

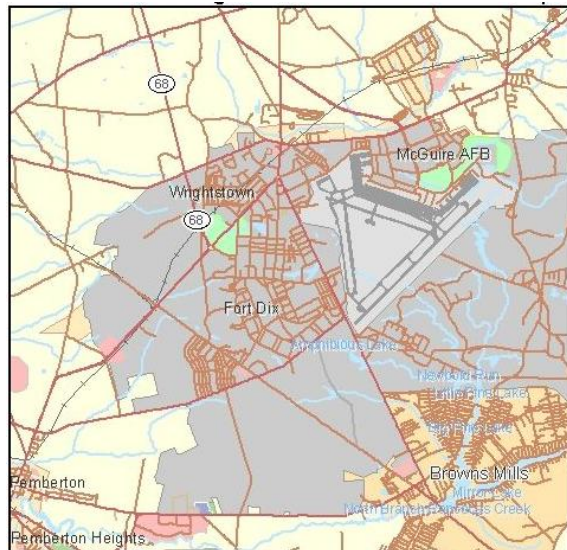
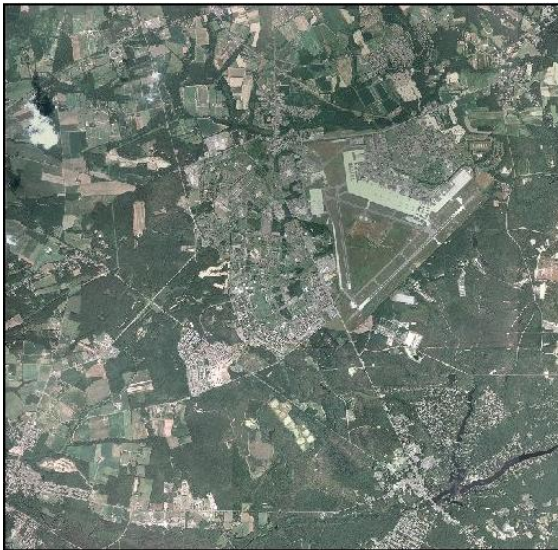
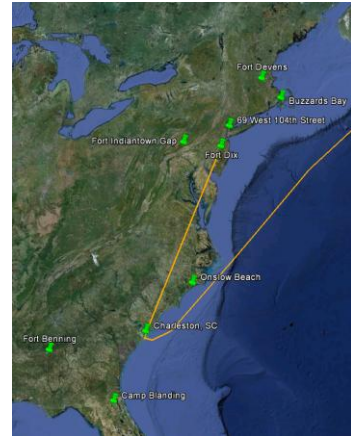
## Granville Charles Schuch – August 8, 1945 – August 13, 1945

### Part 6 – Returning to Civilian Life

Stepping off the Victory Ship SS Lincoln Steffen in South Carolina meant you were home – but it didn't mean you were discharged.

The trip home was almost over. One more train ride, this time 580 miles to Fort Dix, New Jersey, a few days of separation processing and S/Sgt Schuch would be home at the end of a 58 month 17,335 mile journey – a civilian for the first time since October of 1940.

Fort Dix is named for Major General John Adams Dix, a veteran of the War of 1812 and the Civil War. Construction began in June 1917. **Camp Dix**, as it was known at the time, was a training and staging ground for units during World War I. The camp became a demobilization center after the war. Between the World Wars, Camp Dix was a reception, training and discharge center for the Civilian Conservation Corps. Camp Dix became Fort Dix on March 8, 1939, and the installation became a permanent Army post. During and after World War II the fort served the same purpose as in the first World War. It served as a training and staging ground during the war and a demobilization center after the war.



Upon **“Discharge”**, of an Enlisted Man, all uniform outer clothing then in his possession, except such articles as he may be permitted to wear from the place of Termination of his Active Service to his home, as authorized by the National Defense Act, will be retained for military use .

Upon being **“Honorably Discharged”** or “placed on Inactive Duty” status, EM, with the exception of those discharged to accept Commissions as Officers or appointment as Warrant Officers or Flight

Officers, will be permitted to retain permanently in their possession without regard to climate, season, or location, following items of Government Issue clothing and equipage :

- 1 Bag, Barrack
- 1 Belt, Web, Waist
- 1 pair Leather Shoes or Boots
- 1 Cap Garrison, Wool, Olive-Drab  
(1 Cap, Service, w/Cap Insignia - only used in ZI)
- 1 Insignia Set, Collar, Insignia, Sleeve (sewed on)
- 1 Coat, Wool, Serge, Olive-Drab \*
- 1 Mackinaw or Overcoat (if required for warmth) \*
- 2 Shirts (only 1 Wool) \*
- 1 Pair Trousers or Breeches, Cotton, Khaki or Wool, Olive-Dab
- + ALL Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Socks, Toilet Articles, Towels, and Underwear ...

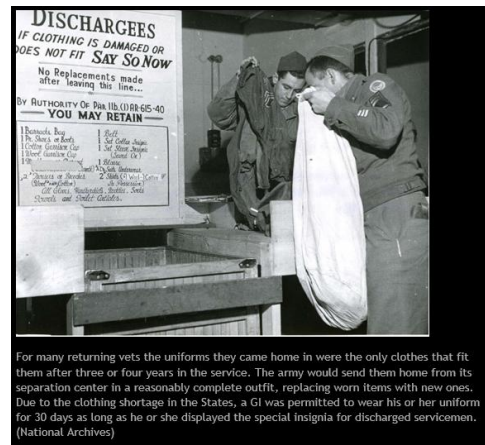
Remarks : \* These 3 clothing items had to have the woven cloth lozenge “**Honorable Discharge Emblem**” (or ‘Ruptured Duck’) emblems affixed above the right breast pocket flap of the Service Shirt and Coat, and on the right breast of the Overcoat, during processing and prior to actual separation from the Service ! The emblem will be awarded to ALL Honorably Discharged or separated Military Personnel (Officers and EM) . There is also an Honorable Discharge Lapel Button, of which 2 different versions were distributed, one for Service rendered prior to 8 September 1939, and one for Service rendered from 8 September 1939 to 31 December 1946 .



The CO of an installation at which an enlisted individual is separated from the service is responsible for such individual being returned to civilian life in a **CLEAN, PRESSED, WELL FITTING** and **SERVICEABLE** Uniform! Any item authorized for retention, that is NOT in serviceable condition will be replaced – following minimum issues will therefore be provided :

- 1 Necktie – 1 pair Gloves – 2 Handkerchiefs – 2 pair Socks –
- 1 Towel – 2 sets Underwear

Section 125, of the National Defense Act, permits ANY Serviceman who has been “**Honorably Discharged**” from the United States Army to wear his Uniform from place of Discharge to his home, within 3 MONTHS after date of Discharge . This also applies to Officers and Enlisted



Men who are separated from the Service under Honorable conditions or transferred to Inactive status .  
After arrival home, it is unlawful to wear the uniform any further .

For many others the war went on. The war in the Pacific would continue for another three months so security of information was still a high priority. The following memorandum had been written in September of 1944 and was distributed to all returning personnel through the remainder of the war.

R E S T R I C T E D

ARMY HEADQUARTERS  
PERSONNEL DISTRIBUTION COMMAND

IS

SUBJECT: Security of Military Information

1 September 1944.

TO: All Personnel Returning From Theaters.

1. The Commanding General has directed that the following information be disseminated to you immediately upon your return from theaters:

a. While in this country it will be easy for you to talk indiscriminately about your recent experiences and thereby be responsible for the enemy's getting a better shot at your friends and comrades who are still in the thick of things.

b. It will be natural for you to want to talk to your family and friends about your experiences and for them to urge you to do so. It will also be natural for the enemy agent to pick up all the information he can from your talk.

c. Some of our units have already been ripped apart because the enemy intelligence has been able to put our plans together from small bits of information. This information was given out, in conversations such as you will be tempted to have, by military personnel like yourselves, who did not realize they were disclosing information of importance. The enemy is as greatly benefited by information disclosed by you as he is by information disclosed by one who is an enemy.

d. However, it is possible to talk in general terms about the "show" you have been through, without giving aid to the enemy. To do this your talk must be confined to:

- (1) General description of the countries you have been in.
- (2) Discussion of the peoples of those countries, their customs, habits, etc.
- (3) Your personal experiences in battle, without mention of the units or the equipment involved.
- (4) Name of the port of embarkation and port of debarkation, but not until more than one week after you have landed in the U. S.

But remember that this is for conversation only. Any of this information, if to be used for a press release or newspaper story or over the radio, must be cleared through Public Relations. (If you are a returned escapee, evadee, or internee, even clearance through Public Relations will not protect you in the event of any violation of security. All returned escapees, evadees, and internees are reminded of their special instructions in this connection.)

- 1 -

R E S T R I C T E D

e. YOU MUST NOT, under any circumstances, give information to anyone—wife, parent, or friend:

- (1) which would disclose the number of troops in the area from which you have come, or their disposition or equipment;
- (2) which would disclose the size or type ships of the convoy or its escort, which accompanied you, or its route;
- (3) which would indicate the facilities, present or in construction, at ports, cities, or camps in which you have been;
- (4) which would disclose new equipment being used in the field;
- (5) which would disclose the tactics being employed or your idea concerning what future tactics will be or should be employed;
- (6) which would indicate the geographic location of APO numbers;
- (7) which would disclose the designations of units in the field.

f. DO NOT engage in political or other discussions concerning our Allies. Remember that the Russians and the English stemmed the Axis tide before we entered the war, and they and the French and others are our Allies. DO NOT start criticisms of our friends.

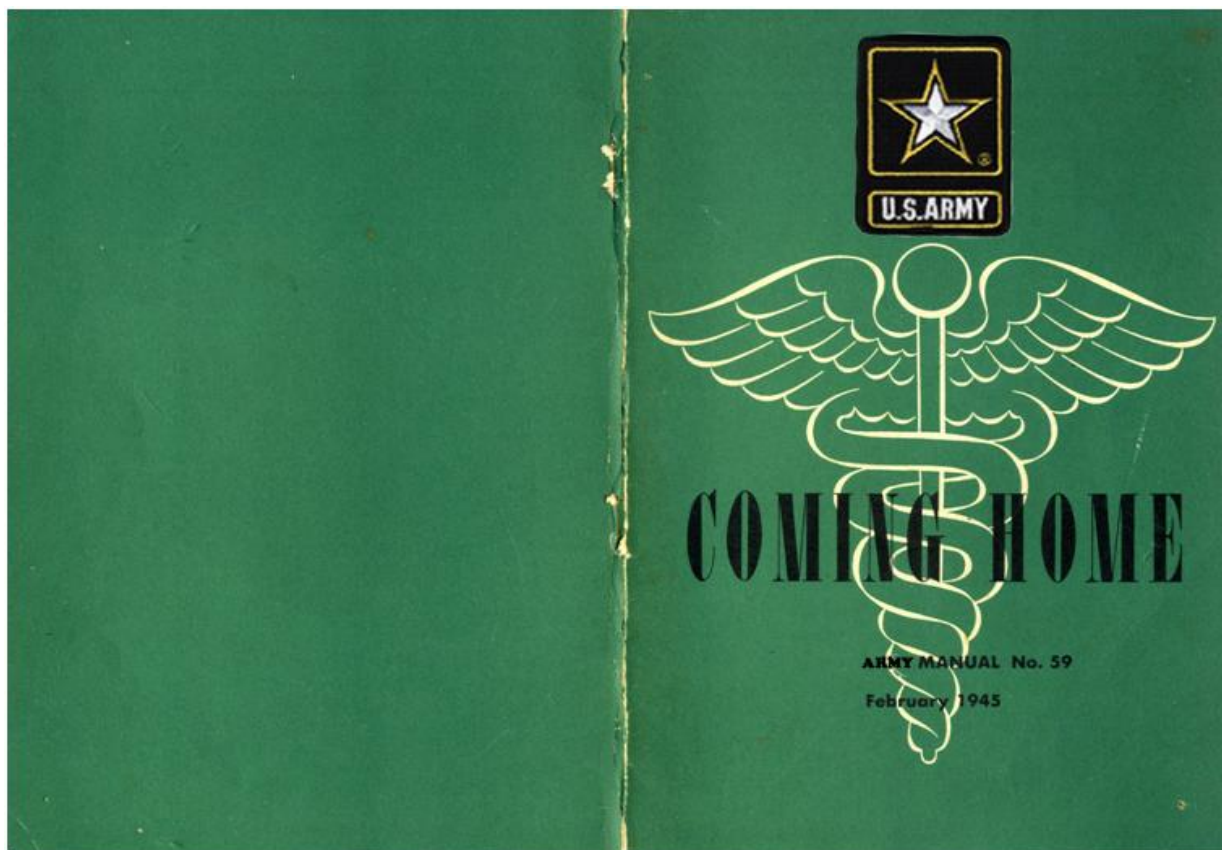
g. An alert, persistent, and capable enemy intelligence system exists. No bit of information is too small for its use. Your loyal friends will understand, if, when they question you, you say "I can't talk about the details of that show yet." Their sons and brothers will be safer as a result, and you will be fulfilling your continuing obligation to the men you have left behind.

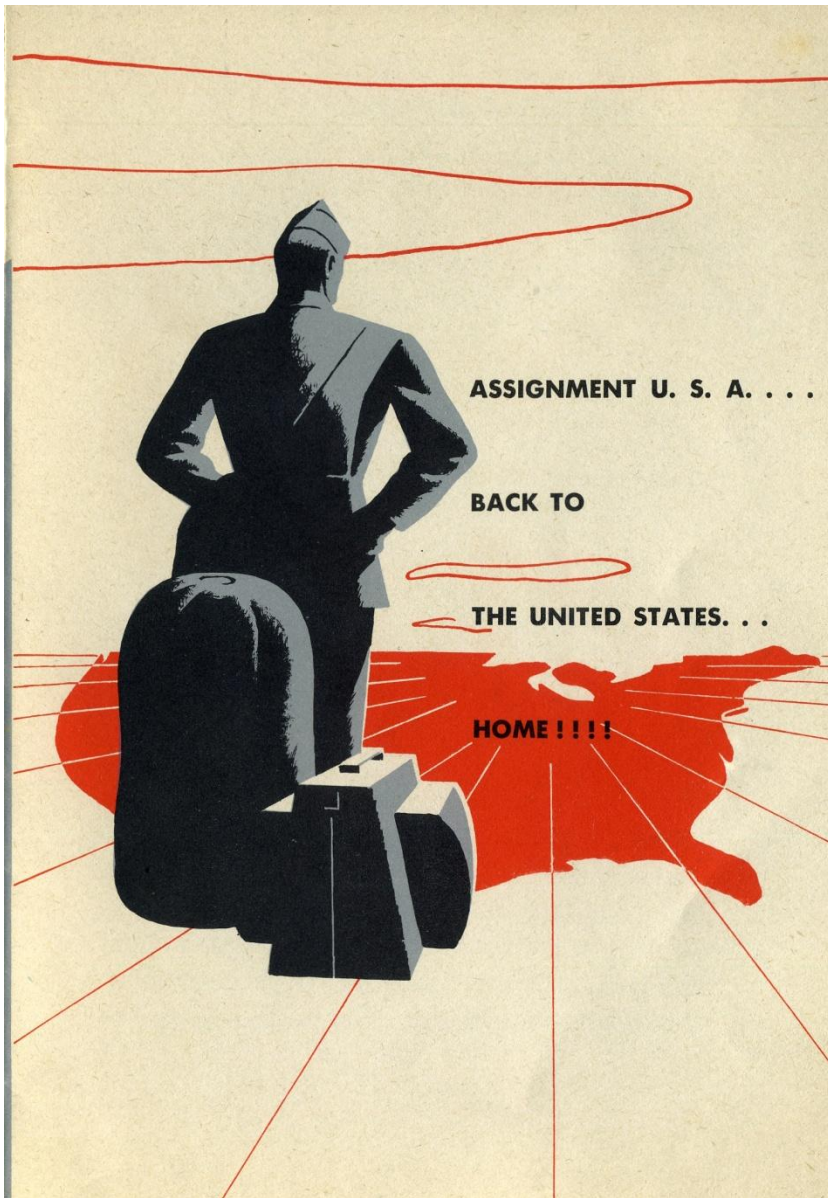
- 2 -

R E S T R I C T E D

---

Although post-traumatic-stress-disorder didn't have a name in 1945, it did have a face. An Army booklet "published for the information and guidance for all concerned" tried to address the problem by giving the soldiers insight into the psychology of returning to a "normal" life. Sadly life would never again be normal for many of these men.



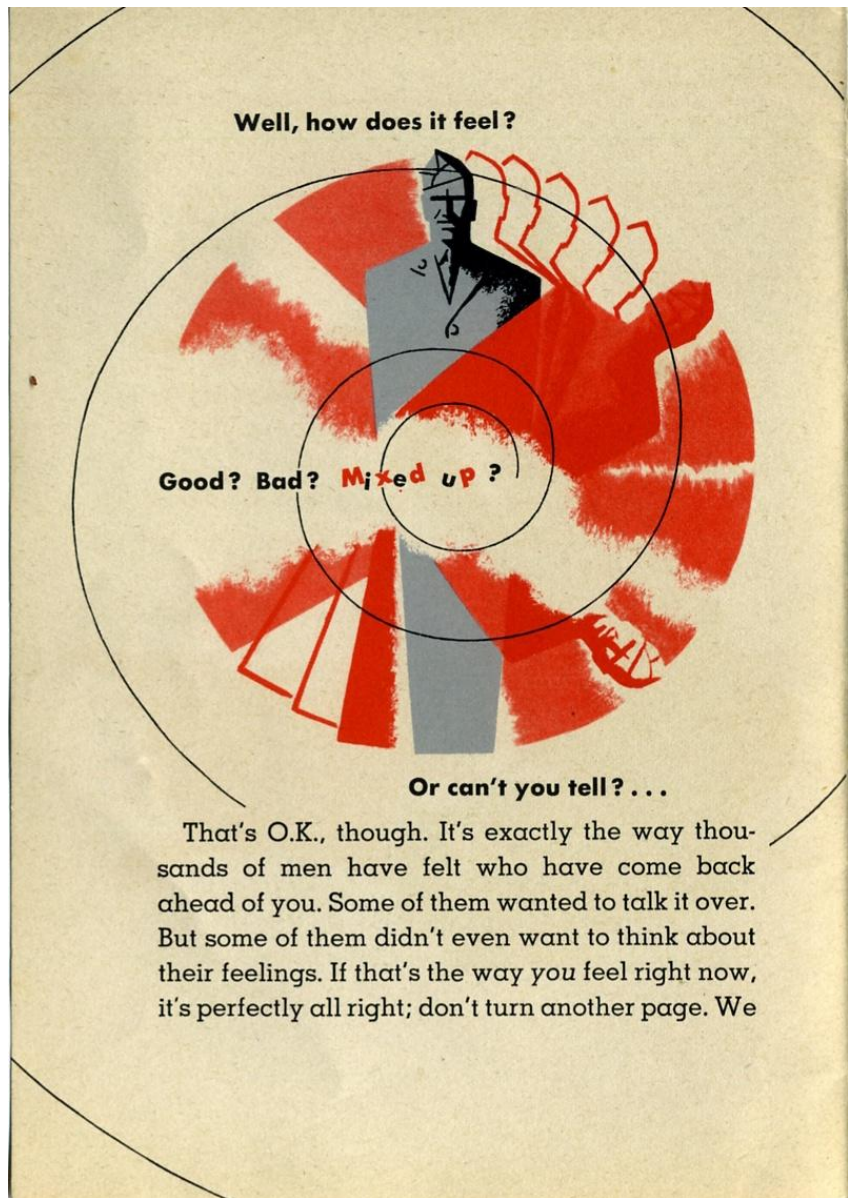


ASSIGNMENT U. S. A. . . .

BACK TO

THE UNITED STATES. . .

HOME!!!!



Well, how does it feel?

Good? Bad? **Mixed up?**

Or can't you tell? . . .

That's O.K., though. It's exactly the way thousands of men have felt who have come back ahead of you. Some of them wanted to talk it over. But some of them didn't even want to think about their feelings. If that's the way you feel right now, it's perfectly all right; don't turn another page. We

suggest that you stick this away in your flight bag or some other place where you can get at it later. It may come in handy.

**Yes, thousands of men have already come back to the States . . .**



We've seen a lot of them; talked to them about their experiences and reactions, their problems and feelings.

It's a very interesting thing, this business of coming back from overseas. Everyone thinks his problems and feelings are special ones. And they are—to him. But while they differ in degree, they follow pretty much the same pattern.

We have found one important thing. Those who knew the score . . . what made them tick . . . what they could really expect when they got back . . . did a pretty fair job of handling their own problems and got along by far the best.

Passing on their experience helps others, so we are going to set up a fairly typical guy. Take a look at him and see how it goes.

Well, here is John Brown, for example, or Joe Smith — maybe Jack White or the redhead who

worked along side of you out there. It's been a long time since he left home for an overseas assignment. He felt, like a lot of others, that all he needed to make everything all right again was to get back home . . . just get there and things would click back into place. And sometimes they do . . . but it isn't always that easy.

What he found were people who appeared to be enjoying all the comforts of home—cars rolling along . . . everybody going places, eating, drinking . . . taverns, night clubs, theatres filled to capacity with people who didn't seem to know **"there's a war on,"** . . . and store shelves stocked with merchandise he had almost forgotten existed.

After mud, foxholes, flak, and machine gun bullets, all this came pretty much as a shock to John Brown. Somehow, things seemed to him to have changed, even though everything really was almost the same as it had been before he got shipping orders.

What about John's relatives and friends? Had they gotten along without him? Had *they* changed? Maybe. People don't stand still . . . and things change. War or no war, that's the way life is!

**One thing certainly seems to have happened . . .**



**HE had changed . . .**

For him the war was and is mighty real. He's still in it! For him war had been a combination of regimentation, monotony, confusion, danger, hard work . . . and long, black nights. It filled his head and loaded his heart. It became part of his life.

For the people back home the war still seemed to be on the other side. They didn't have to take this stuff. He and his friends . . . including those who won't ever come back . . . were stuck with it while others were not. Brown got disturbed

about it, and people didn't seem to understand his feelings. Many of his friends back home will never really be able to because they haven't been there and done the same things he has.

Yes, as a soldier Brown went to war in love with his country and the people he left behind,

**. . . but he came back**



**a stranger!**



It wasn't so much that people treated him like a stranger, but that **he felt like one**. Everything he saw he looked at through the eyes of a soldier. That's what made the difference from the way he remembered home, friends, and things as they were before the war.

War, military regime, combat, had become his job, his daily life. Wherever he went, whatever he did, he had formed new and sometimes strange habits. Learning the business of war wasn't even in his mind a few years back, but now it's his sole occupation.

It created a lot of problems. But there wasn't anything unusual about this. People get upset or disturbed by almost any kind of change.

It was that way with Brown when he went into the army. He had the problem of adapting himself to new conditions, a new environment. His ambitions, his friends, his job, his ideas—all had to be changed.

His former life wasn't always full of everything he wanted, but at least he could be pretty sure of what it was like and where it led. And there was a certain amount of security in that knowledge that helped him along.

When he first got into the army he was not too

sure of anything. As a matter of fact, most of the time he didn't know where he was going or what was coming next.

Coming back home repeated the process all over again. He wasn't too sure of what was coming next; things looked different to him, and he was puzzled by the changes in himself.



He found it tough to relax and adjust himself to the new situation.

Because of the war; an important part of his life was interrupted. It couldn't be replaced, and the unpleasantness he went through didn't help any. In the back of his mind there began to be a feeling that there ought to be some compensation, some repayment for all this. It took a little time, but he found out the only thing that even came close to being repayment was the knowledge that when needed, when called upon to deliver the goods, he was in there pitching with all he had.

That didn't seem like much satisfaction to him at first, but it was the one satisfaction that lasted and grew in importance to him as time went on.

Whatever his feelings were when Brown first went into the army, when his shipping orders came, he knew it was the real thing. In combat the consequences were serious. It was a matter of life and death, not just training for the fight. He stayed keyed up, alert, in a state of alarm, in

**CONDITION RED . . .**

all the time.

The jolts of tension and strain hit him again and again with no real let-up.




**Every time he went on a mission**  
it was there . . .



**When he was briefed on the target . . .**



**When an unidentified fighter**  
pointed its nose at him . . .



**When he flew through a flak barrage . . .**



**When the bombs dropped all around him . . .**  
the tension kept piling up.

And it happened to everyone—ground crew, operations clerks, supply sergeants, ambulance drivers—everyone at the base felt it as they, too, sweated out every mission, or dodged the bombs. After a while they all got a hangover of combat tension.

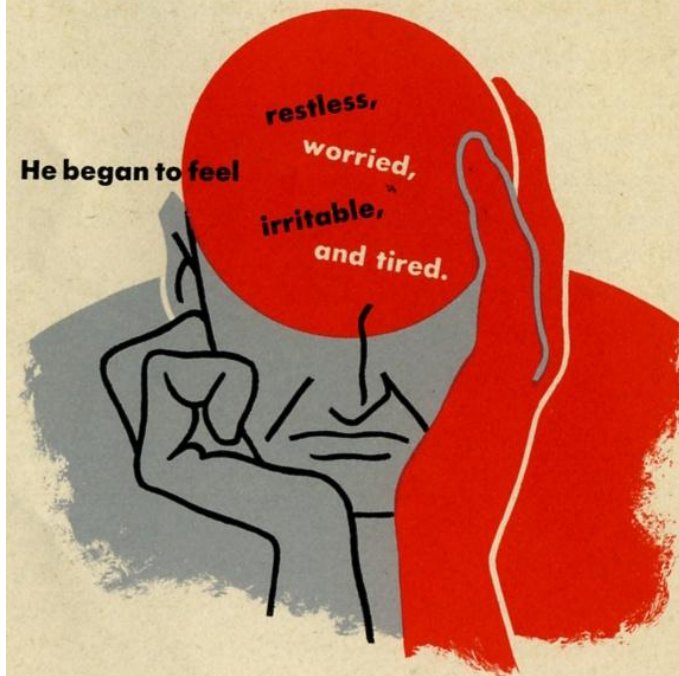
Let's stop and analyze this feeling with Brown a little bit. What caused most of this disturbance . . . called by its right name . . . is *fear*. But . . . it's normal, reasonable fear. That's the important thing to know about it! It makes sense to be afraid under these conditions. Every normal man gets scared at one time or another and feels it.

There's fear of the unknown. Fear of being killed. Fear of possible personal failure when the chips are down. Fear of a lot of things. No one ever really overcomes the *feeling* of fear, but everyone can understand it and use it to good advantage.

**What really counts is how fear is controlled.**

The responses to fear must be handled so as to be useful and protective. It's the difference in response that makes the real difference in men. Fear can make a man fight harder, shoot with accuracy and speed. It can give a man "second wind," that extra "kick" when he needs it.

At some place along the line, this feeling of fear, this unrelieved "condition red," these tensions of mind and body, demanded a release of energy. And watching flak burst all around didn't give it to Brown. When his body didn't get a chance to burn up the excess energy, his nervous system didn't respond when the "all clear" signal was sounded.



The thoughts of combat kept running through his mind. He couldn't seem to concentrate on anything, tossed around all night and lost so much sleep he could hardly take it the next day.

The things he didn't do began to worry him. Did he do the right things at the right time? Did someone die because of what he did or did not do? His sense of proportion became unbalanced as these feelings bothered him.

**It all added up to more tension . . . lots of it** . . . and it kept piling up until it became noticeable to Brown and to everyone else. He might have discovered these symptoms himself. However he kept going on his nervous energy, and it was only when the doctor caught up with it that something was done about it.

He wouldn't even admit that he needed advice or treatment because of the notion that it's a kind of weakness. But it's nothing of the sort, as he eventually found out. If he had understood and had been wise to what was going on, he would have had no hesitancy about going to his medical officer about it.

Brown has known for a long time that people are different and that men react in different ways to various situations. Some, he noticed, could take

a lot and not be bothered. Others could go just so far and take so much. But he's seen that in combat or any other job.

The point is that Brown or anybody else may be a ball of fire in one thing but a flop in another. People are good at some things . . . and poor at others.

**Find the right job, the right place, and they click!**



So, coming back from overseas, when John Brown got the notion that he was all burned out

and not worth a damn anymore, he just came up to bat with two strikes already on him . . . pitched to himself. That didn't make sense!

No matter how much help Brown got, though, in the final analysis it was up to him. The real, permanent solution, he found, **lies with the individual man himself.** But it sure is a big help to understand what is going on inside and why.

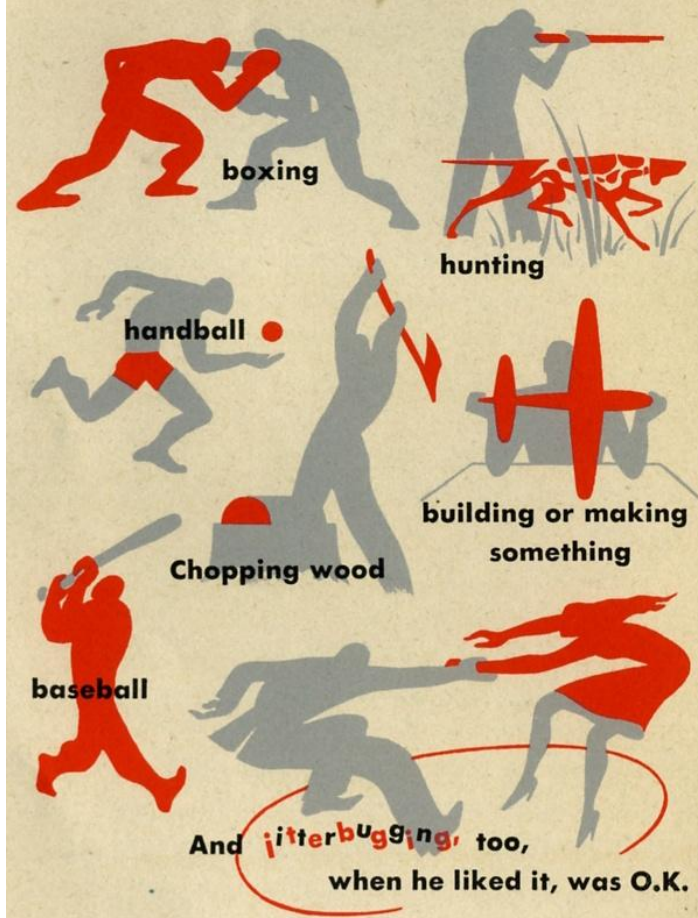
Of course it would be fine if he could have had all of his former feelings and values restored by just blowing a whistle. But it wasn't quite that easy. In the first place it takes time, sometimes lots of it, to "decondition" or "detrain" after a session of combat.

That's because there is still a lot of tension to work off. But it makes a big difference how it is done.

Brown tried the unsatisfactory experiment of working it off in the local "gin mill", taking a poke at the first guy whose looks he didn't like, arguing with civilians, police officers, or anyone else who happened to be around. But he found out there was no percentage in that solution. It only made trouble, left regrets . . . and a hangover.

On the other hand, when he went to work on something, got interested in doing something con-

structive, he found that it helped. Getting up a sweat at almost anything relieved his tension.



Knowing that there was still a big job to be done over here . . . and doing something about it . . . also helped restore his sense of proportion and balance. He found that his coming back didn't end the war, not by a long shot. The men on the training bases in the States needed the benefit of his experience and knowledge because he'd been there. Brown passed on what he knew to others who still had to be trained to go over and take his place and the place of others coming back after him.

John Brown had to start thinking about his own future. There was the matter of a decent and secure world to build. That's important, if for no other reason than because he had to live in it. As sceptical as he was, deep down he knew that's really what all the shooting's about and that it didn't make sense to expend all this energy and sacrifice just to let it drop.

There was a lot of talk about reconversion of industry going around. Well, Brown figured, what did he personally want to reconvert to? What kind of life was he looking for? For these and a lot of other personal questions which came up, **he was No. 1 man to supply the answers.**

He found he had to get along with people all

around him and have normal relations with them. That wasn't as easy as it sounds because most of them did not have the same experiences he had nor did they always see things as he did. But he was accepted or rejected for what he is now, not for what he had been through. A realization of this cold, hard fact helped ease him over many rough spots.

There were times when he felt that he needed further medical help. He got it from the squadron surgeon, the psychiatrist, or any other medical specialist necessary. All were available.

Bones mend . . . stomachs stop aching . . . disturbed feelings also mend and settle down. That's what John Brown, Joe Smith, Jack White, and thousands of others who have come back already have found.

#### **Well, let's see what we have said here:**

- 1** War creates certain conditions which make for uncertainty and disturbances in a man's outlook.
- 2** Returning home, he isn't too sure of what comes next. He loses the security which comes from having a job to do and an outfit upon which he can depend.
- 3** Reaction from combat is not the same for every man.
- 4** Combat creates an unrelieved tension and strain that keeps the soldier keyed up and abnormally alert for long periods of time.

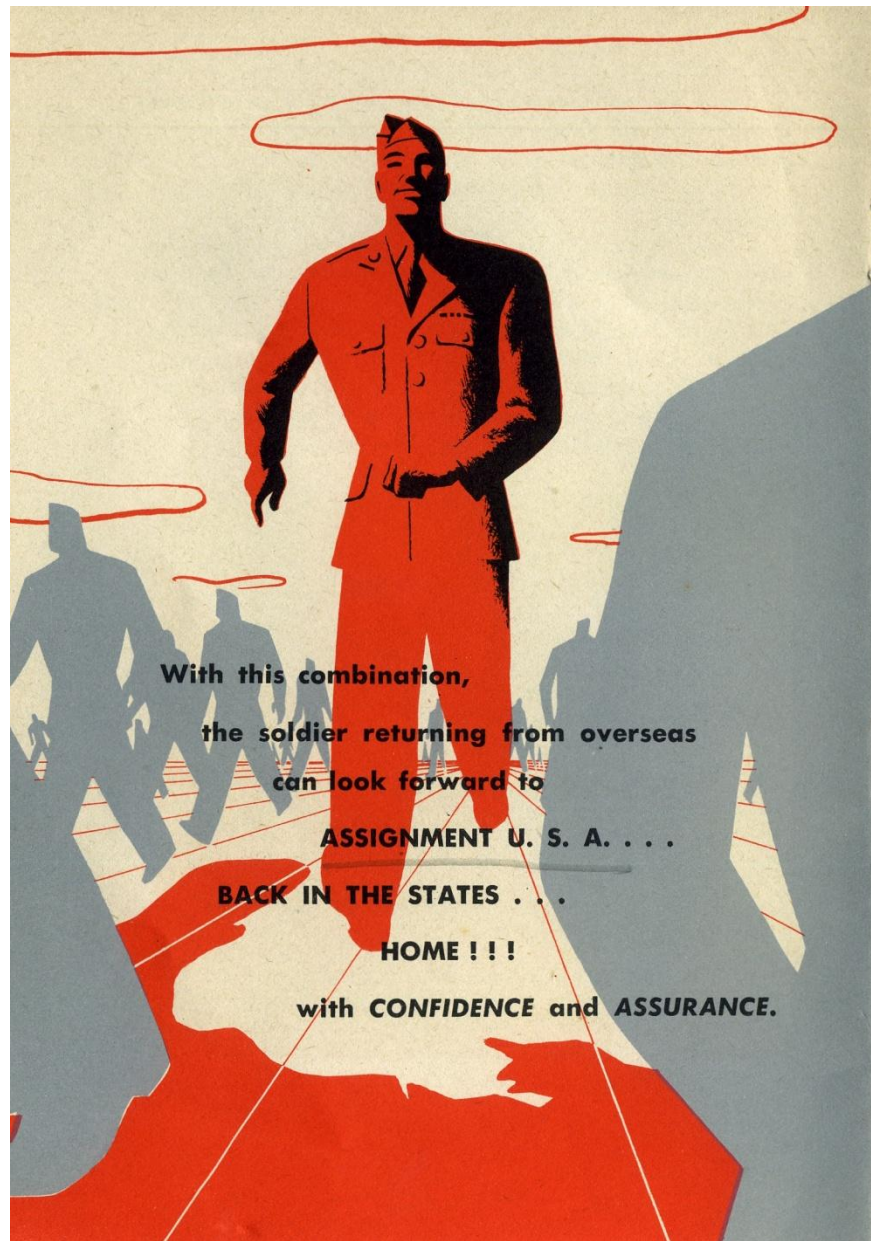
**5** It is important for him to know how the mind and the body work under these conditions . . . that certain feelings, like fear, are normal.

**6** Excess energy stored up by tension can be relieved constructively.

**7** Hard work, getting interested and getting into the swing of things, exercise and recreation, all these help. Time is needed also.

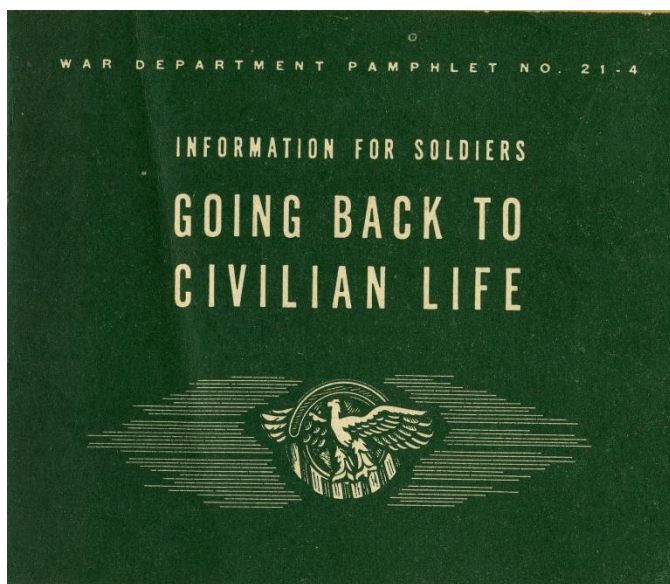
**8** People back home, without his experience, can't understand all of the feelings of the man who has been overseas. But they've played a real part, too, and all the people of our country have to function together as a big team.

**9** A big job remains to be done back here.

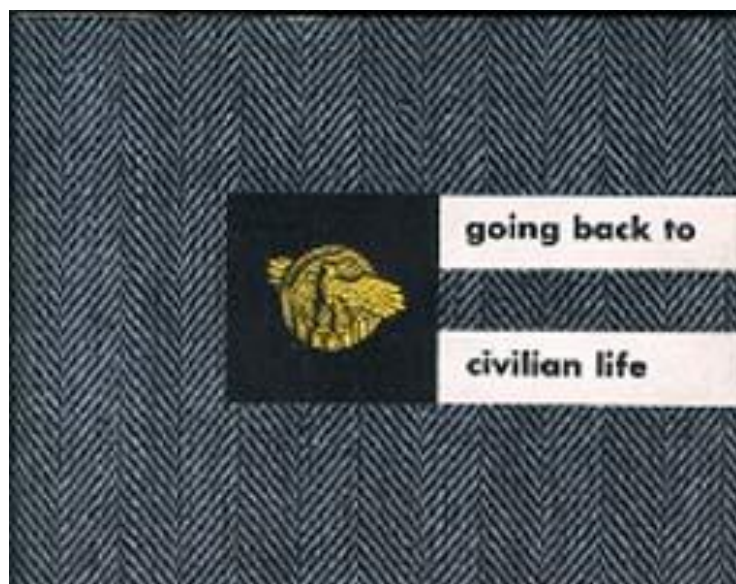


---

The War Department was also prepared to face an avalanche of requests for support through the GI Bill or Rights program commitments it made to millions of its countries heroes with the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 – a far cry from how it handled its returning WWI veterans. This pamphlet was a great aid to returning armed forces personnel who had to be overwhelmed with the stress of returning home.



**WD Pamphlet No. 21-4** dated August 1945,  
prepared jointly by the War and Navy Departments,  
US GPO : 1945 – O – 662387 (distributed overseas)





## CONTENTS

	Page
What To Do Before You Leave Camp or Hospital .....	1
Wearing Uniform After Discharge .....	6
Wearing of Decorations and Service Ribbons After Discharge .....	8
What To Do as Soon as You Get Home .....	9
If You Are Put in the Enlisted Reserve Corps .....	13
Getting a Job .....	14
What To Do About Your Insurance .....	20
What the <i>Disabled</i> Veteran Should Know .....	25
Benefits That Apply to <i>All</i> Honorably Discharged Veterans .....	32
Social Security .....	50
Benefits for Dependents .....	43
For Your Convenience (Record of numbers, dates, and addresses) .....	45

III

---

---

### *How to Use This Booklet*

*This little booklet is for those who, under honorable conditions, are being discharged or separated from the Army or returned to an inactive status. Its sole purpose is to tell you things you ought to know and to answer some of your questions. After you have read it through, keep it with you as a handy reference.*

*It won't answer ALL the questions that you could possibly ask. To give all the laws and regulations affecting veterans—and that's you as soon as you become a civilian again—would require a large volume. Even then it wouldn't be up to date for the simple reason that laws are being passed all the time.*

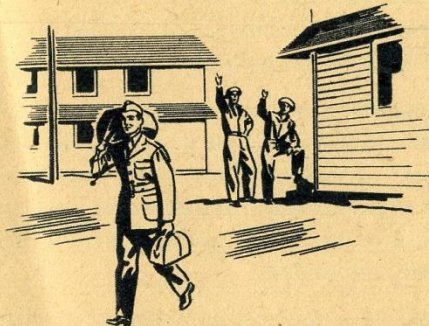
*Instead of going into a mass of detail, this book gives you the highlights and tells you where to go to get ALL the answers that might apply to your particular case.*

*At the end of the booklet there are pages on which you can keep a convenient personal record of important numbers, dates, autographs, and addresses.*

---

---

## WHAT TO DO BEFORE YOU LEAVE CAMP OR HOSPITAL



**Put Your Affairs in Order.** When you entered the Army you took care to see that your civilian affairs were taken care of before you put on a uniform. Now that the process is reversed and you are about to leave the Army, it is equally wise to see that your military affairs are in order.

1

These are usually matters of routine but important just the same. For instance, be sure that you do not keep clothing or equipment that must be returned to the supply officer. If you owe money at a club, mess, library, or other facility, see that these bills are settled. Turn over any public funds or property for which you are responsible. If in doubt, your unit personnel officer or the hospital registrar will put you straight.

**Your Mail.** It is probable that for some time after discharge from active service, mail will continue to be received at your last military address. To permit prompt delivery of such mail, advise the postal officer at your last station of the civilian address to which you desire mail to be forwarded. Do not have your mail sent to you at a Separation Center or Reception Station as you will be there only a short time.

**Your Bonds.** If you have been buying bonds by allotment, you can arrange to have them sent to your permanent address (as shown on your bond application) or you may leave them with the Government for safekeeping. In the latter case, the Treasury will send you a receipt for them. If you have paid for only part of a bond, your money will be refunded. If you bought bonds by allotment between April 1942, and 31 August 1944, and have any

2

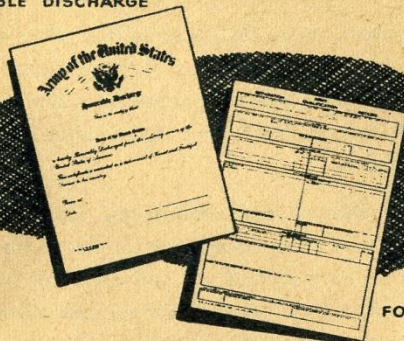
questions about them, write to the Army War Bond Office, 366 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill. If your bonds were bought after 1 September 1944, or if you paid cash for them, write the commanding officer of the organization to which you were attached at the time of such purchase. Put in your letter all the information you have about the numbers and value of the bonds, the date and where you bought them, your organization and station, and your name and serial number.

**Complete Military Record and Discharge Certificate.** Upon being discharged, you will receive your Discharge Certificate and a record carrying full details of your military service. If you are being returned to inactive status, you will receive a Certificate of Service instead of a Discharge Certificate. These are very important documents. Be sure to keep them and know where to find them at all times.

**Form 100 and Job Counseling.** During your final processing for separation from the Army, you will be interviewed and a record (WD AGO Form 100—Separation Classification Record) will be prepared for you. This is a record of your civilian and military training and work experience and indicates those civilian jobs to which your training and experience is

3

HONORABLE DISCHARGE



FORM 100

most related. This record is for your own use in getting a job or applying for training. In addition to this record the Army is providing you counselling and guidance service which can give you information about jobs, training, and opportunities if you desire it. You will further be advised as to the civilian agencies in your community which can be of service to you as a veteran when you return.

4

**Personal Affairs Officer.** A Personal Affairs Officer will be found at every post, camp, and station or other Army installation in the continental United States, who is prepared to assist you and your dependents, either during service or after discharge. He will provide information and guidance concerning your personal problems, and rights and privileges to which you, as a present or former member of the armed forces (or they, as your dependents), may be entitled. Such officer also will furnish you information as to the proper agency or organization which has jurisdiction over the particular benefits or privileges in which you or your dependents may be interested.

**Red Cross.** A Red Cross representative will be found at each camp and station, and you may consult him at your convenience concerning your personal problems.

**Legal Assistance.** If you need legal advice or assistance concerning any personal legal problems, see the Legal Assistance Officer or Staff Judge Advocate at your station, or the Bar Association or Legal Aid Society in your community. Some of the legal problems which may concern you are discussed in this booklet, but there may be other legal matters that you should

5

promptly attend to when you leave the service. Consult your Legal Assistance Officer *before* you leave the Army to find out what you should do about such matters.

## WEARING YOUR UNIFORM AFTER DISCHARGE

You are entitled to wear your uniform from the place where you receive your discharge to your home, provided that you go there within 3 months of the discharge date. Remember, on the journey, that civilians may be



6

unable to distinguish between you and those who are still in active service. So continue to act in such a way as to reflect credit upon the uniform of your country. To do otherwise would not be playing fair with those who are still serving.

You may also wear your uniform on occasions of public ceremony, such as parades or meetings of veteran or other military organizations. In such cases you may wear the uniform of the highest rank or grade that you held during the war.

**Return of Army Clothing.** When you leave the service, you will probably want to keep your uniform clothing for wear on ceremonial occasions, as mentioned above. However, if you want to return it to the Army, you may do so in person, or by other means available to you. You may express such clothing to the Army installation where you were discharged or relieved from active duty, or the post, camp, or station nearest to your permanent address, by simply putting it in a container which, together with the clothing, does not weigh more than 30 pounds, and turning it over to the nearest railway express agency for *collect* shipment. Address the package to that Army installation "Attention: Quartermaster, Clothing and Equipage Classification Officer."

7

**Lapel Button.** All those who served honorably in the armed forces of the United States at any time after 8 September 1939, are entitled to wear the lapel button that signifies such honorable service. If you did not get this button when discharged, it will be issued to you, free, upon presentation of your Discharge Certificate (or Certificate of Service) at any Army installation other than a port of embarkation.

### WEARING OF DECORATIONS AND SERVICE RIBBONS AFTER DISCHARGE

You may wear decorations and service ribbons which have been awarded to you, on your uniform on occasions of public ceremony, or on your civilian clothes when desired. These have been awarded you in recognition of honorable service you have rendered and you will want to wear them only on occasions which reflect credit on them and on yourself.

8

## WHAT TO DO AS SOON AS YOU GET HOME

**Report to a Local Board.** One thing that you must do immediately after discharge or separation from the service is to go to the local draft board (selective service local board) whether or not you have registered previously and report the fact that you are now separated from the armed forces. You are required to do this within 10 days after discharge. If the board is distant, write a brief letter telling them when and where you were discharged,

	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

9

the address where you can be reached, and your Army serial number. You will receive a classification card which will establish your identity and selective service status.

You must keep your local board advised of any change of address so that you may be notified of any change in classification or any other event which concerns you officially or personally. Remember that you have the same obligations as any other civilian. Failure to register or to report changes of address is a Federal offense. Later on you may change your residence and may wish to use the employment facilities of the local board in your new community, which you may do by presenting to them your copy of WD AGO Form 53. Go to the nearest selective service local board for any additional information.

**Women.** If you are a woman, you are not required to register upon your separation from the service, but should do so if you desire aid in securing reemployment and other benefits.

**Record Your Discharge.** Since your Discharge Certificate (or Certificate of Service) is a valuable document you will be wise to have it recorded. This means having an exact copy of it made in the official record books

10



of the county. To do this you should take it to the county clerk, county recorder, or other appropriate official at your local county courthouse. In most States, it will be recorded without charge. The original will be returned to you and then, if you ever need a copy, you can get a certified one from this official which will be legally usable. In the meantime, keep the original in a safe place. In case you lose your Discharge Certificate, a different type certificate, in lieu of the lost or destroyed Discharge Certificate, may be obtained from The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.

**Your Army Serial Number.** Perhaps you think you will never forget it. But don't take any chances. Keep a record of it where it won't be lost. You may need it on many future occasions. Remember that some of the records concerning you are filed under that number by the War Department, and other agencies, and if you lose track of it you may later be caused much delay and unnecessary correspondence.



## **IF YOU ARE PUT IN THE ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS**

Some men who are released from active service and sent back to civilian life will not be actually discharged from the Army. Instead they will be transferred to the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

If that happens to you, you will receive a Certificate of Service instead of a Discharge Certificate. You will go back to civilian life just like the man who is discharged, with a few exceptions. You can be ordered back into uniform and active duty at any time by order of the Service Command having jurisdiction over you.

The Service Command having jurisdiction over you is determined by your place of permanent residence. You will generally be told which Service Command you come under when you are released from active service. You must report any later change of address to that command. If you are not certain where to make that report, contact your nearest military establishment or any draft board for proper information.

13

If you are an officer and retain your commission after relief from active duty, you should promptly report any change in your permanent address, through the Commanding General of the Service Command in which you maintain your permanent address, to The Adjutant General, Washington, D. C. State your prior permanent address, your current permanent address, and your Army serial number. You will not be subject to induction as a registrant under the Selective Training and Service Act so long as you hold your commission, but you should advise your local board that you have been relieved from active duty and that you retain your commissioned status.

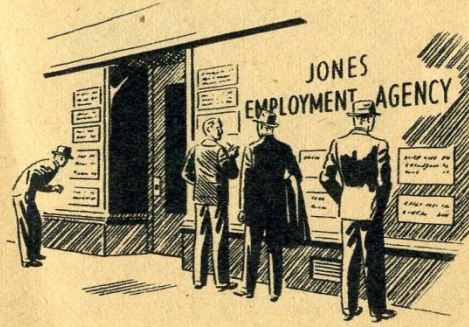
## **GETTING A JOB**

Unless you are disabled, your first interest after being discharged will probably be to get yourself a job. The Government has made a number of arrangements to help you do this. Form 100 is made up for you to use in finding a job. On it will be all the important information about you which an employer would like to have. USE IT.

14



**Meet Your Reemployment Committeeman.** The Selective Service System maintains a Veterans' Reemployment Program. This program has been organized so that it works in Washington, in your State capital, and in your own community. On your local Selective Service Board there is a man who has been assigned to advise you about getting a job. He is known as a Reemployment Committeeman. When you report to your



15



local board after discharge, be sure to meet him. He will want to go over your Form 100 with you. Information on this form becomes useful to him in helping you get your old job back or a new job in line with your special training.

16

**If You Want Your Old Job Back.** If you worked for a private employer and cannot call on him immediately, make application in writing to him at the earliest possible time and keep a copy of your letter. Tell him when you can probably return to work but remember that *you must make application for reemployment within 40 days after the date of your discharge.*

Your former employer is required to give you your old job back (or its equivalent) if he possibly can, at the same rate of pay and with the same seniority and privileges you previously had, provided you apply within 40 days after your separation from active military service. Moreover, the law says that he shall not discharge you without cause within 1 year of your reemployment.

If you have difficulty, go to your local reemployment committeeman who will do his best to help you. If necessary, he can obtain the assistance of the United States district courts and the Federal district attorneys. This service is free.

**If You Want a New Job—Or—If You Were Not Previously Employed.** In such a case the United States Employment Service (U. S. E. S.) is ready and anxious to assist you. The U. S. E. S. is a

nationwide Federal organization that helps people get jobs. Its services are free. An important part of the U. S. E. S. is its Veterans' Employment Service. In each local employment office there is maintained a Veterans' Employment Division which gives special attention to the employment of veterans. Get in touch with any one of its 1,500 local offices when you leave the Army. You will be helped in getting a job in your own community or in any place where there may be a need for a person of your abilities.

**Apprentice Training.** Virtually all of the 30,207 apprentice-training programs in the United States extend opportunities to returning veterans. Veterans may be employed as apprentices and be paid as they learn, getting not only a steady job but training which prepares them for skilled jobs. Age restrictions and other limitations are lifted for them in many cases. Information may be obtained through your nearest U. S. Employment Service office or the nearest facility of the Veterans' Administration.

**If You Worked for State, County, or City.** States, counties, and municipal governments are not subject to the laws of Congress on reemployment of veterans but many States have passed laws which will guarantee your

old job where possible. Most States follow the recommendations of Congress and your local reemployment committeeman may be able to get your job back for you or a job of "similar seniority, status, and pay."

**Civil Service Jobs.** If you were a Federal Civil Service employee when you entered the Army, you should apply for your old job within 40 days of your discharge. If you do, and are still qualified, you will get your job back or one of "like seniority, status, and pay."

In seeking a new Civil Service job, veterans are entitled to special consideration and preference and this applies, also, in some cases, to the wives and widows of veterans. The Reemployment Committeeman attached to any local board or the Veterans' Employment Representative in the United States Employment Service office will obtain full details for you or put you in touch with the proper authorities.

19

## WHAT TO DO ABOUT YOUR INSURANCE

The chances are that you took out National Service Life Insurance when you joined the army and that you have been paying for it by having the premiums deducted from your monthly pay. If you possibly can, you should keep this insurance in force when you return to civil life. It is a valuable asset and provides protection for you and your family. If you let it lapse,



20

27

you may have trouble reinstating it, and you may not be able to buy similar protection for the same cost.

To keep your National Service Insurance in force you must do two things. First, pay the premiums direct. Second, convert it, within a certain period as explained below.

**Pay Premiums Direct to Veterans' Administration.** Since premiums can no longer be deducted from your Army pay, you must now pay them direct. Make your check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States and mail it to the Collections Subdivision, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C. Pay the premiums even though a premium notice does not reach you. It is most important to give your full name, birth date, present address, policy number (if known) and your army serial number.

If you do not want to pay premiums monthly, you can arrange to pay quarterly, semiannually, or annually. However, any change in the method of payment of premiums must be approved by the Veterans' Administration. In other words, if your premiums have been payable monthly, you must continue to pay them at the monthly rates until you have arranged with the Veterans' Administration to pay them on a quarterly, semiannual, or annual

basis; otherwise, your policy may lapse. If you wish, you can have the amount of insurance reduced, as long as the amount continued is in multiples of \$500 and not less than \$1,000.

**Convert From "Term" to "Life."** As originally issued to you, your insurance was known as 5-Year-Level Premium-Term Insurance. This policy was "good" for only 5 years after it was issued. So before the 5 years are up you should convert, or in other words change over, to Ordinary Life, 20-Payment Life or 30-Payment Life.

You can do this while the policy is in force and at any time after it has been in force 1 year, by applying to the Veterans' Administration. No medical examination is required. Although the premiums you pay on your new policy will be larger than you now pay, it will be worth your while to convert, for your original 5-year term policy has no regular cash value. When you get your new policy, however, it will have regular cash value, after the first policy year, against which you can borrow if necessary.

**If You Are Disabled.** If you are receiving pension payments you may wish to have the premium for your Government life insurance deducted from your monthly disability pension. This can be arranged upon request

to the Veterans' Administration and will save you the trouble of paying premiums direct.

If you become totally disabled before reaching 60 years of age, continue to pay your insurance premiums. After 6 months of such continuous disability, notify the Veterans' Administration. If disability is so established, further premiums will be waived and those you paid during the first 6 months of total disability will be refunded to you.

**Getting Your Insurance Reinstated.** Sometimes, the premium for the month of discharge is deducted from the previous month's pay, and where there is sufficient pay, the premium following the month of discharge is deducted from your final pay settlement. This is not always the case. Make a note of the date when the next premium is due (it is shown on your Form 53) and remember that you are given, for an emergency, a 31-day period beyond that date in which to make payment. If not paid within the 31-day period, your insurance will lapse but you can have it reinstated within 6 months after date of discharge by paying the back premiums with interest and filing a simple statement showing that you are in as good health as you were on the due date of the first premium in default.

23

Beyond 6 months, you must pass a physical examination before the insurance can be reinstated and this may be obtained free of charge at any Veterans' Administration office.

**In a Nutshell.** Don't let your insurance lapse. Pay premiums direct to the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C. If it does lapse get all or some of it reinstated if you possibly can. Be sure to keep the Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C., advised of any change of permanent address. If you have any problems contact the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration.

A sample copy of the letter which you should use to send your premium payments to the Veterans' Administration is shown on page 57.

**Private Life Insurance.** You may have arranged to have premiums on your private life insurance guaranteed by the Government when you came into the service. If such was the case, remember that payments must be brought up to date within 2 years after your discharge. Your insurance company or the Veterans' Administration will answer any questions. If

24

your commercial insurance policies had any disability benefits or double indemnity features which were discontinued while you were in the Army, request the company to reestablish them.

## WHAT THE DISABLED VETERAN SHOULD KNOW

If you are discharged or separated from the Army with a disability due to service, you may be entitled to disability benefits, including a pension. Such a pension may be paid provided you are not receiving retired pay or retirement pay. If your disability is not pensionable or compensable, there are other Federal and State agencies which may provide some form of rehabilitation or retraining to which you may be entitled.

**The Veterans' Administration.** As you probably know, benefits and pensions for veterans are the responsibility of the Veterans' Administration. It is this Government agency that will handle your claims, will decide the

25

amount of the pension, and will handle all details of this and other benefits to which you and your dependents may be entitled. You should always write to the Veterans' Administration direct and not to the War Department about these matters. Offices of the Veterans' Administration are maintained in most large cities. Ask at your post office for the nearest location.

**Filing Your Claim.** If you are being discharged because of a disability, you will be advised of your right to file a claim for pension and, if you wish, assisted in making application for this benefit before you leave the Army.

The proper form for making application for disability pension is V. A. 526. You can make a claim on this form *at any time* after discharge or release from active duty. Copies can be obtained at any Army installation, from any Red Cross office, or from any office of the Veterans' Administration. At any of these places you can obtain whatever help you need in filling out the form.

Even though you sign a statement, at the time of your discharge, saying that you do not desire to file application for pension, this will not prevent you from filing a claim at any later date.

Officers released because of disability and not entitled to retirement pay, have the right to file a claim for disability pension and have their rights to this benefit determined by the Veterans' Administration.

26

**Handling Your Claim.** If you need advice or aid in connection with the handling of your claim for a pension or other disability benefit, you may obtain such assistance from your local Red Cross chapter, the nearest office of the Veterans' Administration, or any organization approved by the Veterans' Administration. This service will be furnished free.

If you desire, you may, of course, obtain the assistance of legal counsel. Ordinarily such assistance will not be necessary. However, if you employ a lawyer, remember that fees for legal services in connection with pension claims are limited by law.

**Your "C" Number.** The first claim filed by a veteran is assigned a claim number. This is commonly referred to as a "C" number. It never changes. All later claims will come under this "C" number regardless of when the disability arises. The Veterans' Administration thus maintains a continuous record in one file. Further claims should never be submitted as if they were original proceedings, but all should bear the first "C" number assigned. To save time and trouble in handling your papers, keep a record of your "C" number just as you should do with your Army serial number.

**Veterans' Administration Makes Final Decision—Not the Army.** Your Army medical board makes a report on your disability, but the final

decision as to pension or other benefits rests with the Veterans' Administration. Even though an Army medical board had decided against you, you have the privilege of filing a claim directly with the Veterans' Administration if you disagree and believe that you are entitled to disability benefits.

No soldier needs to be reminded that an undeserving claim wastes the time of officials and delays the rights of other men. But don't hesitate to make application when you believe that your claim is fair and proper.

**Pensions Based on Degree of Disability.** Pensions are based upon the percentage of disability and run from 10 percent to 100 percent in multiples of 10. For instance, a veteran with a 10-percent disability will receive a monthly sum equal to 10 percent of that granted for total disability. In addition there are special rates and allowances for specific injuries and more seriously disabling conditions. No additional disability pension is payable for dependents.

**Hospital Treatment, Medical Service, Veterans' Homes, etc.** If you should ever need further hospital care for a disability incurred in line of duty in the service, it will be provided upon request to the Veterans' Administration. You will be given proper hospitalization and free trans-

portation to the appropriate hospital. Your own ability to pay has no bearing on this service.

If you need medical service or dental care not requiring hospitalization, this too will be provided. This service includes medicine, appliances, bridgework, etc., but, of course, the condition must have been caused or aggravated in line of duty by your military service.

Any veteran who is so disabled as to be unable to earn a living, and is without adequate means of support may apply for admission to one of the numerous Veterans' Homes located throughout the country.

**Free Training for a New Job.** If your disability prevents you from working at your old job, you can probably be taught a new occupation in which your disability will not hinder you. This teaching is called vocational training and it is enabling thousands of veterans to overcome physical handicaps, to adjust themselves to civil life, and to regain their earning power. You may even be trained to return to your old job in spite of your disability.

While getting this special training you may receive compensation in addition to your pension and there are added allotments for dependents. Expenses for tuition, books, supplies, and equipment are paid by the Government.

29

In the various offices of the Veterans' Administration there are advisors who will aid and guide you, who will prepare a program to fit your needs, and make the necessary arrangements for your training. Never hesitate to ask their advice.

**Pensions Are Safeguarded.** Pension payments to you or to your beneficiaries are not assignable and are exempt from taxation (including income tax), attachment, levy, or seizure, either before or after receipt. These provisions, of course, do not apply to property purchased with these payments.

**Emergency Relief.** Should you need emergency assistance between the time of your discharge and the time when your case can be adjudicated by the Veterans' Administration, it may be obtained through your local chapter of the Red Cross. Assistance may be by grant or by loan, depending upon apparent ability to repay and is made for such needs as shelter, food, clothing, and fuel, and for help with securing benefits to which you or your family may be entitled. Application for such assistance should be made through the local chapter of Red Cross. If there is need for assistance previous to your discharge, you should consult the Red Cross field director at your station.

30



**Retirement Pay.** If you are an officer of the Regular Army, or an enlisted man of the Regular Army with more than 20 years' service, and incur a disability in line of duty, you may be retired at three-quarter base pay and longevity. In such cases you will be paid by the Finance Officer, United States Army, Washington 25, D. C.

If you are an enlisted man and do not qualify for the benefits stated in the preceding paragraph, then your rights, privileges, and benefits as a disabled soldier have been previously explained in this booklet. If you are an officer other than an officer of the Regular Army and are found by the War Department to be qualified for retirement pay because of disability in line of duty, payments will be made by the Veterans' Administration.

**Review of Retirement.** Any officer retired or released to inactive service without pay because of physical disability has the right (within 15 years) to request review of the retiring board's decision. Apply to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C.

31

## BENEFITS THAT APPLY TO ALL HONORABLY DISCHARGED VETERANS



**Mustering-Out Payment.** Upon your discharge or relief from active duty in the Army, you are entitled to receive a certain sum of money known as "mustering-out payment." Your length and place of service will determine how much you get.

If you have served less than 60 days, you will receive \$100; if you have served 60 or more days in the continental United States, you will receive

32

a total of \$200, payable \$100 when you leave the service and \$100 one month later; if you have served 60 days or more and have served overseas, or in Alaska, you will receive a total of \$300, payable \$100 when you leave the service and \$100 one month later and \$100 two months later. You will receive this payment in addition to whatever regular pay and allowances may be due you.

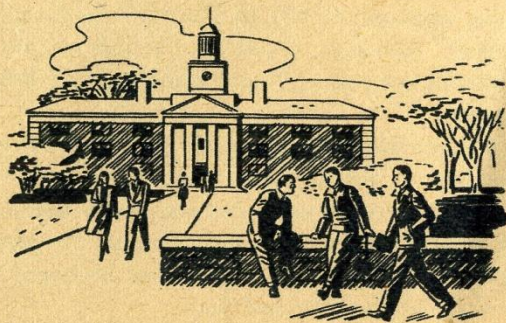
You are *not* entitled to this payment if you receive a base pay of over \$200 per month, or will receive retirement pay, or are discharged at your own request to take a job, or have served only as a student in the Army education-training program (ASTP), or if you left the Army to enter West Point or Annapolis. However, if you have *served overseas* you will be entitled to "mustering-out payment" even though you are being discharged at your own request.

The money you get from "mustering-out payment" will not be taxable or subject to the claims of your creditors.

**Vocational Training.** In the event that you have a handicap that is not connected with your military service, you may apply for special training to fit you for a job. The broad program is directed by several Federal agencies in collaboration with the individual States.

33

**Education.** Educational aid for veterans is available from the Veterans' Administration provided: (1) You were not over 25 at the time you entered service, or can show that your education or training was interrupted or interfered with by your service, or if you desire a refresher or retraining course; (2) you served 90 days or more (not counting the time in Army Specialized Training Program, which course was a continuation of a civilian course and which was pursued to completion, or as a Cadet in a Service Academy) or were discharged or released from service because



34

34

of an actual service-incurred injury or disability; and (3) you start such education not later than 2 years after discharge or end of the war (whichever date is later).

*Length of training:* One year (or its equivalent in part-time study). If you complete these courses (except refresher or retraining courses) satisfactorily, you will be entitled to additional education or training not to exceed the length of time you spent in active service after 16 September 1940 and before the end of the present war (not including ASTP). No course of education or training can exceed 4 years.

*Types of courses:* You may select your own course at any educational or training institution which accepts you as qualified to undertake them, provided the institution is on the list approved by the Veterans' Administration.

*Types of educational institution:* Public or private, elementary, secondary, and other schools furnishing education for adults; business schools and colleges; scientific and technical institutions; colleges, vocational schools, junior colleges, teachers' colleges, normal schools, professional schools, universities, and other educational and training institutions, including industrial establishments providing apprentice or other training on the job.

35

*Expenses paid:* The Veterans' Administration will pay to the educational or training institution the customary cost of tuition, and such laboratory, library, infirmary, and similar payments as are customarily charged, and may pay for books, supplies, equipment, and such other necessary expenses (exclusive of board, lodging, other living expenses and travel) as are required. Such payments cannot exceed \$500 for an ordinary school year.

*Living allowance:* The Veterans' Administration will also provide a subsistence allowance of \$50 a month if you have no dependents, \$75 if you have. (This may be reduced, however, if you attend on a part-time basis or receive compensation for work done as part of your training.)

The Army will also help you get school or college credit for what you may have learned while in the service, no matter how you learned it. To make this possible, the United States Armed Forces Institute will prepare for you a record of the courses you may have studied, the service schools you attended, and the service jobs you had. On request it will forward a report of educational achievement to the school or college of your choice and will obtain for you a statement of the amount of academic credit which will be granted you.

This is called accreditation service and is obtainable by writing to the

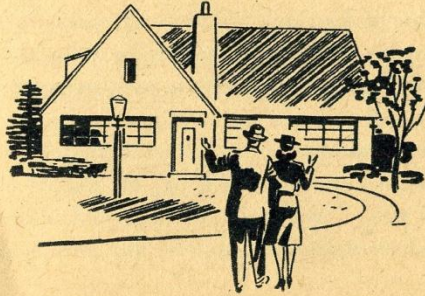
36

35

United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wis., and asking for the proper application form. Service is free to enlisted men previously enrolled with the institute. To others, including officer personnel, the fee is \$2.

Some States offer scholarships or other educational assistance to veterans. For particulars write the Department of Education at the capitol of your State.

**Loans for Homes, Farms, and Business.** Veterans who served on or after 16 September 1940, and before the end of the present war, and who are discharged under conditions other than dishonorable after active service



of 90 days or more, or because of service-incurred injury or disability, may apply to any individual, bank, or financial institution for a guaranteed loan for the purchase or construction of homes, farms, or business properties, including farm and business equipment. Applications must be made within 2 years after discharge or separation, or 2 years after the end of the war (whichever is later), but in no event more than 5 years after the end of the war. The guaranty by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs should make such loans more readily available to veterans from individual lenders and lending institutions in the locality where the veteran wishes to buy a home, or a farm, or engage in business.

The Administrator of Veterans' Affairs will guarantee any such loan or loans made to an eligible veteran up to 50 percent of the amount thereof, and, in certain cases involving second loans, up to 100 percent of the amount thereof, but in no event will the total amount guaranteed exceed \$2,000. The Administrator cannot guarantee a loan which bears interest of more than 4 percent a year. The Administrator will pay the interest on the guaranteed amount for the first year. Such loans will be payable under such terms and conditions as the Administrator may approve and must be paid in full in not more than 20 years.

The law ("G. I. Bill of Rights") contains certain conditions which the veteran must meet if he is to obtain a guaranteed loan. Although the conditions vary somewhat for each type of loan, the general requirements are that the loan must be used for the purpose specified, that the terms of payment bear proper relationship to the veteran's anticipated income and expense, that the purchase price not exceed a reasonable normal value, that the property be useful and reasonably necessary, and, for farms or business loans, that the veteran has such ability and experience as to provide a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful.

A guaranteed loan should not be looked upon as a gift or grant as the veteran will have to repay such loan in full with interest. Also, the veteran should understand that private lenders and lending institutions may not be able to make every loan applied for.

**Hospital Treatment and Veteran's Homes.** In case of illness due to your service, hospital treatment, or care in a Veterans' Home are provided regardless of your ability to pay, as explained on page 28.

In case of illness *not* due to service, hospital treatment and care in a Veterans' Home are provided by the Veterans' Administration only on

39

condition that you are not able to pay. This does not necessarily mean that you have to be without funds before you can apply. You will be required to file an application setting out the facts, and your sworn statement that you cannot pay for the care will be accepted as sufficient evidence by the Veterans' Administration.

**Burial Allowance, etc.** A sum not exceeding \$100 may be allowed on the burial, funeral, and transportation expenses of any honorably discharged veteran. Claim must be filed with the Veterans' Administration within 2 years from the date of burial. An American flag for draping the casket may be obtained from the Veterans' Administration or any county seat postmaster.

Headstones are supplied for veterans, without charge, and upon application to the Quartermaster General, Washington 25, D. C.

A veteran may be buried in Arlington National Cemetery and the veteran's wife and certain members of his family may also be buried there. Due to limited space, it is necessary that all are buried in the same grave site. A veteran's wife and certain members of his family may be buried in Arlington prior to the death of the veteran, provided the veteran signifies his intention of being buried in Arlington upon his death. Request should

40

be directed to the Superintendent, Arlington National Cemetery, Fort Myer, Va., together with proof of the veteran's honorable discharge from the Army. There are many other national cemeteries wherein veterans and their families may be buried. The same procedure should be followed in these cases as in the case of burial at Arlington.

**Financial Assistance and Advice.** If you are in need of temporary assistance immediately following discharge, you may apply to the nearest chapter of the Red Cross which will give the assistance you need, or will put you in touch with the appropriate community agency.

**Legal Matters.** The Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940, as amended, is designed to protect servicemen, under certain conditions, in regard to such legal matters as—

Lawsuits.	Sale of property for taxes.
Judgments.	Eviction of dependents for nonpayment of rent.
Contracts.	Insurance premiums.
Repossession of property.	Rights in public lands.
Collection of certain taxes.	Extension of periods of limitations.
Rates of interest.	

As a former soldier you may be entitled to legal protection under the act

41

regarding these matters. Consult your Personal Affairs Officer, Legal Assistance Officer, Local Selective Service Board, Red Cross, Legal Aid Society, or Bar Association representative for advice.

In some cases, Federal and State laws provide for deferment or adjustment of tax payments by veterans. For information on Federal income tax and other Federal taxes go to the nearest office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. Your own State Tax Commission at the State capital will answer questions about State income and other State taxes. Property and school taxes are the concern of your county, city, or township. You may avoid trouble and save yourself money by looking after any delinquent tax matters as soon as practicable after you leave the service.

**Pay and Allowances.** If you have not been paid in full or have any questions about pay and allowances, write to the Commanding Officer of the Separation Center or hospital from which you were separated as shown on the reverse of the discharge certificate. If you wish aid or assistance in this matter, see your local chapter of the Red Cross.

**Allotments.** If you have any question on your Family Allowance or Class E Allotments of Pay, write to The Office of Dependency Benefits, Newark, N. J., giving as much information as possible.

42

**Wills and Powers of Attorney.** You may have made a will or signed a power of attorney while in the Army. Upon your release from the service, it may be that those instruments do not adequately take care of your needs as a civilian or conform to the laws of the State wherein you propose to live. It would be wise for you to consult your Legal Assistance Officer or see a competent lawyer about these matters.

**War Ration Books** can be obtained when you get back by applying at the War Price and Rationing Board for the place in which you live. Apply in person, with evidence of your discharge.

## SOCIAL SECURITY

You may come under one or both of two social-security systems upon return to civilian life. Those are (1) unemployment compensation and (2) Federal old-age and survivors insurance.

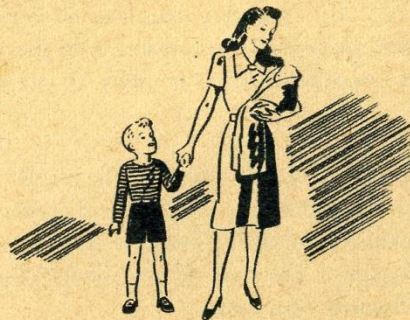
You will come under these systems if you work in a job that is "covered." Most jobs of private firms in business and industry are covered—that is, in factories, shops, mines, mills, stores, offices, banks, etc. Examples of jobs that are not covered are farm work, household service, Government and self-employment, work for educational and nonprofit organizations.

43

The key to both insurance systems is a social-security-account-number card. The number on it identifies each worker's social-security account under both systems. You will need a social-security card, therefore, if you take a job that is "covered." If you had one before entering the service, locate it now so you will have it ready to show your employer upon return to work. If you had a card but cannot find it now, apply for a duplicate so that the new card will have the same social-security number as the card originally issued to you. Write to the nearest field office or direct to the Social Security Board, Candler Building, Baltimore, Md.

Unemployment compensation, or unemployment insurance, provides weekly payments to unemployed workers based on their previous work in jobs covered by the system. Each State and Territory has an unemployment insurance system. Most States have preserved the unemployment insurance rights of persons who had worked in "covered" employment before entering the service. If you were in a "covered" job before your military service and if you do not get work immediately upon discharge, go to the nearest United States Employment Service office and ask whether you may file a claim for unemployment payments. Most of these offices take claims for the State unemployment compensation agencies.

44



## BENEFITS FOR DEPENDENTS

**Jobs for Dependents.** Special attention and assistance will be given by the local offices of the United States Employment Service and local Veterans' Employment Representatives to members of veterans' families seeking suitable employment. Wives and widows of disabled veterans are given certain preferences for positions in the United States Civil Service.

45

**Pensions for Dependents.** When a member or former member of the armed forces dies of a service-connected disability, his widow, children, and dependent parents may file a claim for pension with the Veterans' Administration. A veteran's own pension for disability is not continued after his death.

**Social Security Benefits.** In the event of the death of a member or former member of the armed forces who had had civilian employment in private business or industry, survivors insurance benefits may be payable on his social security account. The next of kin should inquire immediately at the nearest Social Security Board office.

**Government Insurance.** When a veteran dies, the Director of Insurance, Veterans' Administration, should be notified immediately so that all questions of insurance can be settled promptly.

Upon the death of a person who carried Government insurance, the Veterans' Administration when notified will forward the necessary blanks to the beneficiary. In the case of National Service Life Insurance, payments will be made by the Veterans' Administration, not in one lump sum

46



but in 240 equal monthly payments if the beneficiary is under 30 years of age; or in equal monthly installments for life if the beneficiary is 30 or over.

**Dependents of Veterans Receiving Vocational Training.** The pension of a disabled veteran who is receiving vocational training may, in some cases, be increased on account of a wife, husband, children, or dependent parents.

**Disabled Dependents.** Any disabled dependent of employable age with a vocational handicap may secure through the State Rehabilitation Agency special training and other services necessary to prepare him for a job. Apply to your State Board of Vocational Education, or inquire at the nearest United States Employment Service office as to the location of the State Rehabilitation Agency.

**Six Months' Death Gratuity.** When a member of the armed forces dies while in service, and not as a result of his own misconduct, the widow receives a cash payment equal to 6 months' pay; if no widow, payment is made to the children; if no widow or children, payment is made to the dependent relative named. If no beneficiary has been named, a claim blank is mailed

47

only upon request from a qualified relative. Inquiries should be addressed to the Director, Office Special Settlement Accounts, 27 Pine Street, New York City. Those who receive this benefit are not eligible to receive "mustering-out payments."

**Back Pay.** The balance of any pay account remaining due a person who dies while in service will be paid to the next of kin. Proper forms for filing this claim can be secured from the service involved, but actual payment is handled by the Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington 25, D. C., to whom any further inquiry should be made after claim is filed.

• Unpaid portions of muster-out pay may be claimed by a surviving spouse; if none, by surviving children; if no surviving children, by a surviving parent or parents.

**Allotments and Allowances.** All allotments and family allowances are discontinued upon report of death of men or women in the armed forces.

**Prisoners of War and Missing in Action.** As long as a serviceman or woman is a prisoner of war or is interned in a neutral country or is listed as

48

“missing” or “missing in action,” dependents will continue to receive family allowances as previously or in greater amounts in certain cases, and also any allotments that are for their support and have been so designated.

**Assistance with Special Problems.** There are agencies organized in most communities to meet special needs which arise from time to time for financial assistance, medical care, legal aid, or other personal problems. For advice in such situations, apply to your county welfare office, the local chapter of the Red Cross, or the Veterans’ Information Service Center. Information and advice may also be obtained at military installations from the Army’s Personal Affairs Officers.

49

---

After a few days of decompression, a physical exam, replacement of clothes, receiving military pay, wartime secrecy indoctrination, coaching on re-entry into society, **S/Sgt Granville Charles Schuch** finally returned to his wife and parents and siblings – a survivor and hero of World War II.



42



### Honorable Discharge

*This is to certify that*

GRANVILLE C SCHUCH 12 019 169 STAFF SERGEANT

6829th Prisoner of War Administration Company

Army of the United States

*is hereby Honorably Discharged from the military service of the United States of America.*

*This certificate is awarded as a testimonial of Honest and Faithful Service to this country.*

*Given at* Separation Center  
Fort Dix New Jersey

*Date* 13 August 1945

*E. P. Ellis*  
E. P. ELLIS  
Major, Adjutant

NEEDS AND REPORT OF SEPARATION				
HONORABLE DISCHARGE				
1. LAST NAME - FIRST NAME - MIDDLE INITIAL <b>Schuch Granville C</b>	2. ARMY SERIAL NO. <b>12 019 169</b>	3. GRADE <b>S Sgt</b>	4. ARM OR SERVICE <b>Inf</b>	5. COMPONENT <b>RA</b>
6. ORGANIZATION <b>6829th POW Adm Co</b>	7. DATE OF SEPARATION <b>13 Aug 45</b>	8. PLACE OF SEPARATION <b>Sep Ctr Ft Dix NJ</b>		
9. PERMANENT ADDRESS FOR MAILING PURPOSES: <b>69 W 104th St New York 25, NY</b>		10. DATE OF BIRTH <b>18 Feb 19</b>	11. PLACE OF BIRTH <b>New York NY</b>	
12. ADDRESS FROM WHICH EMPLOYMENT WILL BE SOUGHT <b>see 9</b>		13. COLOR EYES <b>Brown</b>	14. COLOR HAIR <b>Brown</b>	15. HEIGHT <b>6'11"</b>
16. RACE <b>X</b>	17. MARITAL STATUS <b>X</b>	18. U.S. CITIZEN <b>X</b>	19. CIVILIAN OCCUPATION AND NO. <b>Cook Vegetable II 2-26,15</b>	
MILITARY HISTORY				
22. DATE OF INDUCTION	23. DATE OF ENLISTMENT	24. DATE OF ENTRY INTO ACTIVE SERVICE	25. PLACE OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE	
	<b>10 Oct 40</b>	<b>10 Oct 40</b>	<b>New York NY</b>	
26. SELECTIVE SERVICE DATA YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	27. LOCAL S.S. NUMBER	28. COUNTY AND STATE	29. HOME ADDRESS AT TIME OF ENTRY INTO SERVICE <b>see 9</b>	
30. MILITARY OCCUPATIONAL SPECIALTY AND NO. <b>Supply NCO 821</b>		31. MILITARY QUALIFICATION AND DATE (i.e., infantry, aviation and marksmanship badges, etc.) <b>Combat Inf Badge 13 May 44</b>		
32. BATTLES AND CAMPAIGNS <b>Algeria-French Morocco, Central Europe, Rhineland, Southern France, Tunisia, GO 33 WD 45 As Amended</b>				
33. DECORATIONS AND CITATIONS <b>American Defense Service Medal, European-African-Middle Eastern Service Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Purple Heart Ltr O Hq 16th Inf 10 Jun 43, Silver Star Ltr Hq MBS 15 Nov 43</b>				
34. WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION <b>EAME Th (date unknown)</b>				
35. LATEST IMMUNIZATION DATES				
SKILLFOOT	TYPHOID	TETANUS	36. DATE OF DEPARTURE	37. DATE OF ARRIVAL
<b>27 Sep 44</b>	<b>27 Sep 44</b>	<b>28 Sep 44</b>	<b>2 Aug 42</b>	<b>7 Aug 42</b>
38. TOTAL LENGTH OF SERVICE		39. HIGHEST GRADE HELD		
<b>1 Y 9 M 27 D</b>		<b>S Sgt</b>		
39. PRIOR SERVICE <b>none</b>				
40. REASON AND AUTHORITY FOR SEPARATION <b>Convenience of the Government HR 1-1 (Demobilization) AR615-365 15 Dec 44</b>				
41. SERVICE SCHOOLS ATTENDED <b>none</b>				
42. EDUCATION (Years) Elementary <b>8</b> High School <b>4</b> College <b>0</b>				
PAY DATA				
43. LONGEVITY FOR PAY PURPOSES	44. PUSHTING OUT PAY	45. DISBURSEMENT PAY	46. TRAVEL PAY	47. TOTAL AMOUNT, NAME OF DISBURSING OFFICER
<b>4 Y 10 M 4 D</b>	<b>\$ 300</b>	<b>\$ 188</b>	<b>\$ 1065.00</b>	<b>HM FIX MAJ FD</b>
INSURANCE NOTICE				
IMPORTANT: IF PREMIUM IS NOT PAID WITHIN THIRTY-DAY PERIOD, INSURANCE WILL Lapse. MAKE CHECK BY MONEY ORDER PAYABLE TO THE TREASURER OF THE U. S. AND FORWARD TO COLLECTIONS DIVISION, VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, WASHINGTON 25, D. C.				
48. KIND OF INSURANCE	49. HOW PAID	50. EXPIRES	51. RATE OF PREMIUM PER YEAR	52. PREMIUM PAID
<b>X</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>31 Jul 45</b>	<b>31 Aug 45</b>	<b>1.32</b>
53. INTEREST OF VETERAN IS Continue <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Continue Only <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue <input type="checkbox"/>				
54. FINGERPRINT		55. REMARKS (This space for completion of above items or entry of other items specified in W. D. Directives)		
		<b>Lapel Button Issued</b>		
56. SIGNATURE OF PERSON BEING SEPARATED <i>Granville C. Schuch</i>		57. TESTIFYING WITNESSES (To be name, rank and organization - optional) <b>E J MATHEWS 1ST LT QMC</b>		

48. GO FORM 83, 55  
November 1944

This form supersedes all previous editions of  
WH AGO Form 25 on 1-5-45. An edition of previous  
edition to an Honorable Discharge, which  
will not be used after receipt of this revision.

---

**Epilogue** — [Mark D. Van Ells, a history professor at the City University of New York, wrote the book *To Hear Only Thunder Again: America's World War II Veterans Come Home*. This article originally appeared in the August 2005 issue of *America in WWII*.]

Combat stirs up a whirlwind of conflicting emotions. Feelings of exhilaration, love, hatred, guilt, rage, helplessness, disgust, and fear race through the minds of soldiers in battle. How the human mind responds to these emotions has long perplexed military officials, medical professionals, and especially veterans and their families. Sixteen million Americans served in World War II. Of those, perhaps one million were exposed to extended periods of combat. These men often suffered deep emotional pain as a result of their battle experiences, and the effects lasted for years. Some carried the pain for the rest of their lives.

To be effective in combat, soldiers must learn to suppress the feelings it generates, a process psychiatrists refer to as "emotional numbing." For some, the numbing begins in basic training. In the civilian world, killing is a most grievous crime, but in war, it is a necessity. According to James Jones, noted novelist and combat veteran,

*"To teach a young American male to love war and enjoy killing his fellow man—even a Japanese or a Nazi—was about comparable to teaching his fresh, dewy-eyed, virginal sister to love the physical aspects of simple [sex]."*

The anticipation of combat was an emotionally taxing experience in its own right. Raymond Gantter of the **1st Infantry Division** simply denied the prospect of death.

*"I willfully repudiate the possibility of death,"* he wrote his wife. *"My reason, insisting on cold logic, tells me 'maybe,' but emotionally I reject it entirely."* According to Jones, the soldier must think of himself as "essentially a dead man" so he can "function as he ought to function under fire."

Fear is the most common emotion associated with combat.

*"We are all afraid,"* wrote B-17 pilot John Bennett, *"and only liars and fools fail to admit it."*

The aspects of combat that soldiers feared most varied from individual to individual. Gantter found patrolling behind German lines the most unbearable. He wrote in his wartime diary:

*"I think I have never been so cold, so wretched, so frightened. It is the slow piling up of fear that is so intolerable. Fear moves swiftly in battle, strikes hard with each shell, each new danger, and as long as there's action, you don't have time to be frightened. But this is a slow fear, heavy and stomach filling. Slow, slow...all your movements are careful and slow, and pain is slow and fear is slow and the beat of your heart is the only rapid rhythm of the night...a muttering drum easily punctured and stilled."*

What marine E.B. Sledge feared most was shell fire.

*"During prolonged shelling," he wrote, "I often had to restrain myself and fight back a wild, inexorable urge to scream, to sob, and to cry."*

For airman Bennett it was the feeling of helplessness.

*"The bomber pilot can't fight back, but must sit there and take it," he wrote. Jones reflected, "Learning to live with [fear], and to go ahead in spite of it took practice and a certain overlay of bitter panache it took time to acquire. There were damned few fearless men."*

Study after study has shown that the primary motivating factor for most men in battle is not patriotism but the respect of their buddies. Combat veterans develop unique bonds, and watching close friends die was tremendously painful. Jones recalled a time when he saw a fellow soldier killed:

*"He cried out, 'Oh, my God!' in an awful, grimly comic, burbling kind of voice. Thinking about him, it seemed to me that his yell had been for all of us lying there, and I felt like crying."*

Many soldiers felt pangs of guilt about escaping death when their friends died, a phenomenon known as "survivor guilt." Francis O'Donnell of the 1st Infantry Division survived the carnage of Omaha Beach on D-Day in June 1944, but asked himself,

*"Why was I chosen to make it when men with wives and children didn't?"*

Soldiers felt guilty about killing the enemy, too. Sledge remembered shooting a Japanese soldier about to throw a grenade at him.

*"I had just killed a man at close range," he wrote. "That I had clearly seen the pain on his face came as a jolt.... The expression on that man's face filled me with shame and then disgust for the war and all the misery it was causing."*

Half a world away, in Italy, future US Senator Daniel Inouye of Hawaii—then a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team—entered a farmhouse and found an injured German soldier inside. The wounded man

*"reached into his tunic," he wrote, "and I thought he was going for a gun, and I pumped the last three shots in my rifle clip into his chest." As the man fell, he "held up a snapshot, clutching it in death"—a photograph of a woman and two children whom Inouye presumed were the dead man's family. "For days I fought the image down," he remembered, "but it kept returning."*

The sights and sounds of battle could be disturbing. In Burma, Richard Bates of the US special operations unit commonly known as Merrill's Marauders remembered listening to a wounded Japanese soldier

*"scream all night" and then "spending three days out there looking at that corpse and watching it swell up."*

He found nighttime in Burma most unsettling.

*"You think the silence bothers you," he remembered, "but in the jungle areas the noise bothers you. There are so many bugs making noise, and so many things going, that if things are quiet it's almost deafening. God, anyone could pick up a rung on me and I wouldn't hear."*

For many, continued exposure to combat conditions wore them down.

*"It was not going [into battle] the one time, but the going back again and again, that finally got to you,"* a sailor from the USS Yorktown told Jones in a Honolulu bar in May 1942.

A navy veteran from Texas compared his service on a destroyer off the Tokyo mainland during the Okinawa campaign to a death sentence:

*"They strap him in the electric chair, he can see the warden's hand on the switch, he knows he is going to die, and he waits all day. Then at the end of the day they come and get him, take him back to his cell, and all night the other prisoners try to kill him. The next day they come get him and strap him in the chair and he expects to die again—this goes on and on day and night for three months...."*

Combat veterans had to find ways to block out the madness and tragedy of war. Marine non-commissioned officer. William Manchester claimed that

*"a foot soldier retains his sanity only by hardening himself."*

Wrote E.B. Sledge,

*"I vividly recall grimly making a pledge with myself. The Japanese might kill or wound me, but they wouldn't crack me up."*

Inouye remembered that humor was effective, even in the face of death.

*"Even knowing that every agonizing second may be their last on earth,"* he wrote, *"a man has to vent the terrible pressures inside, and of course laughing is better than crying. So we laughed, sometimes heartlessly, sometimes hysterically, sometimes in the final instant of life."*

Soldiers also turned to alcohol to numb themselves. It was widely available to troops in Europe as they liberated towns from German control.

*"Wine was given to us by the gallon,"* wrote infantryman Charles Golub from France to his wife in Massachusetts.

Wilbur Berget of the 12th Armored Division wrote to his parents that drinking

*"makes me forget where I am and brings me back to better days, because it changes the ever present atmosphere that adheres to everything we do or say during the day, [and] can expel the serious thoughts that run through our minds as we go about this business of fighting a war."*

Some soldiers could not cope with the stress of combat. Nearly every combat veteran can recall an instance when someone broke down under fire. During the Battle of the Bulge, Gantter recalled, a seasoned veteran of his 1st Infantry Division suddenly

*"went to pieces" during an artillery barrage, "weeping hysterically and cowering in a dugout."*

Combat-induced mental and emotional breakdowns like this have always been a part of war. Historically, soldiers who fell apart in battle were viewed as cowards or considered predisposed to psychological problems. During World War I, the phenomenon was known as "shell shock." In World War II, the term was "battle fatigue." By that time, most psychiatrists understood that any soldier could suffer a mental collapse. According to one team of army psychiatrists, most men could tolerate only about 180 days in combat before their fighting effectiveness diminished.

World War II soldiers had mixed views of battle fatigue. Many continued to see it as cowardice or as angling for the infamous Section Eight discharge. General George S. Patton's slapping of battle-fatigued soldiers is legendary. Roth Schleck, a combat officer with the 32nd Division, attributed battle fatigue to poor leadership. While some units suffered high battle fatigue rates, Schleck noted that others were "subjected to about the same thing and they didn't have that at all."

Other veterans were more sympathetic. Of the man he saw collapse in combat, Gantter wrote that he had simply

*"reached the saturation point. He couldn't take it anymore, that's all, and no one blamed him."*

Manchester remembered a hardened veteran sobbing and unable to fight.

*"I priggishly disapproved," he wrote. "A Marine is supposed to cry inside; he can be afraid, but he can't bring shame upon himself for showing fear." Yet, he added, "The fact is that I wanted to weep myself."*

Despite the host of conflicting opinions about battle fatigue, few people questioned that combat had profound effects on the minds of soldiers.

*"We were all psychotic, inmates of the greatest madhouse of history,"* claimed Manchester.

Two psychiatrists who worked with veterans after the war noted that

*"mild traumatic states...are almost universal among combat troops immediately after battle."*

Most psychiatrists believed, however, that once a soldier was removed from the battlefield, his emotional state would return to normal. Unfortunately, veterans often found that the ghosts of war followed them into the postwar world. Memories long buried began to resurface upon returning home.

*"As the old combat numbness disappeared, and the frozen feet of the soul began to thaw, the pain of the cure became evident,"* recalled Jones. *"The sick-making thoughts of all the buddies who died. The awful bad luck of the maimed."*

These veterans were showing symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. The term—coined in 1980, after the Vietnam War had brought the subject of combat stress back into the public spotlight—was unknown in 1945. The symptoms fall into three categories. The first is the persistent reliving of the trauma. Nightmares, for example, were common among veterans. Some

*"woke up in the middle of the night, thrashing around and trying to get their hands on their wives' throats,"* wrote Jones.

Suppressed war memories often leapt from the subconscious through memory flashbacks during waking moments, too. Manchester once had a war memory hit him while on an airplane

*"with a clarity so blinding that I surged forward against the seat belt, appalled by it."*

The second category of symptoms involves intensified physical responses that psychiatrists term "increased arousal." Some carried guns or knives, because having a weapon nearby *"just made them feel more comfortable,"* according to Jones.

Manchester recalled,

*"The sudden zip of a heavy zipper made me jump for a year after I discarded my uniform."*

The third category is avoidance of stimuli that might trigger war memories. Veterans often refused to discuss the war with loved ones, in part to keep memories suppressed, though also because, as Jones described it, there was *"no common ground for communication"* between veterans and civilians.

Nearly all combat veterans experienced some of these symptoms, but not all developed Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. To diagnose a soldier as having the disorder, he must exhibit symptoms in all three categories, and the symptoms must significantly impair his ability to function normally. They can be acute (short term) or chronic (long term) and can sometimes emerge years after the trauma occurred.

Why did some veterans develop the disorder while others did not? Susceptibility to it is determined by a *"complex interplay of the event and the psychological baggage one brings into the event,"* according to Dr. Jerry L. Halverson, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Wisconsin. The severity of the trauma, the absence of social support (which increases feelings of isolation), stress from other causes, and a history of emotional trauma can all make a soldier more likely to develop the disorder.

Returning veterans coped with their symptoms in various ways. Many continued the process of emotional numbing by keeping their memories buried. Italo Bensoni of the 99th Division stated simply that war memories were not *"going to drive me off my rocker."*

How successfully veterans were able to do this is debatable. John Bradley, one of five men who participated in the famous flag-raising on Iwo Jima in 1945, wept in his sleep for several years after the war. *"His body would shake,"* his wife recalled, *"and tears would stream out of his eyes."* Some turned to alcohol to dull painful memories, which led many to addiction and more misery.

*"You can't drown your troubles, not the real ones,"* wrote Manchester, *"because if they are real they can swim."*



A few turned to suicide. Years after the war, Edward Wood, a replacement soldier severely wounded on his first day of combat, wrote that he took the belt from his bathrobe,

*"tied one end of the belt to a hot water pipe, stood on the stool, [and] tied the other end around my neck. It seemed like the only reasonable thing to do."*

He changed his mind and called a psychiatrist.

For some veterans, the shock of war memories gradually began to fade.

*"Time heals," wrote E.B. Sledge, "and the nightmares no longer wake me in a cold sweat with a pounding heart and racing pulse."*

According to Halverson,

*"Most people learn to be less stressed by their memories and live normal lives."*

Many suffered in silence for decades, fearful of the social stigmatization often associated with mental illness and ashamed of not being able to handle their emotions. Said Halverson,

*"Every psychiatrist has many stories of the 85-year-old World War II veteran reduced to tears in their office with a flashback."*

Despite the greatest return of veterans in American history from the greatest war in human history, a comprehensive understanding of the emotional effects of combat eluded World War II America. The activist veterans of the Vietnam War, however, spoke to a generation that enjoyed a more thorough, scientific understanding of the human mind. So, they had some success convincing people to recognize that war can have severe, long-term consequences for those who do the fighting. The emotional experiences of America's World War II veterans are familiar to anyone who has been in war. As an Iraq War veteran recently wrote to me:

*"There are times that a door is slammed, or a clap of thunder will get me startled and my heart will beat a little faster. I find myself being reminded of events and sights from over there. It sounds silly, but roundabouts [traffic circles], and certain situations, specifically while driving will create feelings of anxiety. In general, the vets that I have spoken to have related a feeling of being separated, and that we can only speak to others who have been there and who can associate with our feelings."*

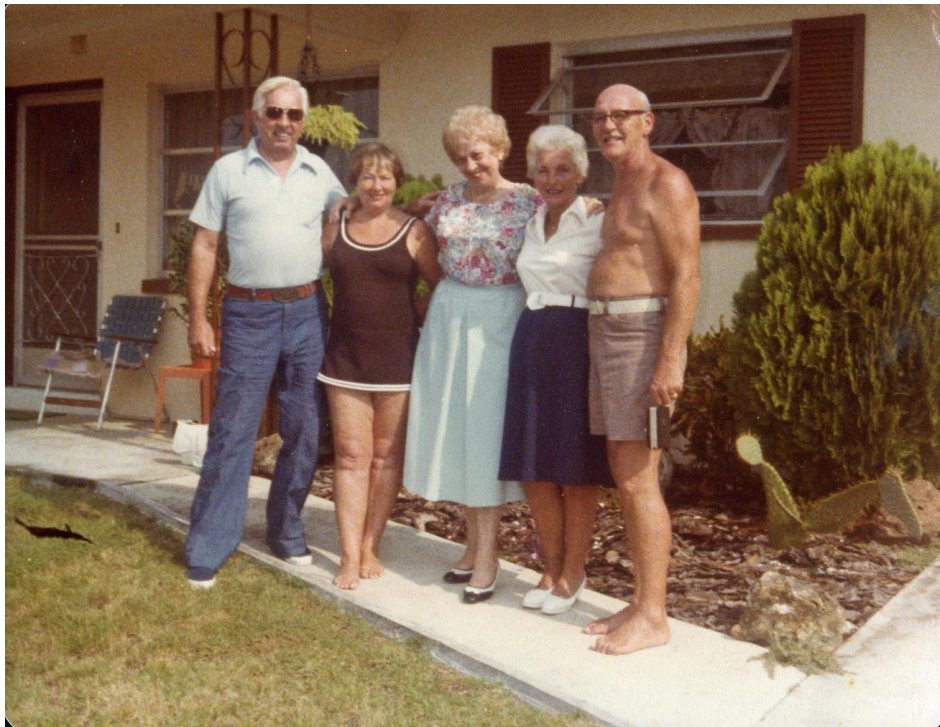
Some aspects of war are timeless. The emotional trauma it causes is one of them.

---

S/Sgt Granville Charles Schuch and 2<sup>nd</sup> Lt George Adam Hofmann would spend the remainder of their lives with these memories, remaining friends and neighbors as well as family until the end.



L to R: Hazel Hofmann, George Hofmann, Charlie Schuch, Barbara Schuch (seated on porch)  
(Seated on porch bench) Aunt Lina (Tantalina) Hofmann, Fred Hofmann, Gertrude Rauh  
[Hofmann's Market – Hawthorne, New York, 1946]



L to R: George Hofmann, Barbara Schuch, Gladys Bonhag (George's Sister) Hazel Hofmann, Charlie Schuch  
[Invernes, Florida – 1984]