

DVA Studies and Department of Transport Views Annex B

"Conclusion (page 25)

. . . disability resulting from captivity is much more difficult to detect and compensate than conditions resulting from equally long front-line service. This conclusion is reinforced when combined with the high incidence of "premature aging" and "nervous conditions" claimed by POW.

"Reported Incidence of Nervous Conditions Attributed to Incarceration (page 28)

"Nervousness" among POW has been documented in many other studies."

"The author found that, in numerous conversations with POW who complain of nervous disorders, there seems to be a strong correlation between "nervousness" and "insecurity" or "anxiety". This "insecurity" was frequently centred on worry about the welfare of the veteran's family in the event of early death of the veteran." *Dr. Hermann could have included such symptoms as restlessness, impotence, insomnia, and nightmares that are all recognized as post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and are documented in a number of U.S. studies. Adapted Table 9 p.11 shows that merchant seamen spent longer in captivity than any other group, in addition they were not offered benefits to permit them to compete with returned veterans or entrenched civilians.*

"Veneration for Valour" by Joseph Schull was published under the authority of The Minister of Veterans Affairs 1973.

Using the statistics on page 33, leads to a figure of 3.88% service personnel killed in World War II. In comparison, Transport statistics translate to 9.55% of merchant seamen killed in World War II.