

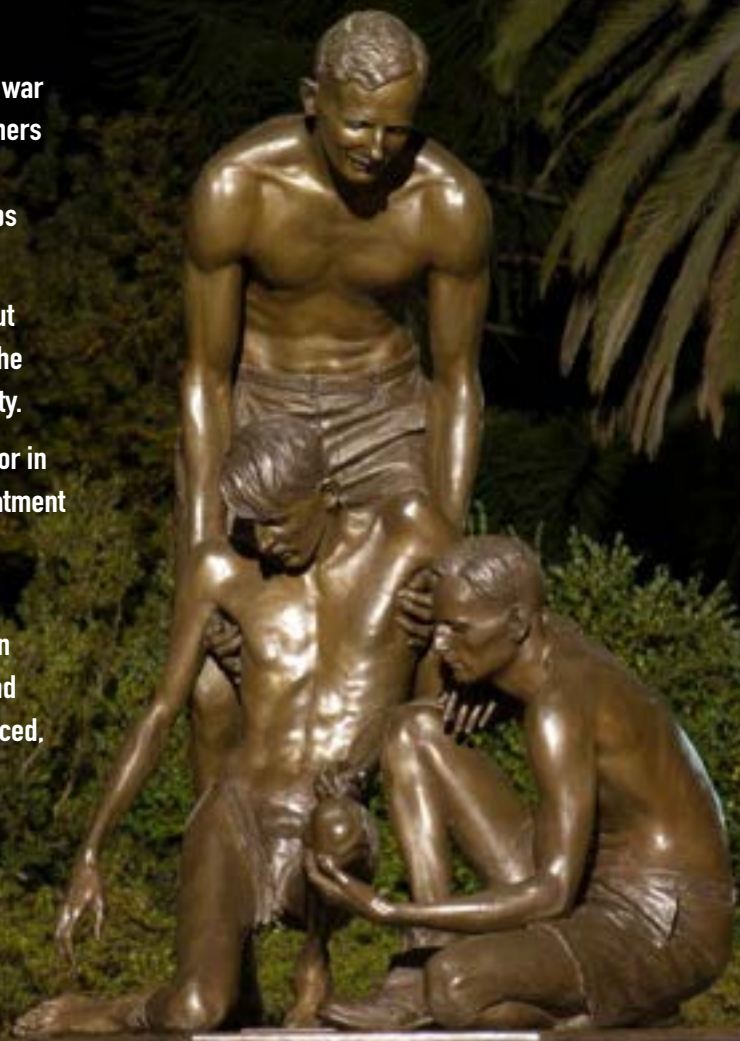
COULD YOU SURVIVE AS A PRISONER OF WAR?

Nearly 30 000 Australians became prisoners of war during World War 2. Of these, 8 172 were prisoners of the Germans or Italians, and 22 376 were prisoners of the Japanese held in various camps in Asia and the Pacific area.

Of the Australian prisoners in Europe, 264, about 3 per cent died. Of the Australian prisoners of the Japanese, 8 031 – 36 per cent – died in captivity.

One who did survive was Weary Dunlop, a doctor in the Australian Army, who provided medical treatment and inspirational leadership for the men under his care.

In this decision-maker simulation you will learn about his actions as you go through the unit, and you will learn about the situations that POWs faced, and see if you can make decisions that would help a soldier to survive.



A statue of Weary Dunlop and other prisoners of war of the Japanese, Benalla

Your Task

Your task is to look at 25 situations, each of them based on what actually happened with prisoners of the Japanese on the Burma-Thai Railway.

You need to read the information about each situation and the options you will face each time, and make the decision that you think will give you (and others) the best chance of survival. There will be implications for each decision, and there will be consequences. Many of the situations are difficult, and often there is no easy option available. But you have to decide.

After you have chosen your option for each situation you will get a response that tells you the consequences of your choice. There will be a score for each option, so you can see whether you are likely to survive because of that decision. You will also be able to see what Weary did each time.

Scoring

Every decision has consequences. There are four main ways in which each decision has an impact on you:

Health points – how does this decision affect my physical health and condition? Where the decision improves or does not have an effect on your health, you will gain 1 point. Where it may harm you or leave you more open to disease or starvation you will lose 1 point.

Resilience points – how do I feel about myself? What is my mental state? Where a decision helps you be optimistic, or has helped others, or has reduced anxiety, you will gain 1 point. Where it increases anxiety or fear or tension, you will lose 1 point – even if it seems to be the right decision.

Mateship points – where you do something that helps another, you will gain 1 point. If your decision hurts another, you will lose 1 point.

Leadership points – where you make a decision that shows an acceptance of leadership, or that influences others positively, you will gain 1 point. Where your decision does not show positive leadership, even if it helps you personally, you will lose 1 point.

Sometimes you might choose a situation that will give you points in one area but will mean you lose points in others. For example, if you take your sick mate's food when he cannot eat it, you will gain health points, but lose mateship points.

There are also some **Random events**. These are events that you have no control over.

Your aim

Your aim is to survive. However, sometimes you may be faced with situations in which you can protect and help yourself, but at a cost to others. You will need to decide whether surviving at any cost is acceptable, or whether there are some options that you just cannot take, even if it hurts you personally not to take them.

You will start off with 40 points. If you lose them all you will not survive.



[Click to enlarge](#)

Steps for the activity

You can work through this activity by yourself, or with others.

1

Read the **background information** about why Australians were prisoners of war of the Japanese. See pages 4–5.

2

Print the **score page** to keep a record of your decisions and their consequences as you work through each situation. See page 6.

3

Print the **situation pages**, or read these situations online. Decide which of the three options you will choose, and record it. See pages 7–11.

4

You now have two ways of proceeding:

Work through all the situations, making your choice and recording it, and then look at the Consequences page (online or in print on pages 12–16) to work out your score for each situation.

OR

Work through the first situation, then look at the Consequences page (online or in print on pages 12–16), record your score, and then move on to the next situation.

5

You should record both the **four individual components** of the result (the **Health, Resilience, Mateship** and **Leadership** points), and the total for each situation.

6

If at any time your total running score reaches **0 or below** you must finish the game — you have not survived the Burma-Thai Railway experience.

After the activity

The game has been designed as a **concept-development activity**. We suggest that it should be used at the start of a study of the POW experience, and then you will be in a better position to appreciate the further information you gain as a result of additional research.

At every stage of the game we tell you what happened when Weary Dunlop faced these situations. A **detailed study** of his extraordinary experiences as a POW has been published as an eStudies article, so you will be able to explore in detail what happened to him personally. To see this go to the Weary Dunlop website www.siredwarddunlop.org.au or to the eStudies site www.ryebuck.com.au/estudies/.

Can you make good decisions that will help you and your mates survive the horrors of the Burma-Thai Railway?
Let's see. Good luck!



SIR EDWARD 'WEARY' DUNLOP MEDICAL RESEARCH FOUNDATION

This educational activity has been developed for the Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop Medical Research Foundation. It was established in 1985 as part of Sir Edward's life-long undertaking to promote and improve the welfare of our veteran community. The Foundation's mission is to improve the quality of life of our returned service personnel.

For more information and more educational activities go to www.siredwarddunlop.org.au



[Click to enlarge](#)

BACKGROUND TO THE THAI-BURMA RAILWAY

Why was Australia at war?

Australia went to war in September 1939 because Nazi Germany had invaded Poland. Britain and France declared war to stop German expansionism and aggression, and legally Australia also became automatically involved — though it was also a decision that was supported by most Australians. Initially Australian soldiers served in north Africa and the Mediterranean area, while Australian air force crews served in those places and Europe. Australian naval vessels were serving in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans, and the Mediterranean and North seas.

Why did Japan enter the war?

On 7 December 1941 Japan attacked the United States naval base at Hawaii, and simultaneously launched invasions of Malaya and Java. The Japanese military leaders had decided that they could secure vital raw materials for their industrial economy by seizing control of neighbouring areas, and avoiding American economic sanctions imposed after Japan invaded China in 1937. The Japanese hoped to gain control of the natural resources of the invaded areas before the United States could recover from the attack on its aircraft carriers, which were the only weapons that could hold up their advance and defeat them. Australia declared war in support of the British colony of Malaya. By early 1942 Japan controlled Malaya, Singapore, much of New Guinea, New Britain, the Philippines, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indochina, Taiwan, Hong Kong, much of China, and much of the Pacific Ocean.



Who were the POWs?

When the Allies surrendered after defeats in Malaya, Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies there were 130 000 soldiers from Britain, the Netherlands, India and Australia taken prisoner. The largest number of the more than 22 000 Australians were the 15 000 men of the 8th Division, in Malaya and Singapore, and the 1000-strong battalions in Ambon, Timor and New Britain. There were also 2 700 soldiers from the 7th Division in Java, 32 Australian Army nurses, and 320 sailors from the HMAS *Perth* which had been sunk in the Sunda Strait in February 1942.



Where were they kept?

The main POW gaol was at Changi. Many of the prisoners were moved to work on the Burma-Thai Railway, in coal mines in Japan, in Borneo, and in other places. Some were kept where they were captured, and executed or starved to death — such as at Sandakan.

The main groups set to work on the Burma-Thai Railway were:

A Force (Oct 1942)	F Force (April 1943)
Wilkins Force (Oct 1942)	H Force (May 1943)
Black Force (Oct 1942)	H6 Officers (May 1943)
No 5 Java Party (Jan 1943)	K Force (June 1943)
Dunlop Force (Jan 1943)	L Force (August 1943)
D Force (March 1943)	



What was the Burma-Thai Railway?

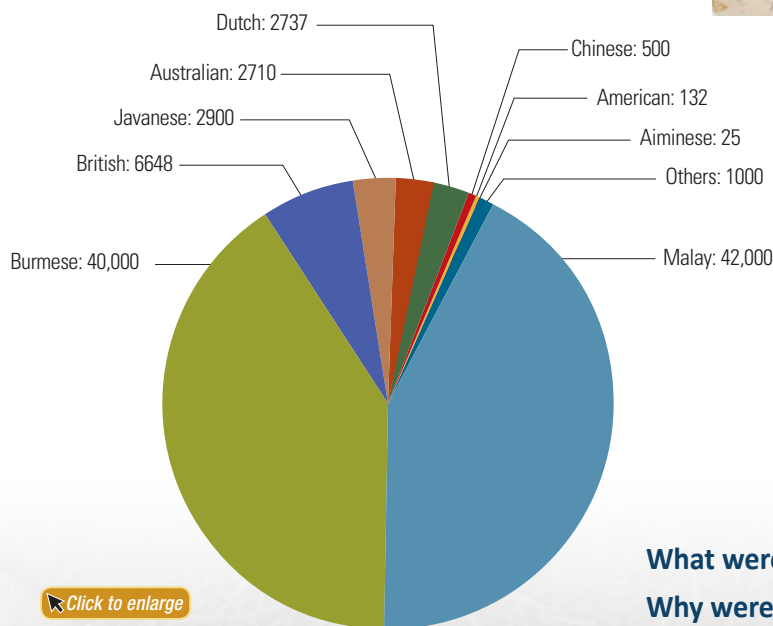
This was a 415 kilometre long track from Thanbyuzayat in Burma (now Myanmar) to Nong Pladuk in Thailand built between October 1942 and October 1943. The aim was to enable Japanese troops and supplies to be carried overland to attack the British in India and the roads and airfields used to supply Chinese troops fighting the Japanese in China, rather than by the dangerous sea route where the Allies were able to attack ships. The line had to be constructed in monsoon conditions, heat, and at times rough and difficult terrain.

Who built the track?

The track was built by a mixture of 60 000 Allied POWs and 200 000 Asian labourers. There were about 13 000 Australians, 20 000 British troops, and 18 000 Dutch troops. The labourers included Burmese, Thais, Malays, Tamils and Chinese. There were 20 000 — Japanese engineers, supply troops and guards, and 800 Korean guards. There were also some Japanese kempeitai, or military police.

What happened to them?

There was a very high rate among all men, with the vast majority of deaths being of Asian labourers. Estimates of the dead are:



What were conditions like?

Why were there so many casualties?

Why did some die and others survive?

That's what you will investigate in this unit and there are two ways that you can do this:

- 1 One way is to study the inquiry unit in eStudies which draws on the words of the men themselves to help you explore their POW experience. You can find this unit at www.siredwarddunlop.org.au or at www.ryebuck.com.au/estudies.
- 2 The second way is to tackle the following decision maker. The decision-maker presents situations typically faced by prisoners working on the Burma-Thai Railway. Examine these situations and decide how you think you might have responded had you been an Australian medical officer in a POW camp.

We recommend that you do this decision maker first, either in print form here, or playing the online App soon to be available from the App Store. Then you can do further research if you wish by exploring the first-hand evidence in the eStudies unit.

RECORD PAGE

RESPONSE PAGE – PRINT ANSWER SHEET

SITUATION	OPTION Circle your choice			SCORE ELEMENTS				TOTAL	RUNNING TOTAL /40
				H	R	M	L		
1	A	B	C						
2	A	B	C						
3	A	B	C						
4	A	B	C						
5	A	B	C						
6	A	B	C						
7	A	B	C						
8	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10								
9	A	B	C						
10	A	B	C						
11	A	B	C						
12	A	B	C						
13	A	B	C						
14	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10								
15	A	B	C						
16	A	B	C						
17	A	B	C						
18	A	B	C						
19	A	B	C						
20	A	B	C						
21	A	B	C						
22	A	B	C						
23	A	B	C						
24	A	B	C						
25	A	B	C						

SITUATIONS AND YOUR OPTIONS




Dr Peter Hendry, in Pattie Wright, *The Men of the Line*, p. 189



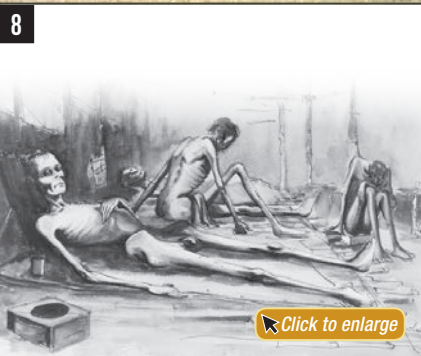
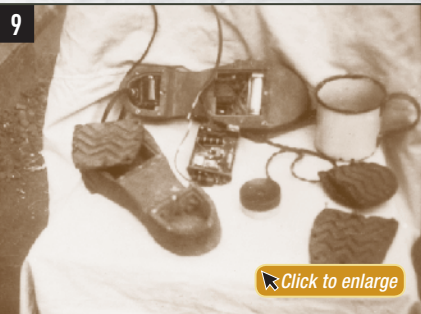

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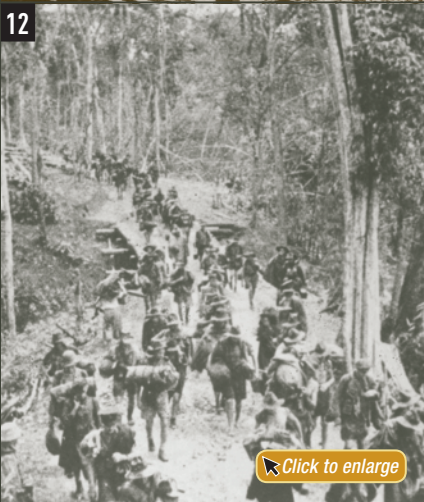



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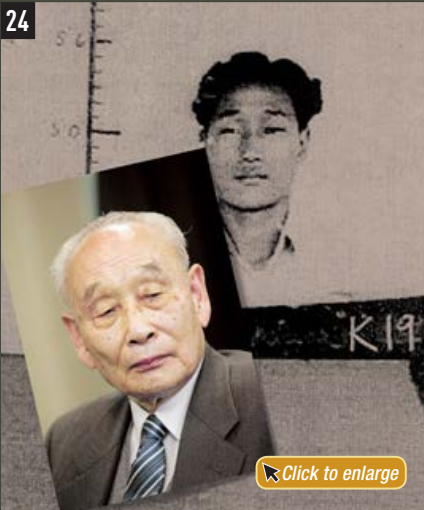

AWM ART25080

NUMBER	SITUATION	OPTIONS
<p>1</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>You are an officer in the Australian Army and a prisoner of war. The Australians are in a group. There are also American, British and Dutch groups. Each of them seems to be organising itself differently to survive the experience. You will have to choose which group you will stay with.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Stay with the Australians. B Choose another group. C Try to drift across all groups and get the best of each.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>2</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>Officers are paid more than other ranks. Money is essential for buying additional supplies (such as eggs and medicines) that will help people survive the inadequate food they are being fed. There is a proposal for officers to give part of their money to a common pool to help the sickest and weakest prisoners.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Refuse the idea. You will need the money to help you survive. B Agree to share your money. C Wait and see what others vote for, and go with the majority.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>3</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>The Japanese do not require officers to do manual work, but some are proposing that they should do so to replace men who are too sick to work (and who do not get fed or paid if they are not working).</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Argue that officers should work because they can help the sick, and spread the burden of work generally. B Argue that officers need to be separate and in command, and working with the men would undermine their authority. C Argue that officers can do more good by being free of work so that they can influence the Japanese commanders to make conditions better.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>4</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>You have just operated on a wounded soldier who will probably die. A Japanese guard is about to bayonet the wounded man.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Stand in front of the guard and protect the soldier. B Protest, but do not try and stop the guard. C Realise that you are powerless and let the guard kill the wounded man.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>5</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>There are local men who can bring in smuggled goods, including food and medicine. If you are caught trading and bartering illegally you might be severely punished.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Trade. It is worth the risk. B Do not trade. It is not worth the risk. C Try and involve the Japanese guards in profit-sharing so that they will turn a blind eye to illegal trading.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>

NUMBER	SITUATION	OPTIONS
<p>6</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>The Japanese officers want to send a certain number of sick men to work. Arguing with the Japanese to reduce the number might lead to your being bashed.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Face the risk and argue to reduce the number of sick men to be supplied whatever the consequences.</p> <p>B Argue to a point, but then give in before you are actually bashed.</p> <p>C Realise that any protest or opposition is useless, and avoid a bashing.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>7</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>There are many sick men and some will have to be sent to work. You are told to choose which ones will still have to work despite their sickness.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Refuse to agree to send any sick men to work. Stand up to the Japanese demands.</p> <p>B Choose the least sick and send them to work.</p> <p>C Let the sick decide who will go to work.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>8</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>A random event strikes.</p> <p>This is a terrible infectious disease that results in massive diarrhoea and bleeding.</p> <p>You are still required to work and hope you can make it through the day, and not collapse – or you will be severely beaten.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>Choose a number from 1–10 and see what happens to you.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>9</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>You are asked to hide a radio in your hut. The radio keeps everyone informed about the progress of the war. If you are found hiding a radio you will be executed. There are occasional searches of huts for hidden goods and equipment.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Agree to hide the radio, even though you know what the risk is.</p> <p>B Refuse to hide the radio because you know what the risk is.</p> <p>C Agree to hide a small part of it, but not the whole radio.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>10</p>  <p>Click to enlarge</p>	<p>You realise that some men have been stealing from others. A group is caught. If you turn them over to the Japanese they will be severely punished and beaten.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Hand them over.</p> <p>B Punish them severely, even though this will make them weaker.</p> <p>C Let them go with a warning not to do it again.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>

NUMBER	SITUATION	OPTIONS
11 	<p>There are men who are dying. They ask you to help them die more quickly.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Agree and help them out of their misery.</p> <p>B Refuse to do this, as your task is to keep men alive, not to kill them.</p> <p>C Pass the decision on to your commanding officer.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
12 	<p>Occasionally you have to shift camp to start working on a new section of the railway. This means carrying everything on foot through rough jungle, and often in terrible heat or torrential rain. You are in charge of much medical equipment, which you cannot carry by yourself.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Carry as much as you can yourself, even though this will mean that you cannot then move among the men and help and encourage them.</p> <p>B Share the equipment among the men so that you can move among them and encourage them — even though this means a heavier burden for them.</p> <p>C Share the equipment among the men so that you can move among them and encourage them, but if a man is failing, step in and take his load.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
13 	<p>There is occasionally a chance to kill a guard who has become isolated from the main group.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Take the opportunity.</p> <p>B Resist the temptation.</p> <p>C Kill the guard, but only if you can make sure his body will not be found.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
14 	<p>Random event</p> <p>The Japanese are behind schedule with building the railway. They order a 'speedo', an increase in the hours of work and the amount of work to be completed each day. There is no increase in food or medical care.</p> <p><i>Will you survive this extra physical effort?</i></p>	<p>Choose a number between 1 and 10.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
15 	<p>The Japanese, showing their contempt for those who surrendered, make all ranks, including officers, salute even private soldiers.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Accept the insult and salute everybody.</p> <p>B Refuse to salute anybody of lower rank to you.</p> <p>C Refuse to salute any Japanese soldier.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>

NUMBER	SITUATION	OPTIONS
<p>16</p> 	<p>You are dished up very little food, and often it is rotten or weevil-infested.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A You eat everything.</p> <p>B You only eat what seems edible.</p> <p>C You refuse to eat it and demand decent food.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>17</p> 	<p>There is usually boiling water in which to wash your metal food tray. It often means a long walk in mud and torrential rain to keep your utensils clean.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Always wash your utensils.</p> <p>B Wash your utensils when they are clearly dirty.</p> <p>C Wash your utensils only when you are close to the boiling water.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>18</p> 	<p>One of the deadliest diseases is cholera. It racks the body, and sufferers cannot even clean their own waste. It is also highly contagious, and usually fatal. Your mate has cholera.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A You help him and clean him up.</p> <p>B You help him as much as possible, but without touching him.</p> <p>C You leave him alone in the cholera tent.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>19</p> 	<p>Your mate is weak from illness. You know that if you give him part of your food he will have a better chance of surviving. But you barely have enough food yourself to avoid starvation.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Share your food until he is better.</p> <p>B Share some of your food occasionally.</p> <p>C Eat your own food so that you have the strength to help your mate and avoid illness yourself.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>20</p> 	<p>Your mate is ill, probably dying. He asks you if you think he will survive.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Lie to keep some hope alive in him.</p> <p>B Tell the truth.</p> <p>C Change the subject, and do not answer the question.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>

NUMBER	SITUATION	OPTIONS
<p>21</p> 	<p>You are working and suddenly realise that there are no guards near you, and nobody can see you. You have the opportunity to escape.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Escape</p> <p>B Do not escape</p> <p>C Not this time, but wait until next time when you are better prepared.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>22</p> 	<p>The war is over and you have survived. Your brutal guards have put down their weapons. Here is your chance to get revenge for what they have done to you and your mates.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Get revenge by bashing and even killing the worst ones.</p> <p>B Leave them alone, and let the courts deal with them.</p> <p>C Forgive and forget, and walk away from it all.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>23</p> 	<p>A Japanese guard is on trial for atrocities. You think he is the guard who killed your mate, but you are not 100% sure. Without your testimony he will not be convicted.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Tell the truth even if it gets him off.</p> <p>B Tell a lie, because you are almost certain he is the killer, and besides he probably killed others.</p> <p>C Say it is him, but ask that his life be spared.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>24</p> 	<p>Years later you have unexpectedly met in the street a guard who beat and tortured you.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Forgive the guard and shake his hand.</p> <p>B Forgive the guard but have nothing to do with him.</p> <p>C Abuse the guard and make sure everybody knows what he was like.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>
<p>25</p> 	<p>The war has ended. You are trying to rebuild your life in Australia after four years of terrible suffering as a prisoner of war.</p> <p><i>What do you do?</i></p>	<p>A Keep as many contacts as possible with other POWs.</p> <p>B Start a whole new life, forget the past, keep away from reminders of the war.</p> <p>C Make an effort to keep in touch and help other POWs.</p> <p><i>Check your score on the Consequences pages.</i></p>

CONSEQUENCES

NO	CONSEQUENCES	SCORE
1	<p>A A good choice. You know and understand these men and their ways and culture. You will have the best chance of survival here.</p> <p>B This is not a realistic possibility. You are part of a military group and cannot choose to go to some other one. You also do not understand the other groups' culture, and you will be an outsider. It will be much harder to survive the coming ordeal.</p> <p>C This is not a realistic possibility. You are part of a military group and cannot choose to go to some other one. You also do not understand the other groups' culture, and you will be an outsider. It will be much harder to survive the coming ordeal.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary believed that the Australians were always better organised and had better hygiene than other national groups.</p>	<p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
2	<p>A This will help you survive, but it will make it harder for the others to survive.</p> <p>B This will make it easier for others to survive, but you might be putting yourself at greater risk.</p> <p>C This is a weak decision that lacks all moral strength.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary argued strongly for officers to contribute more to general funds. He was criticised by some Australian officers for this.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>H 0 R 0 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
3	<p>A This will help a few men, but the disadvantages of having officers lose the respect of the Japanese might mean worse conditions for all in the longer term.</p> <p>B This may harm some men, but the advantages of having officers respected by the Japanese might mean better conditions for all in the longer term.</p> <p>C This may harm some men, but the advantages of having officers respected by the Japanese might mean better conditions for all in the longer term.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary was not put in this position during the war, as his role was as a doctor.</p>	<p>H -1 R -1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
4	<p>A This is very brave and noble but you may lose your own life.</p> <p>B This is a realistic action, but will not save the man.</p> <p>C This is a realistic action, but will not save the man.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary did this for a severely wounded British soldier. Both Weary and the soldier survived.</p>	<p>H -1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L 1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>

NO	CONSEQUENCES	SCORE
5	A This will cause you great anxiety, but it means that you will get valuable food and medical supplies that will help the men.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	B This will keep you safe, but you will wonder if you are doing the right thing, and suffer anxiety while still not helping the men with food and medical supplies.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	C This is risky as you may not be able to trust the guards, but you will be relatively safe and able to get extra food and medical supplies.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	What did Weary do? Weary did not trade but his men were very active, and brought him whatever medical supplies they could.	Your current total is: ____/40
6	A You are beaten several times, but you also sometimes manage to reduce the number of sick men made to work.	H -1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	B The Japanese realise that this is your tactic, so you lose their respect as well as that of your men, without saving any sick men from work.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	C The Japanese realise that this is your tactic, so you lose their respect as well as that of your men, without saving any sick men from having to work.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	What did Weary do? Weary always argued fiercely to reduce the number of sick men to be sent out. He often got the number reduced.	Your current total is: ____/40
7	A This is useless as the Japanese simply choose for you.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	B This is hard but gives the sickest men the greatest chance of survival — though many of the sick who are working will get worse as a result.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	C This is avoiding your responsibility and putting unfair pressure on the sick men.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	What did Weary do? Weary accepted the responsibility and always chose the least sick men for work.	Your current total is: ____/40
8	If you chose 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, or 10: You are OK because your mates look you after.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	If you chose 3 or 6: You get sick, collapse, and are beaten.	Lose 5 points.
	What did Weary do? Weary suffered several illnesses, but was nearly always able to keep looking after his men.	Your current total is: ____/40
9	A This is very risky, but the information from the radio is extremely important in keeping up men's morale.	H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2
	B This will make you safe, but will mean that morale in the camp suffers.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	C This means that the radio will be useless, as people cannot re-assemble it every time they want to listen to it.	H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2
	What did Weary do? Weary kept a radio hidden in his equipment. He was nearly discovered several times.	Your current total is: ____/40

NO	CONSEQUENCES	SCORE
10	<p>A This is letting the Japanese do your job.</p> <p>B This is harsh and they will suffer, but the group will be better off if you maintain discipline and order.</p> <p>C This is a compassionate but weak response, and may lead to disaffection among the whole group.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary accepted that he was responsible for discipline and order in the camp, and imposed punishments when they were deserved and protected the group.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
11	<p>A This is understandable in the circumstances, but you are killing someone.</p> <p>B This is understandable in the circumstances, but you are possibly prolonging a man's suffering.</p> <p>C This is understandable in the circumstances, but you are avoiding a decision that you should make, however hard it is.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary was put in this situation with a terribly badly wounded man. He refused, saying that his job was to heal, not kill. The man recovered.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
12	<p>A This eases the burden on your men, but removes you as a positive and motivating force among them.</p> <p>B This means that you can be a positive and encouraging force, beneficial to morale.</p> <p>C This means that you can be a positive and encouraging force, beneficial to morale, and occasionally helping the weakest in a practical way.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary distributed his medical supplies and equipment among the men, but he marched with them and took over the load of any man who was faltering until he could recover.</p>	<p>H -1 R -1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H -1 R 1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
13	<p>A This may make you feel as though you are still a combat soldier fighting the enemy, but will lead to severe repercussions — and the execution of many of your mates.</p> <p>B This may make you feel worthless as a soldier that you cannot fight the enemy, but will avoid severe repercussions — the execution of many of your mates.</p> <p>C This will not help — the Japanese will realise what has happened, and will lead to severe repercussions — and the execution of many of your mates.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary was never in this position. He would save lives, not take them.</p>	<p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
14	<p>If you chose 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, or 10: You are OK.</p> <p>If you chose 8: You collapse under the extra demands.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary was forced to treat even more men as a result of the increasingly harsh situation.</p>	<p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>Lose 10 points.</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>

NO	CONSEQUENCES	SCORE
15	<p>A This will lower your self-esteem, but save you from physical punishment.</p> <p>B This will satisfy your honour and self-esteem, but will open you to severe beatings.</p> <p>C This will satisfy your self-esteem, but will lead to severe punishment.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary often accepted insults if he felt it would help his men. At other times he stood up to the Japanese and refused to be intimidated by them.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H -1 R 1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>H -1 R 1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
16	<p>A This is hard, but will give you the maximum nourishment available.</p> <p>B This will leave you weak, starving and increasingly open to diseases.</p> <p>C You will soon starve.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary understood the saying of another great Australian POW doctor, Albert Coates, that 'survival lies in the bottom of your dixie' [metal bowl].</p>	<p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
17	<p>A This will help protect you against diseases.</p> <p>B This will leave you open to diseases.</p> <p>C This will leave you open to diseases.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary was scrupulous in maintaining hygiene in the camps he was in charge of.</p>	<p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>H -1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
18	<p>A He may die, and you may contract it from him, but you are helping a mate.</p> <p>B You will have less chance of contracting cholera yourself, but your mate is left alone to suffer.</p> <p>C You will have less chance of contracting cholera yourself, but your mate is left alone to suffer.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary cared for all his patients at the risk of contracting diseases.</p>	<p>H -1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
19	<p>A This is risky for you, but shows great mateship.</p> <p>B This may help your mate, and may not leave you too vulnerable to disease yourself.</p> <p>C This will help you survive, but will not help your mate.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary sometimes shared his food with others to help them recover.</p>	<p>H -1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
20	<p>A This may help, and probably cannot hurt.</p> <p>B This may help him to die peacefully, but it might also give him false hope.</p> <p>C This is avoiding the difficult situation and will not help either of you.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary believed that being positive helped men to survive.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M -1 L -1 TOTAL -2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
21	<p>A No prisoner successfully escaped on the Railway. This is certain death.</p> <p>B A wise decision, as no prisoner successfully escaped on the Railway.</p> <p>C A dangerous plan because no prisoner successfully escaped on the Railway.</p> <p>What did Weary do?</p> <p>Weary would urge men to keep fighting to survive.</p>	<p>Lose all points</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 0 R 0 M 0 L 0 TOTAL 0</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>

NO	CONSEQUENCES	SCORE
22	<p>A This might give you satisfaction, or it might make you feel as guilty as the men you are punishing.</p> <p>B This assumes that the courts will prosecute them, and they may not.</p> <p>C This may set you free mentally, or you may feel that there has not been justice.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary felt hatred towards the brutal guards during the war, but by the end of the war had compassion for those of the enemy who were also suffering.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
23	<p>A This will keep your conscience clear in one way, but may leave you thinking you never got justice for your mate.</p> <p>B This will punish a brutal guard, but his death may be on your conscience.</p> <p>C This is not possible, as the court sets the sentence and they will not listen to you.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary gave evidence against some guards, but chose not to do so for others.</p>	<p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>H 1 R -1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL 0</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L -1 TOTAL 2</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
24	<p>A This is a very powerful act of forgiveness by you.</p> <p>B This is powerful forgiveness, but without forgetting what was done.</p> <p>C This may make you feel good and make the guard suffer, or it may show that you are still trapped and being hurt by your experiences.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary forgave and even developed a friendship with one former guard in post-war life.</p>	<p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>H 1 R 1 M 1 L 1 TOTAL 4</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>
25	<p>A An understandable reaction, but blocking out the past may not help.</p> <p>B An understandable reaction, and this may help you.</p> <p>C An understandable reaction, and a positive one.</p> <p><i>What did Weary do?</i> Weary remained active in helping former POWs throughout the rest of his life.</p>	<p>No points needed as you have survived.</p> <p>Your current total is: ____/40</p>

FOR DISCUSSION

- How did you feel about your responses to the situations?
- Which do you think were the easiest ones to deal with?
- Which were the hardest?
- Which type of points — health, resilience, mateship or leadership — were the most important ones to you?
- Why do you think you were able to 'survive' or 'not survive'?
- One of the elements not covered in these situations was why most of the Japanese and Korean guards treated the prisoners brutally. Why do you think they behaved as they did?
- What lasting impacts would you expect the prisoners to have as a result of their experiences?
- Prisoners of war surrendered, and did not take any part in fighting the enemy. Do you think they are a part of the Anzac tradition?
- Do you think Australians' mateship was a significant element in their survival?
- Do you think Australians were likely to have survived their ordeal better than other nations (the British and the Dutch)? Why or why not?
- Do you think Australians now should just forgive and forget their former enemy?

Note that you can explore these issues further in the eStudies unit on 'Weary's War' available on the Sir Edward 'Weary' Dunlop Medical Research Foundation website www.siredwarddunlop.org.au or the Ryebuck Media eStudies website www.ryebuck.com.au/estudies.