may act jointly, or in the majority. This ensures that the responsibility is spread between Attorneys rather than being left to one individual and that the decisions being made involve the opinion of more than one individual.

6. You should have implicit trust in the person/s that you appoint as your Attorney. Should you have any reservations about an individual, then you should not appoint that person as your Attorney. The appointment to the position of Attorney is not only a privilege but it holds enormous responsibility. If you feel that you are unable to appoint a family member or friend, then you have the option of appointing a State appointed Trustee and Guardian who can step in and make decisions on your behalf.

7. If, after you have appointed an Enduring Attorney, you can revoke that Enduring Power of Attorney. This can be done at any time, so long as you still have the mental capacity to do so.

8. Review your Enduring Power of Attorney. You should regularly review your Power of Attorney to check that the people you have appointed continue to be suitable, or to consider whether any limits should be applied to their power.

If you see the need to appoint a Power of Attorney, there are specific forms that can be downloaded from the Internet that can assist in the preparation your enduring power of attorney taking into account each of the points raised above. Research is the key.



you will live and medical decisions. These decisions can be made by appointing an Enduring Guardian.

3. It is very important to remember that you can choose when the power of attorney commences. Often, people appoint an Attorney without realising that their power will commence as soon as the document is finalised. If you are confident that you will not need assistance until you have lost capacity, it may be wise to nominate that the power does not commence until you lose the ability to make decisions for yourself.

4. You have the ability to limit the power of the Attorney. This is perhaps the most important consideration,

Research into feeding the Australian soldier in Vietnam is widening.

By Graham Wilson (Deceased)

At this stage, at the very least the finished product will be published electronically on the Army History Unit's website. However, both the Head of Army History Unit (Mr Roger Lee) and myself are hoping that by the time I have the thing knocked together he will have had his gutted budget restored and, assuming the manuscript is of sufficient size, it will be possible to publish it as a book.

Interesting little snippets accrued from various official sources (Oz and Yank) to date: - quality control at the Class I (rations) Yard at the Long Binh logistic depot was the responsibility of the US Army's 4th Medical Detachment (Veterinary Services).

On 11 May 66 (quite early days) 1 COY RAASC at Vung Tau received **50 tons** of fruit cake from Oz (based on the average weight of a fruit cake [1.5 lb] and the AFV ration strength at the time [3,800], that works out to 17½ fruit cakes per man!)

The US DoD set up three full sized dairies in VN to provide milk and ice cream, however, to augment the ice cream provided by the milk plants, 40 additional small size ice cream plants were brought into country to provide ice cream as far forward as possible

On 29 May 66 1 COY RAASC received an unexpected and un-requested "forced issue" of **67,000 eggs** which had to be immediately issued out and used as quickly as possible as most unit messes did not have adequate refrigeration (extra eggs at breakfast and lots of custard tarts at dinner time? - the Oz Army's daily egg ration allowance at the time was 1½ eggs per man per day).

The US Army did not have enough covered storage space for its ration stocks until late in 1970

In 1966 bread received from Long Binh was unfit for consumption and 1 ALSG was forced to turn to bartering with local bakeries to get decent bread (I have no idea what they used for barter)

Thought everyone might find those interesting.

The following additional contributions supplied by Bob Denner.

ALSG and 1ATF on base were rationed on the US Composite Ration Scale using a 28 day cyclic menu. This menu consisted of fresh, frozen, chilled, canned and dehydrated items. The menu was generous and Australia paid about \$1.25 per day per person for rations. These items were supplied from their QMC Class 1 Depot at Vung Tau. 25 Sup Pl RAASC distributed rations to ALSG units and to Det 52 Sup Pl RAASC at



Nui Dat for breakdown to 1ATF units.

There was a wide variety of food available, not all of it to Australian taste or culture, eg A10 cans of Ham & Lima Beans, and chilled milk and eggs that had been shipped with ether as a preservative. There were many meats and other frozen products that made it to the echelons for unit catering staff to prepare

Saigon Rations. The troops based in Saigon were under US Army billeting arrangements and paid \$5mpc per day as a subsistence which they could spend in US Army messes, clubs or buy off the local economy. "A" rations were mess hall (dining facilities/cafeteria served) foods.

Hospital Rations. We had a special Hospital Ration Supplement from the Australian Army Ration Scales which included lots of extra fresh fruit and vegetables that were purchased from the Vung Tau Markets.

R & C Centre Rations. To the best of my recollections R & C Centre rations were the same as Vung Tau units.

Rations in the Field. Units on operations were rationed with either Australian Combat Ration Packs or US Meal Combat Individual (MCI) "C" Rations. Generally at FSBs and in some operational areas, Australian Army 10 Man Ration Pack were prepared by unit echelon cooks into hot box meals and usually flown in. There was a US "B" Meal Pack but rarely seen in AFV. Field kitchens would serve class "B" rations; one gallon cans of food, prepared by army cooks in the field.

Aust Combat Ration Packs. These were Australian designed and supplied. There were five menus as per the attached sheet and a range of common items. They were packed in 5's in tin sleeves, 2 per box.

Aust 10 Man Ration Packs. Australian designed and supplied. There were four menus and the pack consisted of two sleeves (5 men) containing canned meat, fruit, vegetables and supplementary items (condiments) for group cooking in echelons or bases. The ration was nor-

mally supplemented with fresh bread.

US Meals Combat Individual "C" Meals. The most common ration on operations were "C" Rations; which came 12 meals to a case.

The Accessory Pack came with salt, pepper, sugar, instant coffee, non-dairy creamer, 2 pieces of candy-coated chewing gum, a packet of toilet paper, a 4-pack of commercial-grade cigarettes, and a book of 20 cardboard moisture-proof matches. Typical commercial brands issued in the cigarette ration were: Camel, Chesterfield, Kent, Kool, Lucky Strike, Marlboro, Pall Mall, Salem, or Winston. Due to health concerns, cigarettes were eliminated from the accessory packs in 1975.

Supplementary Packs. These were worth their weight in gold and were supposed to be for company sized groups. They contained 10 cartons of cigarettes, lots of lollies (Hersey Bars etc), writing materials, soap, razor blades etc. Rarely seen in the field because the echelon boys used to value them! **LRRP rations.** The Vietnam War did have one wonderful type of ration however; the LRRP rations. These "Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol" rations came 24 meals to a case, and were freeze dried "chile con carne, spaghetti, rice & chicken". Just add hot water and they were great to eat. The organisation that did all the Australian ration pack development was the Army Food Research Station in Scottsdale, Tassie. It opened in 1958 and became the Armed Forces Food Science Establishment established in 1971. In 1975 the centre was under the control of the Service Laboratories and Trials Division of DSTO, then in 1982 it became part of the Materials Research Laboratories. In 1994 the establishment was renamed the Defence Food Science Centre, which was in turn renamed the Defence Nutrition Research Centre in 1997.

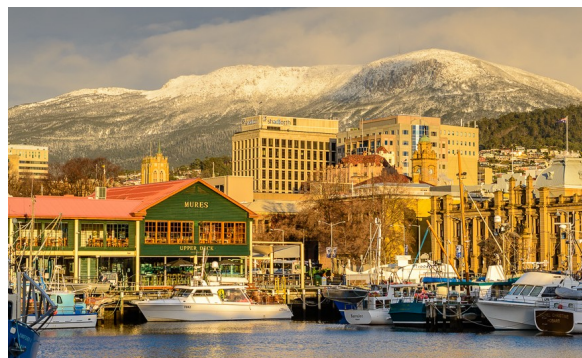
Draft Itinerary for our RAASC Reunion Hobart Tasmania, Mon 6th - Mon 13th November 2017.



All Members please note that is a draft proposal only. Final accommodations and tours are yet to be determined. This is your opportunity to make suggestions etc so we can formalize details in the coming months.

NOVEMBER 2017 – Member Group Accommodation Booking 7 nights

MON 6 TH	IN – Members start arriving.												
TUE 7 TH	Registration during the morning followed by a visit to a local venue for an afternoon of 'Melbourne Cup' Celebration and some mayhem. We'll run a couple of good sweeps with some appropriate prizes. Fun for all.												
WED 8 TH	TOUR to be determined (See suggested list below)												
THU 9 TH	AM - FREE TIME – Hobart City etc. PM – FORMAL DINNER (Venue to be determined)												
FRI 10 TH	TOUR to be determined (See suggested list below)												
SAT 11 TH	REMEMBRANCE DAY Commemorative Service.												
	<table> <tr> <td>10.30 am</td><td>Service at Cenotaph</td></tr> <tr> <td>12 noon</td><td>Arrive Glenorchy RSL</td></tr> <tr> <td>12.30 pm</td><td>Lunch</td></tr> <tr> <td>2 pm</td><td>Plaque Dedication</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.30 pm</td><td>AGM</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.30 pm - 5 pm</td><td>Fellowship</td></tr> </table>	10.30 am	Service at Cenotaph	12 noon	Arrive Glenorchy RSL	12.30 pm	Lunch	2 pm	Plaque Dedication	2.30 pm	AGM	3.30 pm - 5 pm	Fellowship
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3.30 pm - 5 pm	Fellowship												
SUN 12 TH	TOUR to be determined (See suggested list below)												
MON 13 TH	OUT - Members depart												



Some general notes on accommodation and tours.

- Interim enquiries have been made to **St Ives Motel Apartments, Battery Point** – 500m to Wharf area, but **no firm recommendations yet** – will be affordable & relatively centrally located.
- Tours have not yet been determined or costed.
- Sat 11th – Remembrance Day: We envisage a bus for our use for the day – yet to be costed.
- Members have the option to 'arrive early or stay on', for private touring of Tas.

**PLEASE DO NOT BOOK ACCOMMODATION AT THIS STAGE SEPARATE TO OUR
GROUP MEMBER RECOMMENDATION TO BE ADVISED PRIOR TO END OF OCTOBER**

SUGGESTED / POSSIBLE *TOURS

- Derwent River Cruise
- Mount Wellington
- Huon Valley - Wines
- Other suggestions?

Please give us feed back
relative to your thoughts/
suggestions for possible tours,
ASAP! To:
graemesherriff@optusnet.com.au
Mobile: 0411 797 036

- Port Arthur - Historical
- Richmond – Historical
- Wineglass Bay
- Hobart 'Hop on Hop off'



Membership Application/Renewal Form

New Application or Renewal (circle which ones) 2016/17 or 3 years

Surname:

Given Names:

Address:

State: Postcode: Date of Birth:

Phone No. (Home) (Mobile)

Email Address:

Vietnam Service Details:

Dates: From To

Spouse/Partner's Name:

Membership: 1-year membership (Vietnam Veterans and Associate/non-Vets) \$20
3-year membership (Vietnam Veterans and Associate/non-Vets) \$60
Association Badge \$10 – Free badge to new members

Payment details:

- By **cheque** payable to: RAASC Vietnam Supply Platoons Association, PO BOX 207 Mitchell ACT 2911.
(include this form).
- Or **Electronically** by direct credit to:
Westpac Bank, BSB 032 713 Account 434593.
(Provide name etc as reference and send this form by post or email)
- Or **Cash Deposit** at any Westpac Bank, BSB 032 713, Account 434 593.
(Provide 6 digit DOB as ddmmyy as reference and send this form by post or email).

Office Use Only: Member Number/Receipt:.....

Membership Card issued/date.....Database.....Banked.....

Scan/send to Area Reps.....Membership Mgr Notified.....