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VADSA BULLETIN

NEWSLETTER OF VOLUNTARY ASSISTED DYING SOUTH AUSTRALIA INC. (VADSA)

SA implementation of VAD legislation

The implementation date for VAD legislation in South Australia has been brought forward by two months from the end of March to the end of January 2023. The Chair of the Voluntary Assisted Dying Implementation Taskforce, Dr Chris Moy, has stated on the SA Health website:

... since December 2021, the Taskforce has been working alongside SA Health to support the health system and community in preparation for commencement of voluntary assisted dying in January 2023, two months earlier than initially planned. This earlier commencement has been supported by the detailed work undertaken by the Implementation Working Groups and Implementation Team. VADSA is advocating for the law to come into effect by December 2022. This would ensure a maximum of 18 months between the passage of the legislation through parliament (June 2021) and commencement in line with other states. As VADSA's president, Frances Coombe, argues: People contact me most weeks asking how to access VAD. These people have terminal illnesses. They are suffering... Our legislation is almost the same as Victoria and WA. Victoria has had VAD available for three years, WA for one year. Both states have shared their experience, systems, and resources with SA... There is no reason that South Australians should be made to suffer longer than people in any other state. It is past time that Health Minister Picton announced a 2022 VAD commencement date.

Attorney-General Kyam Maher, architect of the Act stated that it was "*not good enough*" that South Australia would take longer than other states

to implement legislation and said that he was working with Health Minister Chris Picton in an effort to bring forward the implementation date.

References

Richards, S 'SA euthanasia laws effective from January' InDaily August 12th 2022 SA euthanasia laws effective from January (indaily.com.au)

Moy, C, 'What's happening with voluntary assisted dying in South Australia?' SA Health website
[Communique+from+the+Chair+VAD+Taskforce.pdf](#) (sahealth.sa.gov.au)

The Australia Institute poll on Territory rights

As reported in the VADSA Bulletin over many years, wide ranging polling has supported law reform to enact VAD legislation. As this has now been achieved in all Australian states, a final obstacle is achieving equity in health law reform for the territories. This calls for overturning the Euthanasia Laws Act (the 'Andrews' Act). This Act confers subordinate status to people living in the Australian Territories who are unable to enact their own legislation on VAD.

In August 2022, The Australia Institute surveyed a representative sample of 1,005 people across Australia about their views on Territory rights and VAD. The results show nationwide high support for VAD, and for the right of Territory governments to legalise VAD in their jurisdictions. The poll found that:

- Four in five Australians (78%) believed that VAD should be legal, 10% disagreed.
- Four in five Australians (78%) supported the Commonwealth allowing the Territory governments to legalise VAD within their jurisdictions, 11% opposed.

- Three in four Coalition voters (73%) supported, and 16% opposed.
 - Four in five Anglican (82%) and Catholic Australians (79%) supported 12% and 10% opposed respectively.
 - Over four in five (85%) non-religious Australians say VAD should be legal, compared to just one in twenty (5%) who say it should be against the law.
- Access the full report online: [The Australia Institute: Polling-September-2022-Territory-rights-and-voluntary-assisted-dying-Web.pdf](https://australiainstitute.org.au/The-Australia-Institute-Polling-September-2022-Territory-rights-and-voluntary-assisted-dying-Web.pdf) (australiainstitute.org.au)**

Update on the Restoring Territory Rights Bill

As discussed in previous VADSA Bulletins, the Restoring Territory Rights Bill seeks to overturn the 25-year old legislation known as ‘The Andrews Act’ which had the effect of disallowing the Northern Territory Rights of the Terminally Ill Act (1995) introduced by then Chief Minister Marshall Perron. Under the Rights of the Terminally Ill Act four people were able to choose VAD in the NT before the Andrews Bill came into effect in 1996.

The Restoring Territories Rights Bill passed the lower house on 3rd August with a strong majority (99 votes to 37). Debate commenced in the Senate on Monday 5th September. Of the six speakers, five were in favour and one (ALP Senator Deborah O’Neill) was against. This senator stated that she wanted to “make a claim for the importance of a faith perspective in this debate” (See later article for commentary).

Debate continued on Thursday 8th September, and of the six speakers four were opposed, one was in favour, and one advised that he will abstain (Yawuru Senator Patrick Dodson). Senator Dodson stated that 90 per cent of Indigenous people opposed VAD for cultural reasons and that he had ‘pondered deeply’ on how to approach the legislation. Despite his own spiritual opposition, he did not accept the ‘slippery slope’ argument, and did not want to be the one person to ‘sink’ the legis-

lation. Senator Pat Dodson strongly criticised the Australian Christian Lobby for cynically using his opposing stance as propaganda under the guise of ‘*protecting Indigenous lives*’. Speaking in Parliament, Senator Dodson argued:

This very same organisation, which purports to be concerned about First Nations peoples, has been peddling offensive propaganda which scoffs at the Aboriginal spiritual beliefs and belittles arguments for a First Nations Voice to this parliament. Liberal senator Simon Birmingham stated that in his view the ‘Andrews Act’ should never have been passed:

It was always anachronistic for the Commonwealth to have decided that the one limitation on the territories compared with the states would be on the questions of voluntary euthanasia, or voluntary assisted dying.

Debate in the Senate has been interrupted due to the parliamentary protocols associated with the death of Queen Elizabeth II. The next sitting days are not until mid-October. It is anticipated that voting on the issue will be very tightly contested.

References

Zaunmayer, T ‘Dodson slams ‘hateful’ Australia Christian Lobby for invoking him on First Nations euthanasia stance’, National Indigenous Times 9th September 2022 Dodson slams ‘hateful’ Australian Christian Lobby for invoking him on First Nations euthanasia stance - National Indigenous Times (nit.com.au)

Gould, C; ‘Debate begins on territory rights bill in the Senate’, The Daily Telegraph, 5th September 2022 Debate begins on territory rights bill in the Senate | Daily Telegraph The Australia Institute: Polling August 2022 on Territory Rights and Voluntary assisted dying Polling-August-2022-Territory-rights-and-voluntary-assisted-dying-WEB.pdf (australiainstitute.org.au)

The Power of Words

VADSA vice president and policy officer, Anne Bunning, reminds us of the power of language and how important it is to use correct terminology. She argues:

The power of language has been a major component in the debate over voluntary assisted dying. A brief review of speeches

in our Parliaments and stories in the media shows that opponents deliberately use words such as 'suicide' and 'killing' to describe voluntary assisted dying, while supporters of a compassionate end of life choice for people with a terminal illness use words such as 'voluntary' and 'dying'. Phrases such as 'state sanctioned suicide' and 'state sanctioned killing' are deliberately used to attract media attention and create fear in the minds of Member of Parliament who are undecided about voluntary assisted dying.

So, at the 2021 AGM of the World Federation of Right to Die Societies, delegates from Australia and New Zealand were surprised to find that 'assisted suicide' was the term most frequently used to describe the work that organisations such as VADSA are doing around the world. Additionally, the website of the World Federation reported that all Australian states and New Zealand (except NSW) had passed Voluntary Assisted Dying legislation, which the website described as assisted

suicide now being legal.

At the 2021 AGM a paper on future plans of the World Federation highlighted the Federation's aim of making assisted suicide more widely available in the rest of the world.

As a result, Australian delegates to the November 2021 General Assembly each raised the matter of terminology. We all said that VAD is not suicide, that VAD is nothing like suicide, that assisting a suicide is a criminal offence in every Australian state, and that most of the Australian legislation includes a specific clause which states that VAD is not suicide.

Over the last 12 months the World Federation has considered the terminology in various forums. The 2022 General Assembly in Toronto this November will consider a report on terminology. VADSA representatives, Dr Roger Hunt and Vice President Anne Bunning, will present a workshop on terminology during the World Federation Biennial Conference in Toronto being held in conjunction with the General Assembly.

VADSA 2022 ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Voluntary Assisted Dying South Australia (VADSA) holds public meetings twice yearly at

The Box Factory 59 Regent St South, Adelaide

The next public meeting will be the AGM on

Sunday November 20th 2022 at 2.15 pm

**The meeting will provide an update on the progress
of VAD implementation in SA.**

Business will include the President's and Treasurer's reports, and election of office bearers for a period of one year. Written nominations for official positions must be received by

Friday 21st October 2022

Tea and coffee will be served following the meeting. Bring a friend!

The Australian Medical Association's stance on VAD

For many years VADSA has argued that the Australian Medical Association (AMA) should adopt a neutral rather than oppositional stance on VAD. The AMA website states that its mandate is to promote and protect the professional interests of doctors and the healthcare needs of patients and communities; further stating

"There are some instances where it is difficult to achieve satisfactory relief of suffering...All dying patients have the right to receive relief from pain and suffering, even where this may shorten their life."

It also states that

"in representing doctors, the AMA works with governments to develop and influence health policy to provide the best outcomes for doctors, their patients, and the community"

Australian Medical Association (ama.com.au).

These statements are arguably problematic, as relief from suffering cannot always be achieved through palliative care alone, and some suffering can only be achieved through death.

In a very informative peer-reviewed article, three researchers from the Australian Centre for Health Law Research at the Queensland University of Technology in Brisbane also comment on the fact that despite widespread VAD law reform in Australia, the Australian Medical Association (AMA) remains ethically opposed. However, the authors argue that the AMA should abandon its oppositional stance so that it can better fulfil its mandate. Adopting a neutral position allows peak bodies such as the AMA to engage more fully in implementation and to support diverse perspectives. The authors note that several medical colleges have acknowledged the diversity of views within the medical profession and thus adopted a neutral stance. These bodies include the Royal College of

Physicians (RACP), the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) and the Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists (RANZCP). They explain that international medical bodies have also pre-empted the prospect of legislation and have explicitly adopted a neutral stance, and:

For patients, best outcomes involve access for those who are eligible and make this choice, as

DONATIONS TO VADSA

Donations may be made as a one-off gift, or a regular monthly donation. All donations over \$2.00 are fully tax deductible. A general donation or regular or monthly donations are greatly appreciated. Your gift will work towards the alleviation of suffering. A receipt will be issued for taxation purposes. Please let us know if you do not want a receipt.

Bequests

Different wording is used for a bequest of a specific sum or the whole of an estate. The wording for a gift of a specific sum is: 'I bequeath to Voluntary Assisted Dying SA Inc. the sum of \$.....' If you wish to leave your entire estate to VADSA the wording would read: 'I give and bequeath the whole of my real and personal estate to Voluntary Assisted Dying SA Inc'.

VADSA is staffed entirely by volunteers. Since its formation in 1983 as SAVES, VADSA has worked towards law reform that enables a compassionate and humane response to unbearable and hopeless suffering and has an ongoing role.

part of holistic, integrated end-of-life care. It also involves ensuring those who are ineligible, or do not want VAD, continue to be supported and receive optimal end-of-life care.

For doctors, best outcomes regarding VAD include health policy that supports all involved, including those who provide VAD, those who do not, and those who are neutral or undecided...The AMA should now revisit its position on VAD to better reflect diverse views of its members, the medical community and the broader public.

Reference

Close, E; Willmott, L; & White, B; (2022) 'Voluntary assisted dying: peak bodies must provide practical guidance', Internal Medicine Journal 52 (2022) 926–931

Just a reminder....

SAVES public meetings are held twice-yearly at 2.15 pm on Sunday afternoons at the Box Factory 59 Regent St South, Adelaide.

These are important forums for updating members on SAVES' activities, legislative issues and relevant local, national and international events and initiatives.

Guest speakers provide further interest, as well as to informal discussion over tea and coffee.

The next meeting is highlighted on top of page 3.

Make a diary note now!

Why should one faith decide for us all?

ALP Senator Deborah O'Neill has cited her Catholic faith as a reason to vote against The Restoring Territory Rights Bill. As Go Gentle Australia has argued, Senator O'Neill is elected to represent Australians of all faiths and none; but she made it clear in the following statement that, on this issue, her faith alone takes priority:

We're called on in this place to combine that

journey of the heart with the intellectual endeavour to interrogate the legislation that comes before us.

I will endeavour to do that in my contribution. I also want to acknowledge that my contribution is formed by my faith perspective as a practising ... Catholic. I want to make a claim for the importance of a faith perspective in this debate.

As the Australia Institute poll found, four in five Catholic Australians (79 per cent) were in favour of VAD and only 10 per cent were opposed. Go Gentle Australia maintains that Senator O'Neill wants others to suffer for her own, not their own beliefs, but:

Nowhere does VAD law compel people of faith to participate. That's why the first word is 'voluntary'. In this, it allows every faith perspective to be respected...But that is not enough for Senator O'Neill, and others like her. They want their faith perspective to be mandatory, whether you share it or not. Why should one faith decide for all of us?

Reference

Go Gentle website Why should one faith decide for all of us?
- Go Gentle Australia

International news:

New Zealand

Voluntary assisted dying became available in New Zealand in November 2021. A new report from the Ministry of Health concerning applicants, rejections and complaints poses some important questions about how the rules operate in practice.

Concerns about a 'slippery slope' have not been realised. On the contrary, one of the key observations from the report is that some people are potentially being denied access when they should qualify.

Most people are being rejected because they don't meet the specific requirement of having a terminal illness with likely less than six months to live.

This is a much narrower scope than had originally been intended by MP David Seymour which included criteria of having a grievous or irremediable condition.

However, the criteria were narrowed to ensure that

the Bill would pass. To date, 130 doctors, nurses or medical staff have signed up which is considered sufficient for the level of VAD demand, but there are gaps in the system in rural areas. These may relate more to broader staffing issues than to VAD specifically.

It is notable that NZ allows VAD assessments by Zoom which helps to address some access gaps. The law will be reviewed in 2024.

Reference

Venuto, D 'Complex questions about NZ's euthanasia laws' New Zealand Herald 22nd July 2022 The Front Page: Complex questions about NZ's euthanasia laws - NZ Herald

United Kingdom

In a press release on the 8th September 2022 Dignity in Dying UK advised that Liam McArthur MSP for Orkney will lodge a final proposal in the Scottish Parliament for his Members Bill Assisted Dying for Terminally Ill Adults (Scotland). The proposal received the highest number (14,038) of responses to date for a consultation on a Members Bill in the Scottish Parliament.

The report analysing the responses found that a clear majority (76 per cent) were fully supportive, and that many respondents had first-hand experiences of witnessing family, friends and patients with a terminal illness who had experienced great pain and had suffered what was often described as a "bad death". Ally Thomson, Director of Dignity in Dying Scotland stated:

The overwhelming majority of people in Scotland support a change in the law and now MSPs have the opportunity to respond to this unprecedented call for change and deliver a safe and compassionate new law.

That so many people across the country have recounted their personal experiences of watching a loved one suffer shows the current blanket ban on assisted dying does not work, instead it creates heartache and injustice for so many families. An injustice that can now be put right.

Dignity in Dying UK also reminds us that over 200

million people globally now have access to some form of assisted dying law. In Europe, assisted dying is legal in Switzerland, Austria, Luxembourg, Belgium, the Netherlands and Spain. Every Australian state has now legalised assisted dying. Similar laws are in place across New Zealand and in 11 jurisdictions in the US, with broader laws in place in countries across Europe, North and South America.

Reference

Dignity in Dying UK Latest - Dignity in Dying

United States

An analysis of 5,329 patients across the U.S. who died from medical aid in dying in the 23 years after Oregon became the first state to legalize VAD found that one demographic dominates the group: well-educated, wealthy people with cancer.

Nearly 60 percent of the people were aged between ages 65 and 84 years. Another 16 percent were 85 years old or older, while 8 percent were 54 years old or younger.

Ninety per cent chose to die at home.

Medical aid in dying is allowed in eight states and in Washington, D.C.

Reference

Staff writer Scientific Blogging 2.0 "Assisted Suicide Mostly Used By Well-Educated White Patients With Cancer" 18th July 2022

Assisted Suicide Mostly Used By Well-Educated White Patients With Cancer | Science 2.0 (science20.com)

Canada

A Canadian Special Joint Committee is addressing contentious issues currently associated with the Medical Assistance In Dying (MAID) law. The proposed expansion of MAID eligibility criteria in March 2023 to those who suffer solely from a mental illness continues to prove controversial. In Quebec, waiting times for MAID medication were recently severely affected due to road closures to support a visit to the area by Pope Francis.

In light of that incident, and others in the past such

as taxis carrying the kits experiencing car trouble, the Order of Pharmacists of Quebec and Quebec's College of Physicians have since changed the rules around dispensing medication.

Dr. Georges L'Espérance, a neurosurgeon and the president of the Quebec Association for the Right to Die in Dignity, states that the relaxed measures will serve patients better.

It changes a lot for the patient, who will be sure to have his or her kit when he or she wants it, and not, especially in Quebec City, according to the whims of the weather or other factors.

Reference

"Medically assisted dying in Quebec City streamlined after Pope's visit led to delays", CBC News September 12th 2022
Thanks to Jane Morris Dying with Dignity Victoria for this information.

France

The French newspaper Le Monde reported on April 22nd that Prime Minister Emmanuel Macron '*suggests a will and a way*' on the sensitive topic of euthanasia [sic]. The president's major reform in terms of social rights is the recognition of the "*right to die with dignity*." He has promised a

citizens' convention on the issue, and claims that he personally favours the Belgian model. His opponent Marine Le Pen does not want to modify the current law and is opposed to VAD.

Reference

Jérôme, B 'Emmanuel Macron suggests a will and a way on the sensitive topic of euthanasia' Le Monde 22/4/22 updated 30/5/22 Emmanuel Macron suggests a will and a way on the sensitive topic of euthanasia (lemonde.fr)

Spain

The World Federation of Right to Die Societies advises that on August 23, a prisoner who requested VAD due to severe injuries, died in prison as result, before his legal trial ended. The right to VAD had already been granted in July, but the judges ruled that it should be suspended until a decision had been reached by the court of appeal. The 46-year old prisoner, Marin Eugen Sabau, shot and injured several people before barricading himself in and shooting at police.

During the incident, he was shot in the spine causing him severe injuries.

The national court stated that the right to euthanasia [sic] law passed in 2021 does not allow court intervention in a such case whether the person is incarcerated, awaiting trial or not. Spain's law allows adults with "*serious and incurable*" conditions that cause "unbearable suffering" to choose to end their lives.

Reference

Davies, A 'Spain: Gunman euthanased before he can stand trial BBC News 23rd August 2022 Spain: Gunman euthanised before he can stand trial - BBC News

Uruguay

In news from a jurisdiction that has not previously come to light in the debate over VAD, the Health Committee of Uruguay's Lower House has passed a bill approving VAD. It will now be debated in a plenary session. Frente Amplio (FA - Broad Front) Congresswoman Cristina Lustemberg, who voted in support of the bill, stated that "*the conditions*

VADSA membership renewals are due in February each year

We look forward to your continuing support.

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Thank you!

that the health team has to take into account are very clear” when deciding if a person is eligible for medically ending his/her own life.

Any person of legal age, psychically fit, who suffers from one or more chronic, incurable and irreversible pathologies or health conditions that seriously undermine their quality of life, causing them unbearable suffering, has the right to be euthanized [sic] at their request and through the procedure established in the present law, “*so that their death takes place in a painless, peaceful and respectful way to their dignity*”, states article 2 of the bill voted on Tuesday.

A patient who wishes to receive assistance in dying must go through a series of stages and medical interviews before his/her request is approved.

Reference

Uruguayan Lower House Committee okays euthanasia bill
Merco Press 7th September 2022 Uruguayan Lower House committee okays euthanasia bill — MercoPress

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Thank you

A fearless advocate

The late Queensland VAD campaigner, Tanya Battel, has been described as a ‘superstar VAD advocate’. She recently ended her life, on her own terms, at Dignitas in Switzerland after living with fourth stage breast cancer. Sadly, she had already experienced the terrible deaths of both her parents from cancer.

As Go Gentle Australia reported, Tanya Battel was fearlessly committed to speaking truth to power.

Her ‘VALE’ twitter account and Facebook page, described the brutal effects of terminal cancer, the fears of impending death, and the ‘frustration with a medical orthodoxy who wouldn’t or couldn’t hear the voices of people living with terminal illness.’

Her petition to the Queensland Parliament with over 110,000 signatures, had a significant impact on the campaign to make VAD law in that state. She was constantly involved in letter writing and other advocacy strategies.

Tributes to Tanya flowed from around Australia, the UK and Ireland. A week after her death, Queensland Deputy Premier, Steven Miles, stated in Parliament:

I would like to take a moment to honour Tanya Battel. Tragically, our laws could not be fully implemented in time for her... but she changed the world for others like her in Queensland. We owe her a debt of gratitude for her work.

The Queensland Parliament passed the Voluntary Assisted Dying Bill 2021 on 16th September 2021. Voluntary Assisted Dying will be available in Queensland from January 2023.

Reference

Vale Tanya Battel - Go Gentle Australia

Historical royal link to assisted dying

Dr Michael Cook, editor of BioEdge, in a critical article on VAD reminds us of the historical links between assisted dying and the monarchy. Given the focus on the recent death of Queen Elizabeth II, it is timely to reflect on these links.

Michael Cook notes that Lord Dawson of Penn was president of the Royal Society of Medicine, president of the Royal College of Physicians, president of the British Medical Association and originator of Britain’s National Health Service. He supported euthanasia [sic], and had assisted the death of King George V, the late queen’s grandfather on January 20th 1936. In the words of his diary entry Lord Dawson stated:

“At about 11 o’clock it was evident that the last stage might endure for many hours, unknown to the patient but little comporting with the dignity and serenity which he so richly merited, and which demanded a brief final scene. Hours of waiting just for the mechanical end when all that is really life has departed only exhausts the onlookers and keeps them so strained that they cannot avail themselves of the solace of thought, communion, or prayer.

I therefore decided to determine the end and injected (myself) morphia gr.3/4 and shortly afterwards cocaine gr. 1 into the distended jugular vein.”

opposition, and developments in palliative care which appeared to provide an alternative to VAD. The movement then recovered in the 1960s due to more consistent leadership, shortcomings in palliative care, and advances in medical technology that extended human life regardless of its quality. The current movement is active under Dignity in Dying UK which continues to advocate for merciful end of life law.

Reference

Cook, M ‘Queen Elizabeth II forgotten link to the euthanasia debate’ BioEdge 13th September 2022 Queen Elizabeth II’s forgotten link to the euthanasia debate - BioEdge
Elizabeth II’s forgotten link to the euthanasia debate - BioEdge

The World Federation of Right to Die Societies

The World Federation of Right to Die Societies was founded in 1980 is an international federation of associations that promote access to voluntary assisted dying. It consists of 58 right to die organizations from 30 countries.

Lord Dawson later contributed to the debate on a bill in the House of Lords arguing that *“quality of life matters more than quantity... One should make the act of dying more gentle and more peaceful even if it does involve curtailment of the length of life,”* he said. *“That has become increasingly the custom.”*

However, he eventually voted against the bill because he maintained that there were too many bureaucratic safeguards.

In the 1930s the Voluntary Euthanasia Legalisation Society was established in Leicester in the Midlands and was linked to a perception of the increasing incidence of cancer. By the 1950s progress stalled due to an ageing membership, an effective

Voluntary Assisted Dying Partnerships

By mid- 2021 every state in Australia had passed, or will be debating, a law to give people a compassionate choice to end their suffering.

12 million Australians now live in a state where VAD is legal.

VADSA partners with organisations and individuals in Australia and overseas who work to achieve legal voluntary assisted dying. Voluntary Assisted Dying South Australia is our facebook page. The page contains current information about developments around Australia and the world.

A Peaceful End facebook page is run by Angie Miller who became a VAD campaigner after the distressing death of her father over an extended period.

Accessible Voluntary Assisted Dying facebook page provides information on VAD, with a focus on equitable access to a medically assisted death for people isolated by distance or disability.

Advocacy Groups listed below represent different interest groups who advocate for VAD law reform.

- Doctors for Assisted Dying Choice
- South Australian Nurses Supporting Choices in Dying
- Christians Supporting Choice for Voluntary Assisted Dying
- Voluntary Assisted Dying Youth Advocates
- Lawyers for Death with Dignity
- Paramedics Supporting Choices in Dying
- Accessible Voluntary Assisted Dying

Go Gentle Australia was established by Andrew Denton to support VAD law reform.

The Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation supports VAD.

The website DyingForChoice was established by Neil Francis, a Melbourne based VAD advocate which provides important information and counters misinformation about VAD.

The World Federation of Right to Die Societies is based in The Netherlands. Its website includes links to societies around the world working towards legalising assisted dying.

VADSA's state and Territory Partners - each state and territory has an active group supporting VAD law reform

- Dying with Dignity NSW
- Dying with Dignity Victoria
- Dying with Dignity Tasmania
- Dying with Dignity Western Australia
- Dying with Dignity Qld
- Northern Territory Voluntary Euthanasia Society
- Dying with Dignity ACT

Advance Care Directives are a valuable tool to provide guidance to medical professionals and carers on your end of life wishes. Contact Service SA on 13 23 24 for further information.

Voluntary Assisted Dying South Australia Inc. Membership Form

Print and post or join online at <https://www.vadsa.org.au>

☐ New Membership

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- ☐ **VADSA Membership Officer, PO Box 2151, Kent Town SA 5071**

Or pay by Electronic Funds Transfer:

- ☐ **People's Choice Credit Union BSB 805 050 Acct number 102500039**
Voluntary Assisted Dying SA

PLEASE LODGE THIS FORM, along with EFT payment advice either via email to info@vadsa.org.au or via Australia Post

How did you hear about us? _____

Do you have an area of expertise that could be of help to VADSA? _____

Do you wish to receive the Bulletin by post or email?-----

VADSA's members support the society's primary objective which is a change in the law, so that in appropriate circumstances and with defined safeguards, death may be brought about as an option of last resort in medical practice. These circumstances include the free and informed request of the patient and the free exercise of professional medical judgement and conscience of the doctor. VADSA IS NOT ABLE TO HELP PEOPLE END THEIR LIVES.

VADSA's Primary Objective:

A change to the law in South Australia so that in appropriate circumstances, and with defined safeguards, death may be brought about as an option of last resort in medical practice. These circumstances include the free and informed request of the patient and the free exercise of professional medical judgment and conscience of the doctor.



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