

The **NEW YORKERS'** **Guide to Military** **RECRUITMENT** **in the 5 boroughs**



“ *The world’s
not wanton
only wild and wavering*

*I wanted to choose words that even you
would have to be changed by*

*Take the word
of my pulse, loving and ordinary
Send out your signals, hoist
your dark scribbled flags
but take
my hand*

All wars are useless to the dead ”

: : **ADRIENNE RICH**

*“ To The States, or any one of them, or any
city of The States, Resist much, obey little;
Once unquestioning obedience, once fully enslaved;
Once fully enslaved, no nation, state, city, of this
earth, ever afterward resumes its liberty.”*

:: WALT WHITMAN

*“ I will not have my life narrowed down.
I will not bow down to somebody else’s
whim or to someone else’s ignorance.”*

:: BELL HOOKS

*“ The head was twisted backwards: some
cruel torsion forced face toward kidneys,
and the people strode backwards, because
deprived of forward vision.”*

:: DANTE

*“ What’s gonna happen now? In all of our cities?
My people are rising; they’re living in lies.”*

:: NINA SIMONE

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New York is, for countless millions, a beacon. As much as it has a history as a destination point and a place to make a better life, it also has a history of protest, at different times and for different reasons, when needed.

During the Civil War, Abraham Lincoln issued the Enrollment Act of Conscription, or military draft. Lincoln's call for 300,000 young men to fight a seemingly endless war frightened even those who supported the Union cause. Not everyone was nervous, however—one of the exemptions to the Act was a "commutation fee." For \$300, an outrageous sum in 1863, the wealthier citizens of New York could buy their way out.

On July 12th, 1863, the names of the first draftees were published in city newspapers. Within hours, throngs of outraged New Yorkers had formed a roving mob, destroying homes of the rich, looting stores, and sadly, fighting amongst themselves. For three days, 50,000 people terrorized New York, sick of the war, enraged at being forced to fight because they literally couldn't afford not to.

Few New Yorkers would welcome a three-day riot, even if the draft were reinstated for the war in Iraq. But the parallels are there from 1863—the

25 YEARS OF U.S. MILITARY ACTIONS, INVASIONS, BOMBINGS (PARTIAL LIST)



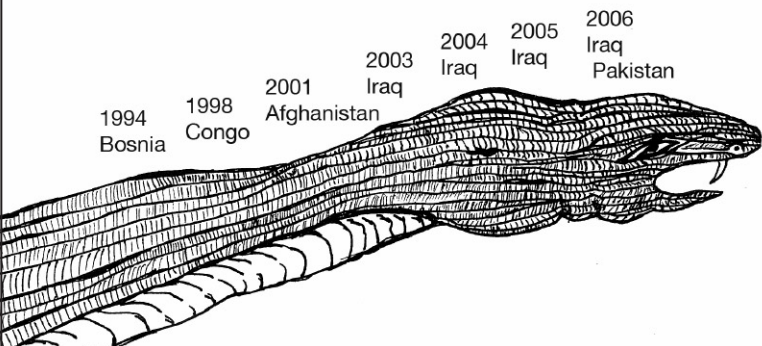
1981	1982	1983	1984	1988	1989	1991	1992
El Salvador	Falklands	Granada	Lebanon	Iran	Libya	Iraq	Somalia
		Nicaragua			Panama		

fact that then, as now, money is a key factor in enlistment, and many who join the military do so for economic reasons, even when those benefits are not guaranteed.

On May 2, 2003, aboard a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier called the USS Abraham Lincoln, George W. Bush proclaimed "Mission Accomplished." He wore a flight suit, despite the fact that he had used his wealth and position in society to advance to the top of the list for the Texas Air National Guard, a position that shielded him from combat in Vietnam.

Almost three years later, we know the war isn't over. We know the same economic advantages are being used to free certain people from the specter of enlistment, and we know who profits from this war and who loses. What else do we know, and what are we going to do with that knowledge?

What you hold in your hands is as much a love letter as a warning, filled with equal parts hope and outrage, a product of wishful thinking, grim acknowledgment and thoughts of the past as well as the future.



Dear Reader,

After serving four years in the United States Army, I have returned to the civilian world with an experience that drastically changed my life. I joined the Army in August of 2000 and became a parachute infantryman with the 82nd Airborne. I spent the next three and a half years with the 82nd Airborne, serving seven-month terms in both Afghanistan and Iraq. My four years in the Army weren't the least bit pleasant: I entered the Army a naïve 18 year-old with complete trust in the motives and policies of our government. Little did I know that my decision to join the Army would result in the wool being removed from my eyes. My time in the Army gave me a front-row view of the spoils of our country's foreign occupancy.

When I joined the Army, I raised my right hand and vowed to defend my country from all enemies, foreign and domestic. As a veteran, I don't feel noble for the involvement I had in these wars, instead I feel that my service was exploited and misused. I risked my life and participated in a war that was built on lies. It has been proven that the Bush administration lied about their reasons for this preemptive war, and every day more and more men and women are dying. Many soldiers believe they are fighting for freedom and democracy, against terrorists who hate our liberty. I think that "freedom and democracy" are just figures of speech contrived by our government to lead young and underprivileged kids to fight a war where no one but the Administration, private contractors and various corporations benefit. I am fortunate to have returned from these war zones alive and with all my limbs intact. I am very lucky, but so many aren't.

My reading list: *Johnny Got His Gun*, Dalton Trumbo; *Oil, Power & Empire: Iraq & the U.S. Global Agenda*, Larry Everest; and anything by Christian Parenti.

Sincerely,

JOSEPH WOOD

Joseph Wood

STATE OF THE UNION

According to the *New York Times*, nearly one in five U.S. Army recruiters was under investigation in 2004 for offenses varying from “threats and coercion to false promises that applicants would not be sent to Iraq.”¹ One veteran recruiter told a reporter for the *Albany Times Union*, “I’ve been recruiting for years and I don’t know one recruiter who wasn’t dishonest about it. I did it myself.”

So, to our neighbors, dear New Yorkers: Read well. Be safe. Pass it on.

MILITARY RECRUITMENT: READ THE FINE PRINT

“Your son mentions enlistment and a million things rush through your head. We’re hoping one or two of those things are facts.”

“Talking with your daughter about the Military has you anxious and emotional. It’s times like this, facts are reassuring.”

— from a U.S. Department of Defense website, *TodaysMilitary.com*

THE MILITARY CONTRACT: THE FINE PRINT

The Department of Defense’s own Enlistment/ Re-enlistment Document states: *Laws and regulations that govern military personnel may change without notice to me. Such changes may affect my status, pay, allowances, benefits, and responsibilities as a member of the Armed Forces REGARDLESS of the provisions of this enlistment/re-enlistment document (DD Form 4/1, 1998, Sec. 9.5b).*

This means that an enlistee is guaranteed nothing.

SIGNING BONUSES: Bonuses are often thought of as gifts, but they're not, they're like loans: If an enlistee leaves the military before their agreed term of service, they will be forced to repay the bonus. Besides, Army data shows that the top bonus of \$20,000 was given to only 6% of the 47,727 enlistees who signed up for active duty.²



FINANCIAL SECURITY

Military members are no strangers to financial strain: 48% report having financial difficulty,³ approximately 33% of homeless men in the United States are veterans and nearly 200,000 veterans are homeless on any given night.⁴

MONEY FOR COLLEGE (\$71,424 IN THE BANK?)

Among recruits who sign up for the Montgomery GI Bill, 65% receive no money for college, and only 15% ever receive a college degree.⁵ The maximum Montgomery GI Bill benefit is \$37,224, and even this 37k is hard to get: To join, a recruit must first put in a nonrefundable \$1,200 deposit that has to be paid to the military during the first year of service. To receive the 37k, you must also be an active-duty member who has completed at least a three-year service agreement and is attending a four-year college full-time. Benefits are significantly lower if you are going to school part-time or attending a two-year college.⁶ If you receive a less-than-honorable discharge (as one in four do), leave the military early (as one in three do) or later decide not to go to college, the military will keep your deposit and give you nothing.

Note: The \$71,424 advertised by the Army and \$86,000 by the Navy include benefits from the Army or Navy College Fund (ACF/NCF), respectively. Fewer than 10% of all recruits earn money from the ACF, which is specifically designed to lure recruits into hard to fill positions.⁷

JOB TRAINING

"The military is not a social welfare agency; it's not a jobs program." : Vice President Dick Cheney

The military does not have to place an enlistee in his/her chosen career field or give him/her the specific training requested (the contract makes no guarantees, see p. 5). Even if enlistees do receive training, it is often to develop skills that will not transfer to the civilian job market. (There aren't many jobs for M240-machine-gunners stateside.)

: : ALL SOURCES ON P. 60

WAR, COMBAT & YOUR CONTRACT

First off, if it's your first time enlisting you're signing up for 8 years. On top of that, the military can, without your consent, extend active-duty obligations during times of conflict, "national emergency," or when directed by the President.⁸ This means that even if an enlistee has two weeks left on his/her contract (yes, even Guard/Reserve) or has already served in combat s/he can still be sent to war.⁹ More than a dozen U.S. soldiers have challenged "stop-loss" measures like these in court so far, but people continue to be shipped off involuntarily.¹⁰

The numbers: Twice as many troops are fighting in Iraq and Afghanistan per year as during the Vietnam War. One-third of the troops that have gone to Iraq have gone more than once. The highest rate of first-time deployments belongs to the Marine Corps Reserve: Almost 90% have fought.¹¹



A NOTE ON DRAFTS: *There are many forms of the draft, including the "stop-loss" measures noted above, frequently referred to as a back-door draft; the poverty draft, whereby the poorest in the country are drafted into war via lack of other opportunities; and the standard draft, the one that comes with cards to be burned and flight to Canada. Since the 1980s, at the age of 18 men are legally required to register for Selective Service. The Selective Service System is currently able to implement a draft within 75 days.*

TODAY'S MILITARY

A soldier in today's military may be killed or seriously injured because of inadequate armor. In Iraq, troops who routinely travel by Humvee have had to "armor-up" these vehicles themselves by using issued materials (2 sheets of plywood, sandbags and straps to hold the bags in place) to protect against gunfire, RPGs (rocket propelled grenades) and IEDs (improvised explosive devices). In fact, a recent Pentagon study showed that 80% of all fatal Marine deaths caused from upper body wounds could have been avoided with armor that's been available since 2003.¹¹ If you protest your mission, the inadequacy of planning and equipment, or don't follow the many severe rules of the military 24/7 (even if off-duty or off-base), it can result in court-martial, prison or dishonorable discharge (see p. 13, 22).

IF YOU GET HURT (HEALTH & DISABILITY BENEFITS)

In 2000, over 72% of veterans who applied for benefits said their claims were judged unfairly.¹² How big is the problem? So far, nearly 50,000 veterans from Iraq and Afghanistan are receiving medical treatment from the Department of Veterans Affairs.¹³ More than 25% of U.S. troops (one in four) who have returned from Iraq require medical or mental health treatment.¹⁴ Unfortunately, the VA budget for 2005 assumed only 25,553 "veterans of the Global War on Terrorism," but the estimated number as of November 2005 was 103,000, more than four times the amount budgeted.¹⁵

VIOLENCE & BIGOTRY

Even during peacetime, the military can be dangerous: Active-duty personnel experience racially offensive behavior, threatening incidents and career-related racial discrimination.¹⁶ One third of enlisted women report being raped, or victims of attempted rape during their time in the military; 75% (three in four) report sexual harassment.¹⁷ Violence against suspected non-heterosexuals increased after "Don't Ask, Don't Tell" (1993), with forced discharges peaking in 2001, but tellingly, well into the war, discharges decreased 38%.¹⁸

Chris Dugan decided he wanted to be a Marine when he was still in middle school. "I had always thought of the military as an opportunity to get discipline, to improve my life." Raised in Hazlet, New Jersey, he entered Raritan High School in 1991, and remembers a regular recruiter presence there. "At least once a month they would be walking around in my school."

Chris first met with recruiters when he was 15. They told him he was too young, but loaded him up with promotional posters, stickers, and literature, and told him to stay in touch.

Right after he turned 17, they came back to his school and got him out of class to begin the recruitment process. He took the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) and entered the Poole program, where he and other potential recruits from the area who had expressed interest in the Marines would get together on a weekly basis. They watched promotional videos, ran laps with a Marine Corps flag, and talked about the military. Chris describes it as having been sort of a family unit, with the frequent activities designed to reinforce the potential recruits' interest and commitment. Then Chris entered the Delayed Entry Program by taking an oath. This oath isn't legally binding (see DEP, p. 14), but as Chris cautions, "The recruiters tell people this, but they really downplay it. And I'm sure some don't even mention it."

During his first week of boot camp, Chris was looking after someone on suicide watch and was left with the impression that if something happened, it wouldn't be his fault.

"It was like, 'watch him, but don't watch him too hard.' That's not a direct quote, but it was like...life really didn't mean that much. It was more like 'you're a man, so you make your own decisions.'" Almost immediately, he began to recognize the hypocrisy of the situation—how certain people were allowed into the military who were obviously physically or mentally incapable of going through training. He realized the recruits were just numbers to meet recruitment quotas.

Chris became a squad leader within a few months of training, a corporal at age 19, and a sergeant at 21. While stationed in Japan in his last year in the Marines, Chris began to read more about history: about the Irish Republican movement and Sinn Féin, *White Man's Burden* by Rudyard Kipling, *People's History of the United States* by Howard Zinn, and relating those works to what he was doing. "How could I be against the occupation of Ireland, and be sitting there in Okinawa? Even though we might have been a subdued presence, we were still occupying a country. I started drawing parallels between British imperialism, what they told their military, and the way we treated Okinawans when we were in Japan: like they were there to serve us. You know, without us, they'd have no jobs, and we were there to protect them."

He had a brief stint as a recruiter's assistant back in New Jersey, where he visited high schools, community colleges, and malls to approach potential recruits, a process that had one purpose: to make the monthly quota for recruits. He acknowledges the spin he gave on the information he would present to a potential recruit, just like his recruiter before him. One of the benefits hawked by his recruiter, in addition to money for college and training, was the chance to see a lot of different women from around the world.

"That's how I'd pitch to certain people...I'd say: 'What are you doing man, you want to drive around town seeing the same kind of women your whole life, or do you want to go around the world and really experience life, learn about different—well, I would never say learn about different cultures—but, learn about different women...I'd use that pitch a lot.'"

Other methods he employed depended largely on sizing up a potential recruit and playing to their strengths, weaknesses, or whatever would get them to sign up.

"I could ask a person, 'So what do you think the Marine Corps could do for you?' And if they said 'Well, I want to fight, I want to kill' or whatever, then I could push it towards that. But if they said 'Well, I think I really need college money', then, bam, I had all their information, and I'd be saying 'That's great, because the Marine Corps is really looking to get people educated. You know the economy is a little down right now, and what we want to do is create a better force of workers for America.' That's how it would go, instead of pushing the 'you'll be running through the mud' kind of thing. Sometimes, depending on the person, I might question their manhood a little bit, but subtly. Like: 'You seem a little reluctant, are you sure this is for you?' That was a heavy-handed tactic, but usually I was able to just say 'Look at the cool pictures, look at the videos.'"

As a recruiter's assistant, Chris worked on a point system, earning a certain amount for every recruit. The single-mindedness of the process was

FISCAL YEAR 2006 RECRUITING AND ADVERTISING BUDGET: \$2.7 billionⁱ

**NUMBER OF REGISTERED USERS OF THE U.S. MILITARY'S VIDEO GAME
"AMERICA'S ARMY": 6,000,000ⁱⁱ**

AMOUNT IT TOOK TO DEVELOP: \$12 millionⁱⁱⁱ

**CHANCE THAT A 4-TO-6-YEAR-OLD U.S. BOY PLAYS VIDEO GAMES EVERY DAY:
1 in 4^{iv}**

**DAYS AFTER THE U.S. INVADED IRAQ THAT SONY TRADEMARKED
"SHOCK & AWE" FOR VIDEO GAMES: 1^v**

**DAYS LATER THAT THE COMPANY GAVE UP THE TRADEMARK, CITING
"REGRETTABLE BAD JUDGEMENT": 25^{vi}**

underscored by ever-present quotas, and the resulting misrepresentation, misinformation and deception were just tools of the trade. "I never went to recruiting school, but there has to be...they have to be taught how to psychoanalyze people, and I'm sure they don't call it that, but it's just so manipulative...it's a sales pitch."

Now a graduate student in Urban Affairs at Hunter College and out of the military, Chris is active in the Campus Antiwar Network, taking his experience as a recruiter to the area of counter-recruiting. Recently, he visited a Navy recruiter's office with the producer from the TV and radio show Democracy Now! to expose the tactics used to bring people into the Armed Forces. Both of them were undercover, acting as if they had an interest in joining.

When asked how easy it would be to get out if they changed their minds, they were told about administrative discharges. "The recruiter said, 'The Navy doesn't want anyone in who doesn't want to be in.' and told me I'd have to fill out paperwork and go through a little bit of the system, but he knows plenty of guys who have gotten out that way...and the whole time I was thinking of Pablo Paredes*."

"The military didn't contribute a damn thing to my life, except I can do this counter-recruitment work now."

** Pablo Paredes, a member of the Navy since 2000, was assigned to a ship scheduled to transport Marines to Iraq in December 2004. He arrived at the Naval Station on that day, announced his opposition to the war in Iraq, refused to take part in bringing more troops over, and would not board. He was told to leave by the Command Duty Officer, but later informed that he was being charged with missing movement and absence without authority, and would be court-martialed. He applied for Conscientious Objector status, which was denied. In October 2005 he served his court martial sentence and was discharged. He continues to appeal the decision on C.O. status in Federal Court.*

FACING A RECRUITER

If a recruiter tells you something that sounds too good to be true, there's a good chance it is (see Fine Print, p. 5). After giving you the sales pitch, handing you marketing brochures, and perhaps a keychain, a recruiter will likely want you to do one of the following: sign a DEP "contract" or an actual enlistment contract.

1

THE DELAYED ENTRY PROGRAM (DEP)

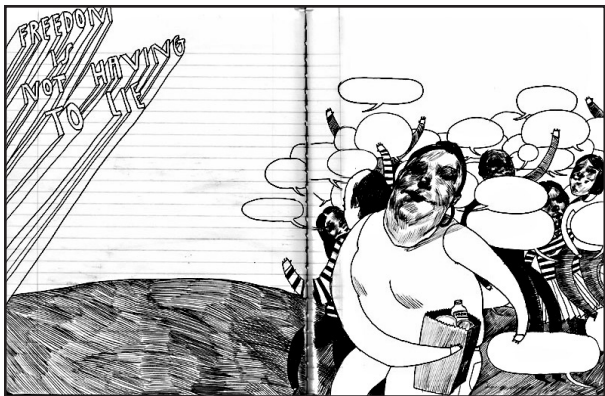
Most people enter the Armed Forces through the DEP. Recruiters like it because there's a low barrier to entry, meaning potential recruits are less likely to resist if they're told they have time to think about it (that's the delayed entry part). Signing a DEP contract does NOT mean you have joined the Armed Forces or have to report to boot camp. However, many recruiters use the DEP as a way to harrass potential recruits into joining the military. For more information on the DEP and your rights, turn to p. 54.

2

THE ENLISTMENT CONTRACT

If nothing else, remember this: The "ENLISTMENT / RE-ENLISTMENT DOCUMENT—ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES," states in part C, section 9.5b, "*Laws and regulations that govern military personnel may change without notice to me. Such changes may affect my status, pay, allowances, benefits, and responsibilities as a member of the Armed Forces REGARDLESS of the provisions of this enlistment/re-enlistment document.*"

The word "REGARDLESS" is written in caps and made bold in the actual contract document. This is your warning that the Armed Forces can change the conditions of your enlistment whenever they want to, and you have nothing to say about it.



WHERE THEY'LL FIND YOU, WHERE YOU'LL FIND THEM

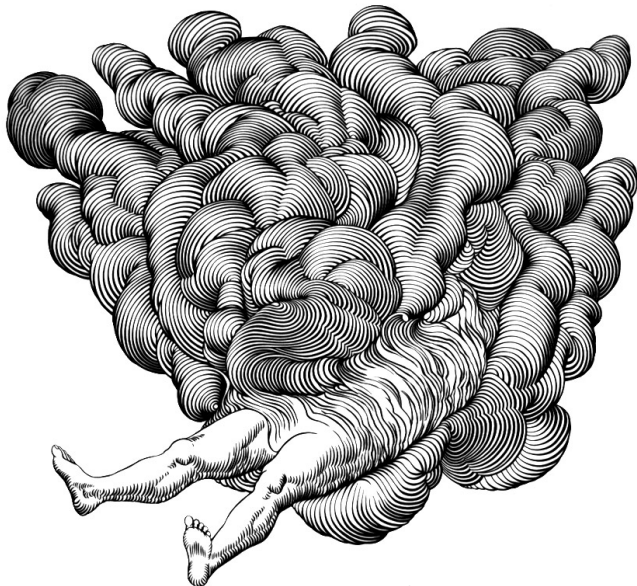
Schools: For information on how the military gains access to schools, turn to p. 26. For a listing of JROTC & ROTC programs by neighborhood, turn to p. 32.

Recruitment Centers: For a listing of recruitment centers by neighborhood, turn to p. 32.

"Adventure Vans": These vans tour the country with weapons simulators, high-tech video presentations and trained recruiters who present themselves as educators.

Recruiters have also been spotted soliciting recruits on the street, at sporting events, malls (e.g., the Atlantic Center in Brooklyn), career fairs and libraries.

*Still considering enlistment? Turn to p. 20.
For Legal & Action Resources, turn to p. 52.*



Minimum number of U.S. soldiers the Army needs in 2006 to replenish ranks abroad	80,000
Number of years since the U.S. National Guard last missed its (original) annual recruitment goal, as it did in Fiscal Year 2005	11
Percentage by which the Army and Marines fell short of their goals for hiring roadside bomb-defusers in 2003–04	20%
Number of times, by spring of 2006, every active-duty combat unit is likely to have been deployed	2
Number of U.S. military personnel that have gone AWOL since the start of the current Iraq war	5,500+
Number of Army recruiters who went AWOL between October 2002 and March 2005	37
Percentage of recruiters who did not volunteer for the job	70%

Number of major conflicts since 1775 that did not rely, in part, on conscripts	3
Number of alleged recruiting improprieties in 2000	490
Number of alleged recruiting improprieties in 2004	1,023
Increase in recruiters who were found guilty and still kept their jobs between 2002 and 2004, by percent	40%
Percentage of U.S. high schools receiving federal aid whose students' information the Army sought in the first year of the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB)	100%
Number of U.S. colleges and universities that were asked by law enforcement to release student information in 2001	220
Percentage that released the students' information without informing them	90%
Number of people to take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery nationwide	1,600,000
Number of those who are students	1,000,000
Number of law schools to bring a suit against military recruiting on campus in 2004	36
Percentage of U.S. college students who say they would try to evade the draft if one were called (as of 2002)	37%
Number of months in a school year	9
Number of months it took to equip troops in Iraq with anti-ballistic armor	11
Ratio of the price of a barrel of oil in March 2003 to the price of a body bag from the U.S. military's supplier	1:1
Estimated percentage by which the average U.S. gasoline price would rise if costs of securing oil were recouped with a gas tax	29%

\$420	Average amount by which the price an African American pays for a new car exceeds that paid by a white American for the same model
45%	White Americans who thought the invasion of Iraq was a mistake, by percent
77%	African Americans who thought the invasion of Iraq was a mistake, by percent
41%	Drop in African American enlistments over the last four years, by percent
26%	Rise in Latino Army enlistments over the last four years, by percent
41,000	Number of permanent resident aliens in the U.S. armed forces
1 in 3	Number of National Guardsmen from Louisiana serving in Iraq or war-related efforts during Hurricane Katrina
1 in 4	Chance that a member of New York's Army National Guard was in Iraq in June 2004
1 in 31	Chance that a member of Texas' Army National Guard was
0	Members of the Bush administration with combat experience
41	Number of officials in the Bush administration with ties to the oil industry
6	Months before 9/11 that Dick Cheney's Energy Task Force investigated Iraq's oil resources
\$30M	Revenue generated by Halliburton under CEO Dick Cheney from business deals with Iraq under Saddam Hussein





Year in which Donald Rumsfeld gave Saddam Hussein a pair of golden spurs	1983
Revenue from Iraqi oil sales that the Coalition Provisional Authority could not account for, according to a 2005 audit	\$8.8M
Monthly cost of the U.S. occupation of Iraq	\$4.1B
Minimum number of times the U.S. has deployed troops abroad in its 226-year history	227
Number of countries to which the U.S. sent troops between 1900 and 1993 for the nominal purpose of establishing democracy	14
Number of countries that were democracies 10 years after the withdrawal of U.S. forces	4
Portion of all U.S. foreign aid that goes to helping recipients buy U.S. produced weapons, equipment, or services	25%
Number of the 26 countries that the U.S. has provided military assistance to since 2001 that use child soldiers	22
Ratio of the average number of cars to the number of children per U.S. household	5:2
Parents likely to recommend military service to their children in 2003, by percent	42%
Parents likely to recommend military service to their children in 2004, by percent	25%
Estimated number of Americans who refuse to pay some or all of their federal income taxes to protest military spending	2,000
Year by which every U.S. nuclear weapon will have reached the end of its original design life	2014

• : ALL SOURCES ON P. 60

STILL CONSIDERING ENLISTMENT? TRY THIS EXERCISE:

List 5 reasons for joining the military, then answer the 12 questions listed below.

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____

- 1 Is being a soldier something you want to do or do you feel like you have no other options right now?
- 2 Have you thought of other ways you could give something back to your community or serve your country?
- 3 How are you preparing for your future; where do you see yourself in 5 years? (Enlistment in the military is for 8 years.)
- 4 Have you fully investigated local job training programs, higher education options, financial aid requirements and availability of employment in your community?
- 5 Have you had a recent disappointment, loss or lifestyle change; is this a spur-of-the-moment decision?
- 6 Do you know how difficult it is to leave the military? (see p. 22)
- 7 Have you spoken with any of the many veterans who didn't like being soldiers? (If not, visit www.ivaw.net)
- 8 If you get a "general" discharge (as 25% do) rather than an "honorable" discharge, do you know which benefits you'll lose?

- 9 Are you prepared to fight in any war, in any place, at any time that the government orders you to?
- 10 When would you be willing to get involved in an armed conflict?
- ☐ Any time my government ordered me to do so.
 - ☐ If our country were being invaded.
 - ☐ If another's country were being invaded.
 - ☐ If another's country were being threatened by others.
 - ☐ To defend my beliefs or values. Some of these beliefs are:

 - ☐ To get oil or other natural resources from another country.
- 11 Which methods could you personally use in good conscience?
- ☐ Nuclear weapons.
 - ☐ Germ, chemical or biological weapons.
 - ☐ Conventional weapons (guns, tanks, non-nuclear bombs).
 - ☐ Physical strength.
 - ☐ Nonviolent action (strikes, boycotts, refusing to cooperate, public education, persuasion).
- 12 In war and other conflicts many people will be harmed. Who are you willing to fight as the enemy?
- ☐ Anyone that my government says is the enemy.
 - ☐ Leaders of the other side and those who give the orders.
 - ☐ People in the military.
 - ☐ People at military facilities (like weapons factories, storage sites, bases, supply lines).
 - ☐ Civilians.
 - ☐ No one.

The questions on these pages are excerpted & adapted from questionnaires by Project YANO and the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors.

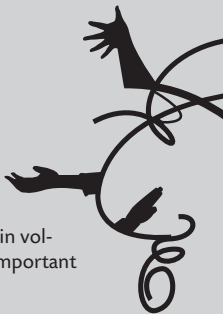
Anita Cole joined the Army in 1998. She differed from other recruits in two respects: she was a college graduate and she sought out the recruiters herself. "When I was growing up I always thought of the military as a meaningful shared public effort, and believed in voluntary service. After college, I still had a sense that it was important that I do this at some point in my life."

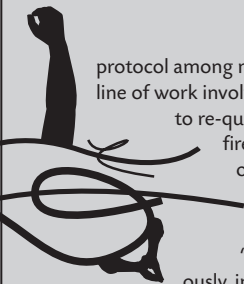
Anita's recruitment process was drawn out. After taking the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery test (ASVAB), she met with career counselors several times to find a job that suited her. She eventually signed her contract for training in Chinese, and a future position as an interrogator, or Human Intelligence Collector.

However, when she arrived at the Defense Language Institute in Monterey, CA, she found she had orders for Korean. She was told she could take Chinese, but the wait would be five months, and she would be on casual duty until then, cleaning bathrooms, pulling weeds, and doing other menial tasks. She pressed for them to honor her contract's original start date, and got it. "If people don't step up, they'll get pushed around. First off, make sure what you want is in the contract. Then you're halfway there, but don't count on it."

Although she'd had her difficulties adjusting to military life, by all accounts, Anita was a model soldier. One of her reviews was the first from her unit to get attention on a national level, bringing accolades to the unit as a whole.

Beginning in 2000, she was stationed in Tokyo as an interrogator. She described collecting intelligence as a debriefing process, common





protocol among military personnel who travel to other nations. This line of work involved no weaponry, so when she went to a firing range to re-qualify, it was the first time since basic training that she'd fired a weapon. The firing ranges she'd been on were outdoors but this one was inside, and she was without earplugs. As the re-qualifying drill began, Anita fell to the ground, her hands covering her ears.

"The sound of fifteen M-16s being fired simultaneously, indoors, was traumatic." When the firing stopped, Anita was able to regain her composure, locate protection for her ears, and try again. Almost immediately, she was hit in the face with a spent hot brass casing from another soldier's gun. "One of my sergeants walked by and said, 'Come on, Cole, you're a killer!' That's military encouragement. And I just stopped. I thought, of the many words I would think to assign myself, that would never be one. That's not something I respect, or aspire to be. So I thought, wow, that's not what I think I am, but maybe I'm wrong. Because I'm lying here, trying to see through my watering eyes and just stay still enough so that I can fire at center mass, so that if I saw somebody I needed to shoot, I could effectively fire between their groin and their shoulder to hit a vital organ. I was trying to brainwash myself into thinking I wasn't firing on human silhouettes in the distance so I wouldn't fall apart. I didn't think of myself as a killer, but what the hell was I out there doing if that's not what I was?"

She didn't qualify that day and learned she could be discharged from the military for failing. That night, while looking up disqualification for weapons training, she stumbled across a website for Conscientious Objectors (C.O.). "I thought, that's me. But I wasn't going to apply for C.O. because I had a strong sense of wanting to finish up my contract."

In April of 2000, her family visited Anita in Japan, and they went to Hiroshima. "I saw the other side of history. Seeing Hiroshima, and seeing that it wasn't even a military target...I saw that I was part of the most destructive force on earth and it shattered me, finally. It wasn't a choice anymore. It was a moral imperative that I apply for C.O. status."

That decision started a long, arduous process. "I went through all the hell of C.O. status. It takes about six months. The interrogations—I went through an interview with a psychiatrist, an interview with a chaplain, a hearing that's a lot like a court martial, an investigation. I was followed, I was confined, I was harassed. According to my rank, I should never have had a roommate. While I was on C.O. status I suddenly got a roommate. And then the roommate got called to my hearing and asked what I discussed on the phone with my family. So I didn't get a roommate. I got a spy."

The most overt form of harassment came on Veteran's Day 2001. For the past four months she had been managing budgets and expense accounts. She was called in by the Chief Officer, and asked about an item on an expense account from three years before. She had no way of knowing about the transaction, and could not get the information immediately, as the records were in storage and she would have to petition to access the paperwork. When she explained that, she was written up for insubordinate conduct to a commissioned officer, which is considered a felony in the military.

She was threatened with an Article 15 punishment and had twenty-four hours to decide if she would accept it, essentially admitting guilt, or press for a court martial and make them prove their case to a military jury. When she brought the matter to JAG, they assured her that her command would never get a conviction on her, that her record was perfect. But according to the GI Rights hotline and the Center for Conscience and War, court martial has a 97% rate of federal conviction.

"I'm not a gambling person. Regardless of what my record said, it's not the real world...anything can happen,





and you're not in control. I didn't want a federal conviction, so I accepted the Article 15. They also said since you're a C.O. applicant, if your C.O. position comes up and they've requested a court martial, you won't get out. You'll have to go through the trial. I accepted the non-judicial punishment; I was confined for 14 days. During my confinement, my first sergeant showed up with another supervisor, threw a piece of paper in my face, and said 'Get her out of here.' So that, to me, was 'You've been approved.'"

When Anita arrived at her first out-processing appointment, she was chaperoned by a supervisor, who was also a friend, and she asked for a copy of her approval letter from the Department of Army at the Pentagon. In addition to making a copy of the letter, he made copies of her commander's letter of recommendation, which she had never seen. "The letter contained all these malicious and completely false statements...I couldn't believe the lengths they went to. More importantly, I saw the fax of the approval letter for C.O. status, with the date it was sent. They had received the approval letter on the same day they had threatened me with the Article 15. It was pure retribution. They had gotten it faxed to them, and they were pissed, and they slammed me, and put me in confinement. They probably never thought I would accept the punishment, because that's an admission of wrongdoing. They were hoping to get lucky and put me on trial."

After Anita got out she staffed the GI Rights hotline, and was also on the board of directors for the Center on Conscience and War, the same group that helped her get out of the military with an honorable discharge.

First to contact, first to contract," is a U.S. Army Recruiting Command motto, and a vital way recruiters make this first contact is by approaching students in high school. Their campaign is aided by programs like the Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC, see p. 29) and sections in laws recently passed by Congress. The No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), 2001, and the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2002 (NDAA) give the military access to student data (unless an "opt-out" form is filed) and allow recruiters, virtually unhindered, into high schools to market military enlistment.

WHAT STUDENT INFORMATION CAN MILITARY RECRUITERS GET FROM SCHOOLS?

Military recruiters can ask for names, addresses and telephone numbers and the school must comply. Though military recruiters are currently only requesting information for students in the 11th and 12th grades, both NCLB and NDAA refer to "secondary school students" so it is advisable that opt-out forms are submitted as soon as possible. There is no requirement for schools to release information about former students, but there is also no restriction on how long the military can keep any information it has gathered.

HOW CAN A STUDENT OR PARENT STOP A SCHOOL FROM HANDING OVER THE STUDENT'S INFORMATION TO THE MILITARY?

NCLB and NDAA include a provision that allows students/parents the right to deny this disclosure. This request must be submitted in writing. A parent's signature is the safest way to make sure information is not disclosed. However, the NYC Department of Education (DOE) has clearly stated that students have the right to opt themselves out. You can find an opt-out form on p. 30, ask for one at the school office, or search www.nycenet.edu for "opt out." NYC principals were instructed by the DOE to distribute opt-out forms to EVERY student in Sept. 2005. If opt-out forms were not distributed in your school, inform the New York Civil Liberties Union (212.344.3005) and complain to your principal.

CAN SCHOOLS RELEASE STUDENT INFORMATION BEFORE OFFERING STUDENTS AND PARENTS THE OPPORTUNITY TO OBJECT?

No. NCLB and NDAA state that before a school gives a recruiter a list of student information, students and parents must be given an opportunity to get off that list. The school cannot release student directory information with their objection on file.

CAN A STUDENT HAVE HIS OR HER INFORMATION WITHHELD FROM MILITARY RECRUITERS WITHOUT ALSO HAVING IT WITHHELD FROM COLLEGES AND POTENTIAL EMPLOYERS?

Yes. Schools should allow students to opt out of supplying information to the military without opting out of supplying the same information to colleges or job recruiters.

MUST SCHOOLS PROVIDE STUDENT DIRECTORY INFORMATION TO MILITARY RECRUITERS WITHIN A CERTAIN TIME FRAME?

No. Recruiters may give a deadline but there's no legal basis (in NCLB or NDAA) requiring the school to comply with such a demand. Schools must provide students and parents with notice of their right to opt out and with enough time to exercise that right.

DO SCHOOLS HAVE TO ALLOW MILITARY RECRUITERS ON CAMPUS?

Yes, but only if the school already allows colleges and prospective employers on campus. NCLB requires that military recruiters be given "equal access" to that given to college and employment recruiters. Equal access is not FREE access. Recruiters must make appointments in advance, just as any other outside group does. Schools can prohibit recruiters from removing students from class, from being given class time to talk to students, roaming the halls, or hanging out in the cafeteria if college or job recruiters are not allowed to. *Note: Several law schools recently argued that they should be able to exclude the military from recruiting on campus, as they would other employers who engage in discrimination based on sexual orientation. But the Supreme Court decided, in March 2006, that anti-discrimination policies cannot bar military recruiters from college campuses that accept federal funding.*

WHAT ARE OTHER WAYS THAT RECRUITERS CAN GET STUDENT INFORMATION?

The Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB): About 14,000 schools nationwide give the ASVAB, billed as a “career placement” test, even though it is not required. The military grades the test and gathers student information, which they later use for recruiting and enlistment purposes. Students are NOT required to take the ASVAB. If you do take the test, you can select “Option 8. No release to recruiters,” to help safeguard your information.

The Joint Advertising Market Research & Studies (JAMRS) Recruitment Database: The Department of Defense recently admitted to creating a massive database in 2003 of information on 16-to-25-year-olds including, but not limited to, birth dates, Social Security numbers, ethnicity, religious affiliation, and grade-point averages. The Privacy Act requires that new systems of records be published in the Federal Register before they become operational, but the database was not listed until May 2005. The database currently contains approximately 30 million entries. Over 100 civil liberties, religious, anti-war and parent groups have called for the program’s end. Stay tuned.¹

“I would no more teach
children military training
than teach them arson,
robbery, or assassination.”

: : **EUGENE VICTOR DEBS**

*To find out where
JROTC programs are in your
neighborhood, turn to p. 42.*



JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING CORPS (JROTC)

JROTC is sold to school districts as an educational and leadership training program, and claims that it keeps at-risk students from dropping out, though there's no proof it does. In reality, JROTC is a recruitment program based on early contact and it's embedded in high schools across the country. In February 2000, then-Secretary of Defense William Cohen called JROTC "one of the best recruiting devices that we could have."

He wasn't lying: Over 50% of JROTC cadets are recruited into the lowest military ranks. Moreover, nationwide the program enrolls a disproportionate number of minorities and students from low-income families, with 54% of the "cadets" being youth of color.

JROTC: THE FINE PRINT

Cost: Average operating cost of \$76,000 paid by local school districts.

Curriculum: JROTC brings discriminatory policies, violence as conflict resolution, and weapons training into schools. Designed by the Pentagon & regulated by National JROTC Cadet Command—not by local school boards, principals or teachers.

Instructor Qualifications: Military instructors are not required to have college degrees or credentials for the subjects they teach.

AMOUNT TAXPAYERS IN NEW YORK STATE WILL PAY FOR THE COST OF WAR
IN IRAQ: \$21.1 billionⁱ

NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS THAT COULD HAVE
BEEN PROVIDED WITH THE SAME AMOUNT OF MONEY: 3,600,189ⁱⁱ

NUMBER OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS: 1,946ⁱⁱⁱ

The information on p. 26–28 is excerpted and adapted from NYCLU's FAQ on Military Recruitment & Student Rights. For the original document, visit <http://milrec.nyclu.org/1a.html>

ACT TO PROTECT YOUR PRIVACY FROM MILITARY RECRUITERS

You may be harassed at home by military recruiters because your name, address and phone number will be given to them by your school—unless you tell your school to not give out the information. To exercise your legal right to have this information kept private, you should notify your school office as soon as possible. Some school districts may provide their own forms for this, but they must obey your request no matter how you submit it. You can write your own letter or use the one below. Use a letter or form for each individual student and keep a copy. It is not required by law, but we recommend having a parent or guardian also sign:

DATE: _____

DEAR ADMINISTRATOR OF _____:

(NAME OF HIGH SCHOOL)

We are exercising our right under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*, and hereby request that the name, address, and telephone listing of:

(PRINT NAME OF STUDENT)

who is a current student at your school, not be released to military recruiters without prior written parental consent. We do, however, consent to the disclosure of such information to colleges and universities other than military schools.

PRINT NAME OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN ABOVE

SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN

SIGNATURE OF STUDENT

***NOTE TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS:** *Once this request is given to you, it is a serious violation of federal law to disregard it and release the name, address and phone number of this student to any military recruiter without prior written consent. Section 9528(a) of Public Law 107-110 states: (2) CONSENT—A secondary school student or the parent of the student may request that the student's name, address, and telephone listing described in paragraph (1) [i.e., the paragraph requiring schools receiving federal aid to release information to military recruiters] not be released without prior written parental consent, and the local educational agency or private school shall notify parents of the option to make a request and shall comply with any request.*

PROTEJA UD. SUS DATOS PERSONALES DE LOS RECLUTADORES MILITARES

Los reclutadores militares pueden molestarle a Ud. porque la administración de su escuela les ha dado su nombre, dirección y número de teléfono. Para evitarlo, hay que asegurar tan pronto posible que la escuela no comparta sus datos personales. ES SU DERECHO LEGAL. LOS DISTRITOS TIENEN QUE CUMPLIR. Algunos distritos tienen su propia forma o se puede escribir una carta o se puede usar ésta. Hace falta una forma para cada alumno. Se recomienda que la forma esté firmada o por los padres o por un guardián legal.

FECHA/ DATE: _____

DEAR ADMINISTRATOR OF _____:
(NOMBRE DE LA ESCUELA/NAME OF HIGH SCHOOL)

We are exercising our right under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*, and hereby request that the name, address, and telephone listing of:

_____,
(NOMBRE DEL ESTUDIANTE/PRINT NAME OF STUDENT)

who is a current student at your school, not be released to military recruiters without prior written parental consent. We do, however, consent to the disclosure of such information to colleges and universities other than military schools.

NOMBRE DEL PADRE, MADRE O GUARDIÁN/NAME OF PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN

FIRMA DEL PADRE, MADRE O GUARDIÁN/SIGNATURE OF PARENT OR GUARDIAN

FIRMA DEL ESTUDIANTE/SIGNATURE OF STUDENT

***NOTE TO SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS:** *Once this request is given to you, it is a serious violation of federal law to disregard it and release the name, address and phone number of this student to any military recruiter without prior written consent. Section 9528(a) of Public Law 107-110 states: (2) CONSENT—A secondary school student or the parent of the student may request that the student's name, address, and telephone listing described in paragraph (1) [i.e., the paragraph requiring schools receiving federal aid to release information to military recruiters] not be released without prior written parental consent, and the local educational agency or private school shall notify parents of the option to make a request and shall comply with any request.*

As revolutionary instruments (when nothing but revolution will cure the evils of the State) [secret societies] are necessary and indispensable, and the right to use them is inalienable by the people.
: : Thomas Jefferson, 1803

BROOKLYN: Twice as many recruitment centers as Manhattan, three times as many recruited.



**RECRUITMENT
CENTERS**



**JROTC
PROGRAMS**



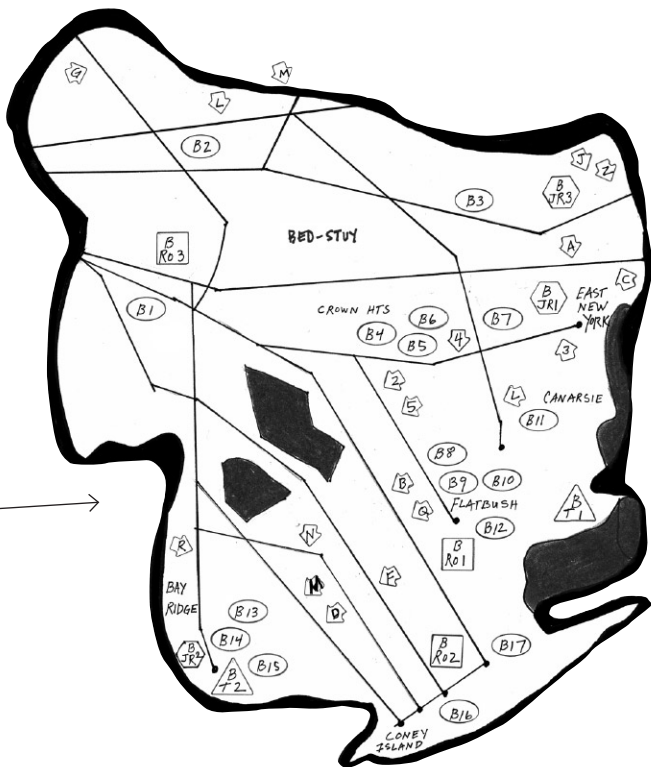
**ROTC
PROGRAMS**



**EXAMINATION &
PROCESSING**

SUBWAY LINES IN ARROWS

MEDIAN INCOME: AVERAGE MEDIAN INCOME 2000-2003



BROOKLYN

Median income: \$30,159

Recruitment Centers: 17

JROTC programs: 3

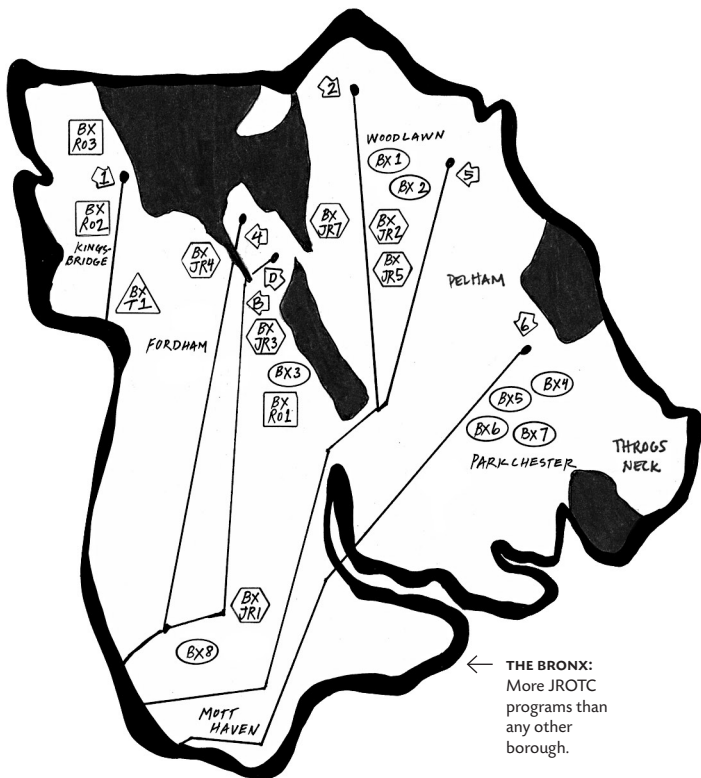
ROTC programs: 3

Number recruited in 2004: 1,051

Zip codes most recruited: 11212, 11208

Neighborhood most recruited:

Bedford Stuyvesant/Crown Heights



THE BRONX

Median income: \$26,982

Recruitment Centers: 8

JROTC programs: 7

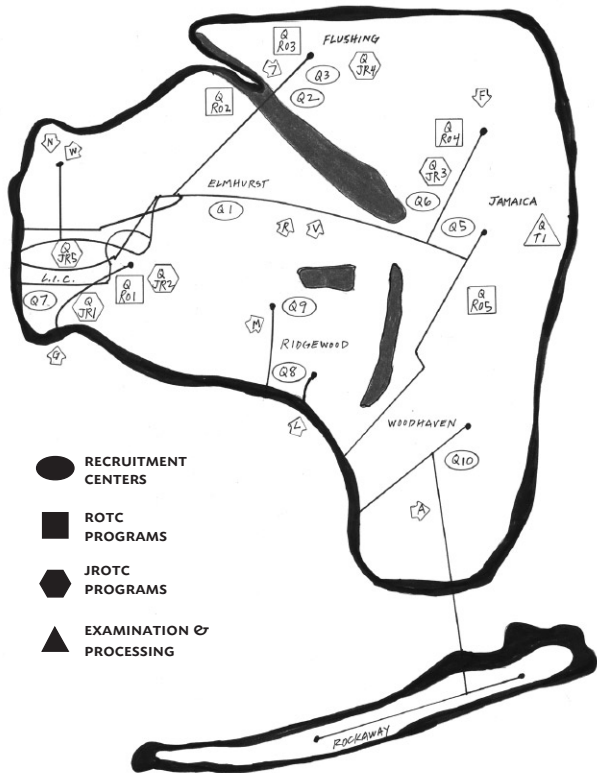
ROTC programs: 3

Number recruited in 2004: 681

Zip code most recruited: 10453

Neighborhood most recruited:

Pelham/Throgs Neck



QUEENS

Median income: \$38,351

Recruitment Centers: 9

JROTC programs: 5

ROTC programs: 5

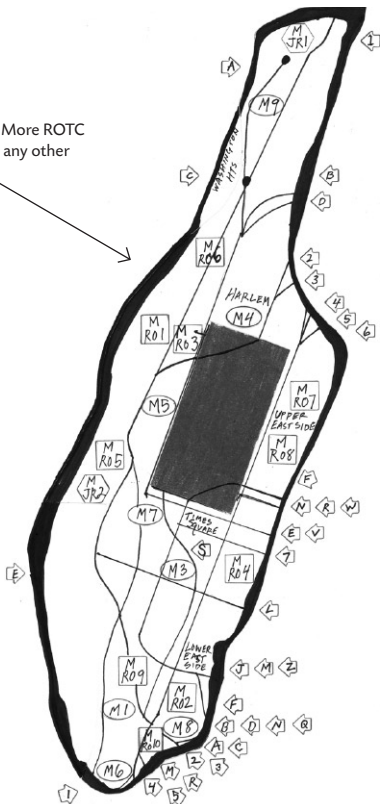
Number recruited in 2004: 803

Zip code most recruited: 11385

Neighborhood most recruited:

Jamaica

MANHATTAN: More ROTC programs than any other borough.



MANHATTAN

Median income: \$43,407

Recruitment Centers: 8

JROTC programs: 2

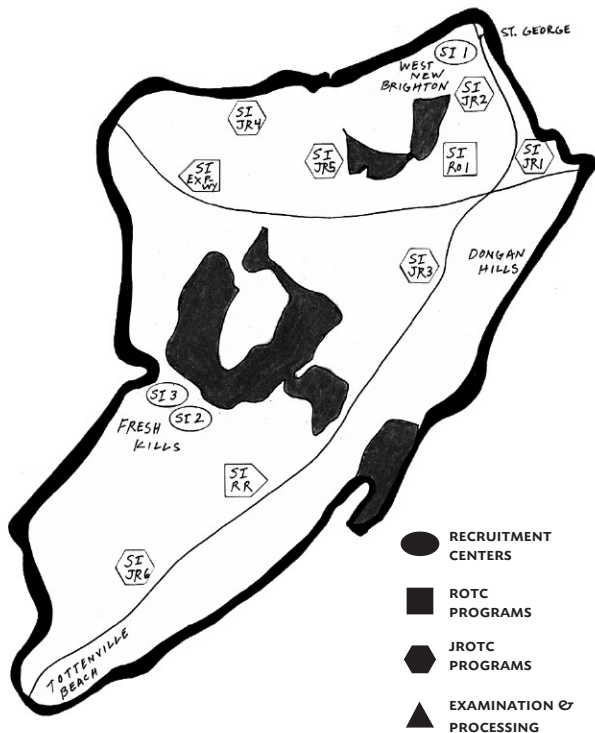
ROTC programs: 10

Number recruited in 2004: 307

Zip code most recruited: 10029

Neighborhood most recruited:

Washington Heights/Inwood



STATEN ISLAND

Median income: \$53,315

Recruitment Centers: 3

JROTC programs: 6

ROTC programs: 1

Number recruited in 2004: 140

Zip code most recruited: 10314

Neighborhood most recruited:

Stapleton/St. George

RECRUITMENT CENTERS

BROOKLYN

DOWNTOWN BROOKLYN

B1. ARMY, MARINES & NAVY

41 Flatbush Ave (2,3,4,5 @ Nevins; B, D,M,N,Q,R @ Dekalb; G @ Fulton, C @ Lafayette) Brooklyn, NY 11217

A: 718.858.2170 • M: 718.260.8091

N: 718.330.7665

GREENPOINT :: WILLIAMSBURG

B2. ARMY

678 Broadway (G @ Broadway; J,M @ Lorimer St) Brooklyn, NY 11206
718.388.8346

CYPRESS HILLS :: EAST NEW YORK

B3. ARMY

3410 Fulton St (J,Z @ Crescent St)
Brooklyn, NY 11208 • 718.942.1257

*March 17, 2003: Lansing, New York.
St. Patrick's Day Four say a prayer and
pour their blood on a recruiting station's
windows, walls, and the U.S. flag.*

BED-STUY :: CROWN HEIGHTS

B4. MARINES

203 Utica Ave (3,4 @ Utica Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11213 • 718.467.0501

B5. AIR FORCE & ARMY

269 Utica Ave, 2nd fl (3,4 @ Utica Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11213

AF: 718.363.0145 • A: 718.773.4059

B6. NAVY

1125 Eastern Parkway (3,4 @ Utica Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11213 • 718.773.6414

BROWNSVILLE

B7. ARMY

5322 Church Ave (3 @ Saratoga Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11203 • 718.485.7462

EAST FLATBUSH :: FLATBUSH

B8. AIR FORCE

1465 Flatbush Ave (2,5 @ Newkirk Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11210 • 718.859.7080

B9. MARINES & NAVY

1427 Flatbush Ave (2,5 @ Newkirk Ave; 2,5 @ Flatbush Ave/Brooklyn College)
Brooklyn, NY 11210

M: 718.434.7575 • N: 718.434.2077

B10. ARMY

2174 Nostrand Ave (2,5 @ Flatbush Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11210 • 718.434.2700

CANARSIE :: FLATLANDS

B11. COAST GUARD

7806 Flatlands (L @ Canarsie/Rockaway)
Brooklyn, NY 11236 • 718.251.2309

B12. NAVY

1978 Flatbush Ave (2,5 @ Flatbush Ave/
Brooklyn College; Q @ Avenue M)
Brooklyn, NY 11234 • 718.421.4951

BAY RIDGE :: BENSONHURST

B13. AIR FORCE

419 86th St (R @ 86th St)
Brooklyn, NY 11209 • 718.491.5846

B14. ARMY

85-16 Fourth Ave (R @ 86th St)
Brooklyn, NY 11209 • 718.238.0046

B15. MARINES & NAVY

615-619 86th St (R @ 86th St)
Brooklyn, NY 11209
M: 718.238.1010 • N: 718.238.1696

CONEY ISLAND :: SHEEPSHEAD BAY

B16. ARMY

1202 Surf Ave (D,F,N,Q @ Stillwell Ave/
Coney Isle; F,Q @ West 8th St/Aquarium)
Brooklyn, NY 11224 • 718.449.3839

B17. NAVY

1323 Avenue Z (B,Q @ Sheepshead Bay)
Brooklyn, NY 11235 • 718.646.5513

BRONX**BAYCHESTER : : WOODLAWN****BX1. MARINES & NAVY**

4012 White Plains Rd (2,5 @ 225th St)
Bronx, NY 10466 • M: 718.547.0534
N: 718.515.4638

November 2005: Massachusetts. More than 5,000 high school students in five of the states largest school districts remove their names from military recruitment lists.

BX2. ARMY

1345 E Gunhill Rd (5 @ Gunhill Rd)
Bronx, NY 10469 • 718.882.3334

FORDHAM**BX3. AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINES & NAVY**

2488 Grand Concourse (B,D @ Fordham Rd)
Bronx, NY 10458

A: 718.365.2301 • AF: 718.365.4849
M: 718.367.9171 • N: 718.295.6923

PARKCHESTER : : THROGS NECK**BX4. ARMY**

120A Westchester Sq (6 @ Westchester
Sq/Tremont Ave) Bronx, NY 10461
718.792.8300

BX5. AIR FORCE & NAVY

52 Westchester Sq (6 @ Westchester Sq/
Tremont Ave) Bronx, NY 10461
AF: 718.824.9145 • N: 718.409.0300

BX6. COAST GUARD

46 Westchester Sq Plaza (6 @ Westchester
Sq/Tremont Ave) Bronx, NY 10461
718.904.8585

BX7. MARINES

72 Westchester Sq (6 @ Westchester Sq/
Tremont Ave) Bronx, NY 10461
718.892.5853

**MOTT HAVEN****BX8. AIR FORCE, ARMY & NAVY**

560 Melrose Ave, 2nd fl (2,5 @ 3rd
Ave/149th St) Bronx, NY 10455
AF: 718.665.1070 • A: 718.742.1018

QUEENS**ELMHURST****Q1. AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINES & NAVY**

91-31 Queens Blvd (G,R,V @ Woodhaven
Blvd/Queens Mall) Elmhurst, NY 11373
AF: 718.478.0845 • A: 718.205.1094
M: 718.478.6796 • N: 718.457.3737

FLUSHING**Q2. AIR FORCE**

36-40 Main St (7 @ Main St/Flushing)
Flushing, NY 11354 • 718.358.4475

Q3. ARMY & MARINES

36-40 Main St (7 @ Main St/Flushing)
Flushing, NY 11354 • A: 718.939.6330
M: 718.445.3991

JAMAICA

Q5. AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINES & NAVY
 166-30 Jamaica Ave, 2nd fl (F @ 169th; E, J, Z
 @ Jamaica Ctr) Jamaica, NY 11432
 AF: 718.523.5550 • A: 718.657.3955
 M: 718.523.2326 • N: 718.657.7489

FOREST HILLS : : KEW GARDENS**Q6. COAST GUARD**

116-18 Queens Blvd (E, F @ Union Tpke/Kew
 Gardens) Forest Hills, NY 11375
 718.793.4962

LONG ISLAND CITY**Q7. ARMY, MARINES & NAVY**

25-09, 25-15 Queens Plz (N, W, 7 @ Queens-
 borough Plaza) Long Island City, NY 11101
 A: 718.392.2424 • M: 718.392.3510
 N: 718.937.9640

RIDGEWOOD**Q8. ARMY & MARINES**

54-40 Myrtle Ave (L @ Myrtle Ave)
 Ridgewood, NY 11385
 A: 718.386.2015 • M: 718.456.6888

Q9. NAVY

67-05 Fresh Pond Rd (M @ Fresh Pond Rd)
 Ridgewood, NY 11385 • 718.497.8212

RICHMOND HILL**Q10. ARMY, MARINES & NAVY**

103-47 Lefferts Blvd (A @ Ozone Park/
 Lefferts Blvd) Richmond Hill, NY 11419
 A: 718.845.0106 • M: 718.835.5678
 N: 718.843.4380

MANHATTAN**CITY HALL****M1. AIR FORCE, ARMY & NAVY**

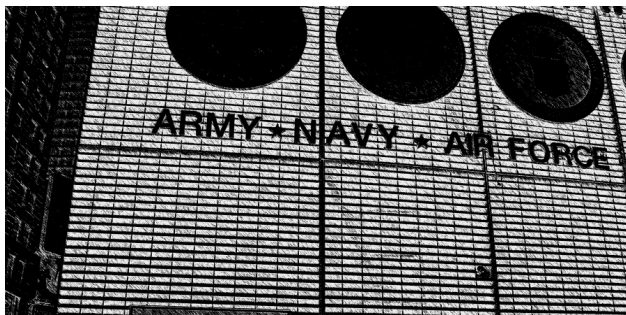
157 Chambers St (1, 2, 3, A, C @ Chambers St)
 New York, NY 10007
 AF: 212.346.9210 • A: 212.233.5770
 N: 212.732.0043

FLATIRON**M3. ARMY**

688 Sixth Ave, 2nd fl (1, F, N, R, V, W @ 23rd St)
 New York, NY 10010 • 212.255.8229

HARLEM**M4. AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINES & NAVY**

76 W 125th St (2, 3 @ 125th St)
 New York, NY 10027
 AF: 212.427.4260 • A: 212. 860.5084
 M: 212.410.2183 • N: 212.348.2650



LINCOLN CENTER**M5. ARMY**

141 W 72nd St, 2nd fl (1,2,3,B,C @ 72nd St)
New York, NY 10023 • 212.787.0404

April 2005: The Garfield High School Parent-Teacher-Student Association (PTSA) passes a resolution calling for military recruiters to be barred from the Seattle school.

SOUTH FERRY**M6. COAST GUARD**

Battery Park Bldg, 1 South St, rm 115A (1 @ South Ferry) New York, NY 10004
212. 668.7036/7219/7873

TIMES SQUARE**M7. AIR FORCE, ARMY & MARINES**

43rd St & Broadway Booth
(N,R,S,W,Q,1,2,3,7 @ 42nd St/Times Sq)
AF: 212.575.0080 • A: 212.575.0450
M: 212.575.0565

FINANCIAL DISTRICT**M8. MARINES**

1 Beekman St (J,M,Z,4,5 @ Fulton; 2,3 @ Park Pl; A,C @ Broadway/Nassau)
New York, NY 10038 • 212.964.5980

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS**M9. ARMY & MARINES**

560 W 181st St (1 @ 181st St)
New York, NY 10033
A: 212.781.4650 • M: 212.781.1300

STATEN ISLAND**NORTH SHORE****S11. AIR FORCE, ARMY, MARINES**

45 Bay St (P.O. Bldg), 2nd fl
Staten Island, NY 10301
AF: 718.981.2011 • A: 718.981.1133
M: 718.447.1250

SOUTH SHORE**S12. ARMY**

3233 Richmond Ave
Staten Island, NY 10314 • 718.967.4572

S13. MARINES & NAVY

3229-3231 Richmond Ave
Staten Island, NY 10312
M: 718.967.6088 • N: 718.967.7009

EXAMINATION & PROCESSING SITES**BROOKLYN****B-T-1. ARMED FORCES RESERVE CENTER**

Mobile Examination Team Site, Floyd Bennett Field, Rm 208 (2,5 @ Flatbush Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11234 • T-F 10:00 AM

B-T-2. FORT HAMILTON

Military Entrance Processing Station
116 White Ave (D,M @ 18th St; R @ Bayridge/195th St) Brooklyn, NY 11252-6700
718.630.4646

BRONX**BX-T-1. NEW YORK STATE ARMORY**

Mobile Examination Team Site
10 West Kingsbridge Rd (4 @ Bedford Pk Blvd /Lehman College)
Bronx, NY 10468-7506 • M-F 5:30 PM

QUEENS**Q-T-1. NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY**

Mobile Examination Team Site
93-05 168th St (E,J,Z @ Jamaica Ctr-Parsons/Archer) Queens, NY 11433
Th 5:30 PM, F 9:30 AM

“Nationalism is our form of incest,
is our idolatry, is our insanity.
‘Patriotism’ is its cult.”

: : ERICH FROMM

JROTC



BROOKLYN

B-JR-1. EAST NEW YORK FAMILY ACADEMY
2057 Linden Blvd (3 @ Van Siclen Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11207 • 718.927.0012

B-JR-2. FORT HAMILTON HIGH SCHOOL
8301 Shore Road (R @ 86th St)
Brooklyn, NY 11209 • 718.748.1537

B-JR-3. FRANKLIN K. LANE HIGH SCHOOL
999 Jamaica Ave (J @ Elderts Lane/75th St)
Brooklyn, NY 11208 • 718.647.2100

BRONX

BX-JR-1. ACADEMY FOR CAREERS IN SPORTS
701 St. Ann's Ave (2,5 @ 149th St/Jackson Ave)
Bronx, NY 10455 • 718.993.0255

BX-JR-2. BRONX AEROSPACE ACADEMY
800 Gun Hill Rd (2 @ Gun Hill Rd)
Bronx, NY 10467 • 718.430.6325

BX-JR-3. CELIA CRUZ HIGH SCHOOL
2780 Reservoir Rd (4,D @ Kingsbridge Rd)
Bronx, NY 10468 • 718.733.3781

BX-JR-4. CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL
100 W Mosholu Parkway (4 @ Mosholu Pkwy;
D @ Bedford Park)
Bronx, NY 10468 • 718.543.1000

BX-JR-5. EVANDER CHILDS HIGH SCHOOL
800 E Gun Hill Rd (2 @ Gun Hill Rd)
Bronx, NY 10467 • 718.519.7700

April 5, 2005: Following a well-attended March 3 antiwar teach-in, approximately 300 UC Santa Cruz students led by Students Against War (SAW) kick Army, Navy and Marine Corps recruiters out of the annual Career Center Job Fair.

BX-JR-6. HARRY S. TRUMAN HIGH SCHOOL
750 Baychester Ave (D @ 205th St)
Bronx, NY 10475 • 718.904.5400

BX-JR-7. WEST BRONX ACADEMY FOR THE FUTURE
500 E Fordham Rd (4,C,D @ Fordham Rd)
Bronx, NY 10458 • 718.563.7139

QUEENS

Q-JR-1. ACADEMY OF AMERICAN STUDIES
28-01 41st Ave (7,N,W @ Queensborough Plz;
E,R,V @ Queens Plz; F @ 21st St/Queens-
bridge) Queens, NY 11101 • 718.361.8786

Q-JR-2. AVIATION HIGH SCHOOL
45-60 36th Ave (7 @ 33rd St)
Queens, NY 11101 • 718.361.2032

Q-JR-3. FRANCIS LEWIS HIGH SCHOOL
58-20 Utopia Pkwy (E,F @ 169th St)
Queens, NY 11365 • 718.357.7740

Q-JR-4. BOWNE HIGH SCHOOL
63-25 Main St (7 @ Main St)
Queens, NY 11367 • 718.263.1919



**Q-JR-5. WAGNER SECONDARY SCHOOL
FOR ARTS AND TECHNOLOGY**
47-07 30th Pl (7 @ 33rd St; E,V @ 23rd St)
Queens, NY 11101 • 718.472.5671

MANHATTAN

**M-JR-1. GEORGE WASHINGTON
SENIOR ACADEMY**
549 Audubon Ave (1 @ 191st St)
New York, NY 10040 • 212.927.1845
M-JR-2. GRAPHIC ARTS HIGH SCHOOL
439 W 49th St (C,E @ 50th St)
New York, NY 10019 • 212.245.5925

February 2005: "Student Privacy Protection Act of 2005." Rep. Mike Honda (D-CA) introduces a bill to amend the No Child Left Behind Act to protect high school students from military recruiters.

STATEN ISLAND

SI-JR-1. CONCORD HIGH SCHOOL
109 Rhine Ave (S74,S76 @ Richmond Rd)
Staten Island, NY 10304 • 718.447.1274
SI-JR-2. CURTIS HIGH SCHOOL
105 Hamilton Ave (S42 @ Hamilton Ave/
St. Marks Pl)
Staten Island, NY 10301 • 718.273.7380
SI-JR-3. MICHAEL J. PETRIDES SCHOOL
715 Ocean Terrace, Bldg B (S74 @ Clove Rd,
transfer S53 @ Milford Dr)
Staten Island, NY 10301 • 718.815.0186
SI-JR-4. PORT RICHMOND HIGH SCHOOL
85 St. Josephs Ave (S42)
Staten Island, NY 10302 • 718.420.2100
SI-JR-5. SUSAN E. WAGNER HIGH SCHOOL
200 Manor Rd (S62 @ Manor Rd)
Staten Island, NY 10314 • 718.698.4200
SI-JR-6. TOTTEVILLE HIGH SCHOOL
100 Luten Ave (S55,S56,S57,S58,S59 @ Luten)
Staten Island, NY 10312 • 718.356.2220

ROTC

Note: Additional schools may offer ROTC through cooperating institutions.
(m): main/general telephone

BROOKLYN

**B-RO-1. CUNY BROOKLYN COLLEGE/AIR
FORCE, ARMY, NAVY**
2900 Bedford Ave (2,5 @ Brooklyn College/
Flatbush Ave)
Brooklyn, NY 11210 • 718.951.5000 (m)
**B-RO-3. KINGSBOROUGH COMMUNITY
COLLEGE/ARMY**
2001 Oriental Blvd (F @) Ave X; B,Q @
Brighton Beach)
Brooklyn, NY 11235 • 718.265.5343 (m)
B-RO-3. POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY/ARMY
6 MetroTech Ctr (2,3,4,5 @ Fulton St Mall;
A,C,F @ Jay St; R,M @ Willoughby)
Brooklyn, NY 11201 • 718.260.3600 (m)

BRONX

BX-RO-1. FORDHAM UNIVERSITY/ARMY
Rose Hill Campus (D @ Fordham Rd)
Bronx, NY 10458 • 718.817.4875/1000
BX-RO-2. MANHATTAN COLLEGE/AIR FORCE
3825 Corlear Ave, Leo Engineering Bldg, Rm
246 (1 @ 238 St)
Riverdale, NY 10463 • 718.862.7201
BX-RO-3. MANHATTAN COLLEGE/AIR FORCE
4513 Manhattan College Pkwy (1 @ 242 St/
Van Cortland Pkwy) Riverdale, NY 10471
718.862.7974

QUEENS

**Q-RO-1. LA GUARDIA COMMUNITY
COLLEGE/ARMY**
31-10 Thomson Ave (7 @ Queensboro Plz;
E,G,R,V @ Queens Plz/Courthouse Sq)
Queens, NY 11101 • 718.482.7200

Q-RO-2. QUEENS BOROUGH COMMUNITY COLLEGE/ARMY

222-05 56th Ave (7 @ 111th St)
Queens, NY 11364 • 718.631.6262 (m)

Q-RO-3. QUEENS COLLEGE/ARMY

65-30 Kissena Blvd (7 @ Flushing Meadows)
Queens, NY 11367 • 718.997.5000

Q-RO-4. SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK/ARMY

8000 Utopia Pkwy (F @ 169th St)
Queens, NY 11439 • 718.990.6161

Q-RO-5. YORK COLLEGE/ARMY

94-20 Guy R. Brewer Blvd (E,J,Z @ Jamaica Ctr-Parsons/Archer)
Queens, NY 11451 • 718.262.2000 (m)

MANHATTAN**M-RO-1. BARNARD COLLEGE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)/AIR FORCE**

3009 Broadway (1 @ 116th St)
New York, NY 10027 • 212.854.5262

M-RO-2. BMCC/ARMY

199 Chambers St (A,C,E,J,M,1,2,3 @ Chambers; N @ City Hall)
New York, NY 10007 • 212.212.8000 (m)

M-RO-3. COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)/AIR FORCE, ARMY

2960 Broadway (1 @ 116th St)
New York, NY 10027 • 212.854.1754

M-RO-4. CUNY BERNARD BARUCH COLLEGE (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)/AIR FORCE

17 Lexington Ave (6 @ 23rd St)
New York, NY 10010 • 212.802.2000

M-RO-5. CUNY JOHN JAY COLLEGE CRIMINAL JUSTICE/ARMY

445 W 59th St (1A,C,E,B,D @ Columbus Circle)
New York, NY 10019 • 212.237.8000

M-RO-6. CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK CITY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)/AIR FORCE

520 W 138th St (1 @ 137th St/City College)
New York, NY 10031 • 212.650.7000

M-RO-7. HUNTER COLLEGE/ARMY

71 E 94th St (6 @ 96th St)
New York, NY 10021 • 212.860.1400 (m)

M-RO-8. MARYMOUNT MANHATTAN COLLEGE/ARMY

221 E 71st St (6 @ 68th St)
New York, NY 10021 • 212.517.0400 (m)

M-RO-9. NYU/AIR FORCE

Washington Sq (A,C,E,B,D,F,V,S @ W 4th St)
New York, NY 10012 • 212.998.1212

M-RO-10. PACE UNIVERSITY (MANHATTAN COLLEGE)/AIR FORCE, ARMY

1 Pace Plz, 163 William St (2,3,4,5 @ Wall St)
New York, NY 10038 • 212.346.9018

STATEN ISLAND**SI-RO-1. SAINT JOHN'S UNIVERSITY NEW YORK/ARMY**

300 Howard Ave Staten Island, NY 10301
718.390.4545/888.SJU.ROTC



GOVERNMENT OFFICES

DEFENSE DEPARTMENT CONTRACT

AUDIT AGENCY

201 Varick St (1 @ Houston) New York, NY 10014 • 212.620.6885 • www.dcaa.mil

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION & CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT, DEPT OF HOMELAND SECURITY
BCIS, Jacob Javits Federal Bldg, 26 Federal Plz, 3rd fl, Rm 3-310 (J,M,Z @ Chambers St) New York, NY 10007 • 212.264.5650
www.uscis.gov

MARINE CORPS, ARMED FORCES AIR FORCE, US GOVERNMENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE, AND NAVY

805 Third Ave (6 @ 51st St) New York, NY 10022 • 212.784.0160 • www.usmc.mil
www.af.mil • www.navy.mil

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY

643 Park Ave (6 @ 68th St) New York, NY 10021 • 212.452.3067

SENATOR CHARLES SCHUMER

757 Third Ave, Ste 1702 (6 @ 51st St) New York, NY 10017
212.486.4430 • www.schumer.senate.gov

SENATOR HILLARY CLINTON

780 Third Ave, Ste 2601 (6 @ 51st St) New York, NY 10017
212.688.6262 • www.clinton.senate.gov

GRACIE MANSION

E 88th St (4,5,6 @ 86th St) New York, NY 10028 • 212.570.4751

WAR PROFITEERS (PARTIAL)

BECHTEL CORP.

21 E 40th St, 6th fl (4,5,6,7, S @ 42nd St) New York, NY 10016
212.689.0100 • www.bechtel.com

BURSON MARSTELLER

230 Park Ave South (4,5,6,L @ Union Sq; 6 @

23rd St; N,R,W @ 23rd St) New York, NY 10003
212.614.4000 • www.bm.com

CARLYLE GROUP

520 Madison Ave (E,V @ 5th Ave/53rd St; 6 @ 51st St; B,D,F,V @ 47-50th/Rockefeller Ctr) New York, NY 10022
212.381.4900 • www.thecarlylegroup.com

COMPUTER SCIENCES CORPORATION (CSC)

200 Park Ave (4,5,6,7, S @ 42nd St) New York, NY 10166
212.532.1500 • www.csc.com

HUMMER OF MANHATTAN

798 11th Ave (A,B,C,D,1 @ 59th St/Columbus Circle) New York, NY 10019
212.399.4400 • www.hummer.com

LOCKHEED MARTIN

420 Lexington Ave (4,5,6,7 @ 42nd St) New York, NY 10170
212.953.1510 • www.lockheedmartin.com

LOGICOM

379 W Broadway (C,E @ Spring St) New York, NY 10012
212.625.9583 • www.logicom.com

MCCANN-ERIKSON

622 Third Ave (4,5,6,7,S @ 42nd St) New York, NY 10017
646.865.2000 • www.mccann.com

RAND CORPORATION

215 Lexington Ave (6 @ 33rd St) New York, NY 10016
212.661.3166 • www.rand.com

SCHLUMBERGER LIMITED

153 E 53rd St, 57th fl (6 @ 51st St; E,V @ Lexington Ave/53rd St) New York, NY 10022
212.350.9400 • www.slb.com

VINNELL CORP

201 Varick St, Rm 1023 (1 @ Houston St) New York, NY 10014
212.463.8632 • www.vinnell.com

When Emily Konopinski announced her plans to enter the Air Force, everyone was surprised. She had completed her first year of college as a Political Science major, but felt the military experience would make her résumé more impressive, especially for a future in politics. Emily visited an Air Force recruiter in Montclair, New Jersey, and was taken by the travel and educational experiences promised her. Her family and friends were dubious—her mother had lost some friends in the Vietnam War.

She signed up after being assured she would get training as a photographer for the Air Force. Her recruiter told her that she had a great portfolio and a position would be available, but that she had to enter basic training under Open General classification and “audition” once she got there. “I tried to think of as many questions as possible for the recruiters and get the answers, and I thought I was getting them...basically, the recruiter told me ‘You’re going to have access to any job.’”

Emily entered basic training in Lackland, Texas in the fall of 1999 and found her job options severely limited. “They never explained that there are maybe three people in the Air Force who work as photographers and there was no chance of even being an entry level person. Those are people coming in from other career fields. The reality was the number of folks who’d ever get the opportunity to audition would be one in thousands.”

When Emily finally met with a career counselor, she was given two job options. Since she had come in under Open General status, she could only choose between two jobs that had been pre-selected for her. One

was a paratrooper—"There was no way I was going to take a job jumping out of planes." The other was Readiness Apprentice, which was described as akin to the Peace Corps—maintaining peace during peacetime, offering relief in case of natural disasters, and training others to deal with nuclear, biological, and chemical warfare. "But during wartime, you were responsible for decontaminates, defusing bombs, tear gas—all that's under your job description...I felt at that point like the liability and responsibility was on my recruiter, and that he had jerked me around to fill his quota."

Shortly after arriving in Texas, she began exhibiting unusual health symptoms. "Four weeks into basic training, I developed my first rash, and it was horrible. My hands were bleeding...I actually had to sneak Neosporin because we weren't allowed to self-medicate at all. I was lathering my hands with Neosporin and putting socks on my hands when I went to sleep." She wasn't the only one to develop afflictions. Two other girls in her squadron had the same type of rash; their symptoms seemed to go away as Emily's got worse. But it wasn't only their physical health that was being affected.

"There was one girl who was chronically depressed. She was overdosing on pills. They would send her to the medical center and she would come back with Zoloft and Prozac and the next night she would have taken all of them, and no one would intervene. They basically left us to do suicide watch for this girl." Emily went to one of the superior officers and told him about the squadron's concerns, but nothing was done.

"A few weeks into basic training a girl died, supposedly from a strain of



Strep throat. They woke us up in the middle of the night, dragged us all to the hospital, and gave us all these injections. Since then, I've spoken to a bunch of doctors about what they may have given us—it's not on any of our records—and whether or not she actually died of Strep. There's a lot of controversy around that."

Emily's rashes didn't improve, and her physical problems worsened. "Toward the end of training, I broke both my feet—they said it's pretty common. Because of the weight of the boots, and marching, some bones can't take it. Their response was 'wear your sneakers instead of your boots,' so I did all the regular training with sneakers on, and it was hell....Their answer to everything was medication. It was all about painkillers, treating the symptom instead of the problem. I didn't want to be manipulated or in and out of a coherent state. I would rather have just endured the pain and gotten out of there, so that's what I did."

While she was home for a holiday break she saw some civilian doctors, who suspected an autoimmune disease. "They asked about the shot we got when the girl died from Strep, and all the other injections they'd given us when we got to basic." Some of the doctors thought Emily was developing Multiple Sclerosis.

In January 2000, Emily went to Fort Leonardwood in Missouri to begin her job training. Within a month she began to exhibit a host of alarming symptoms. "I was a mess. I couldn't eat without going to the bathroom within seconds. I was vomiting pretty much every other day, I developed a really bad rash on my face. Pain all over—I couldn't hold my arms up long enough to braid my hair. I had numbness. I would fall a lot. I was gaining weight, I was losing weight. My body was a wasteland."



"It wasn't until three or four months later that they allowed me to see a real doctor. The medical building only had physician's assistants, who prescribed me everything under the sun—OxyContin, Zoloft, Percocet, Tylenol with Codeine—every drug that would put you on another planet, and I never took any of them, except for Ibuprofen."

Emily flew to different military doctors around the country. They all wanted to prescribe medications, but no one made a diagnosis. Finally, Emily spoke to a sergeant and convinced him to let her go to a civilian doctor. She was driven to a university-affiliated hospital in Missouri, where she learned that she tested positive for Lupus and doctors suspected MS was also active.

For most of the next year, she was flown to a doctor in Texas every few months to run a battery of diagnostic tests for five or six days at a time. Meanwhile, she couldn't progress in her job training—she was in limbo medically and professionally.

"There was nothing stable for me, and I was just left there to figure out what was wrong with me. And that's when it got to the point that I thought 'I have to get out of here, because I'm being destroyed.'"

"I started to talk to them about either letting me pick another career field, getting me home, or putting me somewhere near my family." Emily wrote letters, placed phone calls, and spoke to as many people as possible who she thought would have influence or provide some kind of help. In the summer of 2000, she was finally promised an honorable discharge (see importance of honorable discharge on p. 7) but each time the date arrived it would be pushed back.

One of the main delays with Emily's discharge was the disability rating. "The military didn't want to take responsibility for what had happened to me, they didn't want to diagnose me with a life-threatening disease like MS or lupus. [Instead, they] diagnosed me with fibromyalgia, finally, as the official military diagnosis...which only offered me a 10% disability rating. It's a disease that affects joints and tissues, some doctors don't even believe in it."

When Emily met with the head of the military hospital who was to make the final decision on her disability rating, she brought all her medical records. "He took one of the letters with diagnoses that I had gotten from a civilian doctor and shredded it. He got up from the desk, put it in the paper shredder, and I just lost it. I was cursing and screaming, and I got up in his face and yelled 'This is all I have, this is what I need to take to doctors when I get out to get real help.'"

She told her sergeant what had happened, and he took her side. "Although we could never get the paper back, the satisfaction that a sergeant would go to bat for me validated a lot. That was really big."

Emily left Missouri in December 2000, and was finally officially discharged in March 2001.

Emily usually visits the VA hospital once every week or two for x-rays, evaluations and physical therapy. Her health is a continuous concern. Some doctors are sure she will develop MS, although her recent MRI scans have been good. She has had major skin, kidney, heart, and lung problems that are Lupus-related. She has had three intestinal surgeries since being discharged, and is "about \$30,000 in debt." Her medical disability check every month is \$108.

Some doctors have attributed her continuing health problems directly to the military, including one doctor who was so convinced the military was responsible that he contacted every lawyer he knew or had ever worked with and was going to take Emily on pro bono. "He'd mentioned [that] he had come across other people from the military who had these kinds of problems." However, the doctor was unsuccessful in getting an attorney interested in pursuing the case. "I found out after seeing many, many doctors and lawyers, that people are really scared of the military. It's a force that no one wants to go against."

Kelly Air Force Base, Lackland's adjacent sister base, has been partially closed, allegedly for economic reasons. "A lot of people have spoken about it having contaminated water because we were near a nuclear plant—we would have been using the same water. *Prevention* magazine

reported that 67 people who had been stationed at Kelly had been diagnosed with Lou Gehrig's disease...lupus was also on that list, and cervical cancer." Approximately 30,000 patients in the United States currently have Lou Gehrig's disease, also known as Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALA).¹ For 67 people in one area of San Antonio to be diagnosed with the disease is unusual at best, and suspicious at worst.

Kelly, which stores and maintains aircrafts, jet engines, and "accessory components (including nuclear materials)" is said to produce more than 292,000 tons of hazardous waste per year.² A health survey taken in the neighborhood surrounding Kelly in 1997 found that 91% of adults and 79% of children were suffering multiple illnesses ranging from ear, nose and throat conditions to central nervous system disorders.³

Emily is now a film student. When she began to lose function in the back of her brain, a doctor suggested she take up painting as a way to strengthen her motor skills. "It was miraculous for me...and that's what brought me back to school for art." Emily is pursuing a film degree with the hope that she will some day address her experience in the military through a camera lens. "Right now I'm applying for disability through the state. I've never been someone to do that—I've worked since I was 14. Now I'm 25, and I recognize that on some days even studying is difficult. My life is completely different. I walk with a cane half the year, and I wear braces. There's a lot of shit I just did not expect."

FACTOR BY WHICH A U.S. GULF WAR VETERAN IS MORE LIKELY THAN AN AVERAGE AMERICAN TO DEVELOP LOU GEHRIG'S DISEASE: 2ⁱ

PERCENTAGE OF GULF WAR VETERANS REPORTING CHRONIC POSTWAR SYMPTOMS WHO SHARE A SINGLE BACTERIAL INFECTION: 40%ⁱⁱ

ACTION RESOURCES

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

:: FIRST AMENDMENT TO THE BILL OF RIGHTS, U.S. CONSTITUTION

YOU CAN LEGALLY

- Distribute handbills on a public sidewalk or at the entrance to a park
- Hand out materials to students before they enter school grounds
- Have a table in a park that holds only printed materials
- Hold a demonstration, rally, or press conference on a public sidewalk
- March on a public sidewalk

YOU CANNOT LEGALLY

- Block pedestrians/business entrances anywhere
- Carry anything deemed a weapon

YOU CANNOT WITHOUT SCHOOL PERMISSION*

- Enter school grounds (boundaries may extend beyond building)

YOU CANNOT WITHOUT A PERMIT

- March in the street
- Stage a march or rally of over 20 people in a public park
- Use a bullhorn, megaphone or other source of amplified sound

** Schools should allow access to groups critical of the military or presenting differing opinions. Schools may not discriminate against a particular speaker, if any speakers are allowed. If a school allows the military to recruit on campus, it can't keep out organizations offering information about jobs in the peace movement. Schools generally may engage in content discrimination but not in viewpoint discrimination.*

All students are guaranteed the right to express opinions, support causes, organize and assemble to discuss issues and demonstrate peacefully and responsibly in support of them, in accordance with policies and procedures established by the New York City Department of Education.

**• BILL OF STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES,
NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

AS A STUDENT YOU CAN LEGALLY

- Organize, promote and participate in organizations & political groups
- Circulate newspapers, literature or political leaflets on school property
- Wear political or other types of buttons, badges or armbands
- Post bulletin board notices within the school

PRACTICAL GUIDELINES

Students have a right to express their opinions, but schools can set restrictions (when, where and how). The U.S. Supreme Court (1969) decided that public school students have the right to free speech in school with exceptions (e.g., causing “material interference with school activities”). Schools also have the right to require review and prior consent of materials to be distributed. This review must be completed in a brief and definite period and there must be a standard criteria for approval or rejection.

CONTENT & DISTRIBUTION GUIDELINES

- Schools can forbid any materials with obscene, libelous language
- Schools can prohibit you from interfering with regular school operation (e.g., blocking halls and entrances)

PROBLEMS

If your school denies your right to freedom of expression, contact the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU) at 212.344.3005.

AS A PARENT YOU CAN

- Ensure your child has opted out from military lists by turning in the opt-out form on p. 30 or downloading one from www.nycenet.edu
- Ensure materials that discuss alternatives to military enlistment are provided in guidance counselors' offices and elsewhere on campus
- Organize at the PTA, community board, school board, or city council level to pass a resolution opposing military recruitment in schools
- Do everything (legal) on p. 52

AS A RECRUIT

A recruit who has not signed a contract or is part of the Delayed Entry Program has no obligation to show up for boot camp. Anyone enrolled in the DEP can, at any time before entering basic training, get out of it with no obligation. DEP enlistees cannot be forced into duty.

The Army recruiting command regulation states: *Under no circumstances will any [recruiter] threaten, coerce, manipulate, or intimidate DEP members, nor may they obstruct separation requests... At no time will any [recruiter] tell a DEP enlistee he or she must 'go in the Army or he or she will go to jail,' or that 'failure to enlist will result in a black mark on his or her credit record,' or any other statement indicating adverse action will occur if the applicant fails to enlist.* (USAREC Reg 601-56 § 3-1.c)

Despite regulations such as the above, there may be intense harassment and intimidation. Don't call, write, answer messages from, or be alone with a recruiter. Call the Center on Conscience & War (800.379.2679) or the GI Rights hotline (800.394.9544).

AS AN ENLISTEE

As an enlisted member of the military your rights are severely limited: If you leave without permission you can be arrested, any disobedience can result in criminal punishment, and you can be punished without the right to see a lawyer or have a trial—but you still have options. Call the GI Rights hotline at 800.394.9544.

DAN BERRIGAN'S MEDITATION ON THE ACTION OF THE CATONSVILLE 9

On May 17th, 1968, nine people, including Father Daniel Berrigan and his brother Father Phillip Berrigan, entered a draft board and removed draft files of those who were about to be sent to Vietnam. They took these files outside and burned them with home-made napalm, a weapon commonly used on civilians by the U.S. forces. They then awaited their arrest by authorities. The following is an excerpt of the statement Dan Berrigan read in court during their trial.¹

“Some ten or twelve of us (the number is still uncertain) will, if all goes well, take our religious bodies during this week, to a draft center in or near Baltimore. There we shall, of purpose and forethought, remove the 1-A files, sprinkle them in the public street with home-made napalm, and set them afire, for which act we shall beyond doubt be placed behind bars for some portion of our natural lives, in consequence of our inability to live and content in the plagued city, to say “peace” when there is no peace, to keep the poor poor, the thirsty and hungry thirsty and hungry.

Our apologies, good friends, for the fracture of good order, the burning of paper instead of children, the angering of the orderlies in the front parlor of the charnel house.

We could not, so help us God, do otherwise.”

: : DAN BERRIGAN

LEGAL RESOURCES

THE GI RIGHTS HOTLINE

800.394.9544

Outside U.S.: 215.563.4620

Mailing Address: 405 14th St, Ste 205

Oakland, CA 94612

<http://girights.objector.org>

NEW YORK CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

125 Broad St, 17th fl

New York, NY 10004 • 212.344.3005

www.nyclu.org

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

132 Nassau St, Ste. 922

New York, NY 10038 • 212.679.5100

www.nlg.org

PEOPLE'S LAW COLLECTIVE

917.807.8658 • www.nycplc.mahost.org

SERVICEMEMBERS LEGAL DEFENSE

NETWORK (SLDN)

P.O. Box 65301 Washington, DC 20035 •

202.328.3244 • www.sldn.org

EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

NEW YORK COLLECTIVE OF RADICAL

EDUCATORS (NYCORE)

www.nycore.org • www.nycore.org/PDF/militarymythscurr.pdf

SOLDIERS & STUDENTS DVD

[http://peppersp.server312.com/](http://peppersp.server312.com/Soldiers%26Students.htm)

[Soldiers%26Students.htm](http://peppersp.server312.com/Soldiers%26Students.htm)

ACTIVIST TOOLKITS

YOUTH AND COUNTER-MILITARISM PROJECT

www.warresisters.org/youth/materials1.html

WEBSITES

CITIZEN SOLDIER

www.citizen-soldier.org

COUNTERRECRUITER.NET

www.counterrecruiter.net

IRAQ VETERANS AGAINST THE WAR

www.ivaw.org

MILITARY FAMILIES SPEAK OUT

www.mfso.org

MILITARY FREE ZONE

www.militaryfreezone.org

NATIONAL HIP-HOP POLITICAL

CONVENTION

www.hiphopconvention.org

NATIONAL NETWORK OPPOSING

MILITARIZATION OF YOUTH

www.youthandthemilitary.org

NOT YOUR SOLDIER

www.notyoursoldier.org

STUDENT PEACE ACTION NETWORK

www.studentpeaceaction.org

U.S. WAR HEROES OF THE IRAQ WAR

[#listresisters](http://www.tomjoard.org/WarHeroes.htm)

[#listresisters](http://www.tomjoard.org/WarHeroes.htm)

ACTION RESOURCES

LOCAL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

212.598.0950 • www.afsc.org/nymetro •

www.youth4peace.org

BROOKLYN PARENTS FOR PEACE

718.624.5921 • www.brooklynpeace.org

CATHOLIC WORKER

36 E 1st St

COMMUNITY VOICES HEARD

212.860.6001 • www.cvhaaction.org

GRANDMOTHERS AGAINST THE WAR

917.441.0651 • www.grandmothersagainstthewar.org

[stthewar.org](http://www.grandmothersagainstthewar.org)

INTERNATIONAL ACTION CENTER

212.633.6646 • www.iacenter.org

NATIONAL YOUTH & STUDENT PEACE

COALITION

212.868.5545 • www.nyspc.net

NOT IN OUR NAME—NEW YORK CITY

212.760.1722 • www.nion.us

PAX CHRISTI USA—METRO NEW YORK

212.420.0250 • www.nypaxchristi.org

UNITED FOR PEACE & JUSTICE (UFPJ)
 212.868.5545 • www.unitedforpeace.org
WAR RESISTERS LEAGUE—NYC
 212.228.0450 • www.warresisters.org
www.warresisters.org/youth
WOMEN IN BLACK
 212.560.0905 • www.womeninblack.net
YA-YA YOUTH NETWORK
 212.239.0022 • yayanetnyc@aol.com

OUTSIDE NYC

CAMPUS ANTIWAR NETWORK
www.campusantiwar.net
CENTRAL COMMITTEE FOR CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS
 215.563.8787 • www.objector.org
COMMITTEE OPPOSED TO MILITARISM AND THE DRAFT
 760.753.7518 • 619.265.1369 • www.comdsd.org
LEAVERYCHILDALONE.ORG
www.leavemychildalone.org
MILITARY FREE ZONE
www.militaryfreezone.org
PROJECT YANO
www.projectyano.org
VETERANS AGAINST THE IRAQ WAR (VAIW)
 201.876.0430 • www.vaiw.org
VOICES IN THE WILDERNESS
 773.784.8065 • www.vitw.org

MEDIA OUTLETS

Whether to report unethical or unusual recruiting practices or to get the word out about your own event, the media (independent & corporate) can be a great tool. For helpful information & additional media listings, visit www.fair.org.

INDEPENDENT MEDIA

NYC INDEPENDENT MEDIA
www.nyc.indymedia.org
MANHATTAN NEIGHBORHOOD NETWORK
 537 W 59th St
 212.757.2670 • www.mnn.org
DOWNTOWN COMMUNITY TV CENTER
 87 Lafayette St
 212.966.4510 • www.dctvny.org
WAKEUP CALL
www.wakeupcallradio.org
WBAI RADIO
 120 Wall St
 office: 212.209.2800 • studio:
 212.209.2900 • www.wbai.org
PAPER TIGER TELEVISION
 339 Lafayette St
 212.420.9045 • www.papertiger.org
INDEPENDENT PRESS ASSOCIATION
 143 W 29th St, #901
 212.279.1442 • www.indypressny.org
NEW YOUTH CONNECTIONS
 224 W 29th St, 2nd fl
 212.279.0708 • www.youthcomm.org
RISEUP RADIO
www.riseupradio.org
EAST VILLAGE RADIO
 19 First Ave
www.eastvillageradio.com



CORPORATE MEDIA**ABC**

77 W 66th St

212.456.7777 • www.abc.com

NBC TODAY SHOW

10 Rockefeller Plaza

212.664.2552 • www.nbc.com

CBS

530 W 57th St

www.cbs.com

CNN

5 Pennsylvania Plaza

212.714.7800 • www.cnn.com

FOX NEWS STREET LEVEL STUDIO

1211 Ave of the Americas

212.556.2400 • www.fox.com

VIACOM (MTV)

1515 Broadway

212.258.6000 • www.viacom.com

MTV TRL: www.mtv.com/onair/trl

NEW YORK POST

1211 Avenue of the Americas

212.930.8000 • www.nypost.com

NEW YORK TIMES

229 W 43rd St

212.556.1234 • www.nytimes.com

DAILY NEWS

450 W 33rd St

212.949.2000 • www.nydailynews.com

NEWSDAY

2 Park Ave, 8th fl

212.251.6700 • www.newsday.com

WALL STREET JOURNAL, DOW JONES & CO.

200 Liberty St

212.416.2000 • www.wsj.com

VILLAGE VOICE

36 Cooper Square

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NEW YORK PRESS & MEDIA

333 Seventh Ave, 14th fl

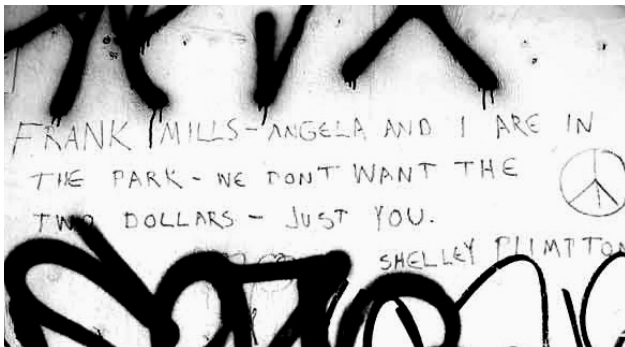
212.244.2282 • www.nypress.com

WNET CHANNEL 13 (PBS)

450 W 33rd St

212.560.1313 • www.thirteen.org

“Propaganda is a soft weapon; hold it in your hands too long, and it will move about like a snake, and strike the other way.” :: JEAN ANOUILH



This guide was created by a few New Yorkers with borrowed technology, expertise and funding. All of the information comes from easily accessible public sources. The guide was created using Adobe InDesign. The font is Today (not yesterday or tomorrow) and Minion, which either means sycophant or “one who is highly esteemed”—you choose. In the hope that you will create a guide like this (but better) in your own community we have listed our sources below and on the following page. If you would like this guide in digital format, e-mail crguide@gmail.com or visit the website at www.counterrecruitmentguide.org.

List of recruitment centers: www.goarmy.com

List of JROTC centers: www.usarmyjrotc.com, www.njrotc.navy.mil & www.nycenet.edu (search for JROTC)

List of ROTC centers: www.goarmy.com/rotc

List of war profiteers: www.warprofiteers.com, www.corpwatch.org

Recruitment statistics by state, school district or zip code: National Priorities Project Database (<http://database.nationalpriorities.org/>)

Legal resources: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU)

Newspapers & magazines: *New York Times*, *Harper's*

Much of the inspiration and information came from flyers and materials by the organizations listed on p. 57. Special thanks for all their hard work.

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"Betrayal in the Ranks." *The Denver Post* (2004) • (18) Servicemembers Legal Defense Network • **SNAPSHOT (P12):** (i) Operations Program (O-1), Department of Defense Budget, FY2006 • (ii) Boyd, Carl. "US Army cuts teeth on video game." *BBC News* (November 25, 2005) • (iii) Ibid. • (iv) The Henry J. Kaiser Family Foundation/"Harper's Index." *Harper's* (July 2005) • (v) U.S. Patent & Trademark Office/"Harper's Index." *Harper's* (June 2003) • (vi) Sony Corp./"Harper's Index." *Harper's* (June 2003) • **THE NARRATIVE THREAD (P16):** (1) Elliott, Stuart. "Army Hires McCann Erikson As Agency for Recruitment Ads." *The New York Times* (December 8, 2005) • (2) "Army National Guard Seen Missing Recruit Goals." *The Washington Times*; Barnicle, Jeremy. "Military Recruitment Gap." *The Century Foundation* (October 1, 2004) • (3) Cave, Damien. "Vital Military Jobs Go Unfilled, Study Says." *The New York Times* (November 18, 2005) • (4) Danner, Mark. "The War On Terror: Four Years On; Taking Stock Of The Forever War." *The New York Times Magazine* (September 11, 2005) • (5) Dobie, Kathy. "ANOL in America." *Harper's* (March 2005) • (6) Cave, Damien. "For Army Recruiters, a Hard Toll From a Hard Sell." *The New York Times* (March 27, 2005) • (7) Ibid. • (8) Ibid. • (9) Ibid. • (10) Ibid. • (11) Ibid. • (12) U.S. Department of Defense/"Harper's Index." *Harper's* (January 2003) • (13) American Association of College Registrars and Admissions Officials/"Harper's Index." *Harper's* (January 2002) • (14) Ibid. • (15) Defense Technical Information Center • (16) Ibid. • (17) Greenhouse, Linda. 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WHERE THIS COMES FROM

Sandy Ground, Free Republic of Greenwich Village, The No Conscription League, Houdini's grave, 7 Middagh Street, The Yippies, The Stonewall Rebellion, Patti Smith, The Saturday Press, Banana Kelly, *ESG: A South Bronx Story*, Tompkins Square is Everywhere, Adam Purple's Garden of Eden, L.E.S. squatters, Schools Not Jails, St. Marks on-the-Bowery, *Illmatic*, Direct Action Network, cider vinegar on a handkerchief, the MTA strike, St. James Place, bell hooks' answering machine message, Pier 57.

ARTWORK: BB (p. 28), CD (p. 47,48), EG (p. 3,40), LH (p. 15), LK (p. 16), CM (p. 39), MR (p. 45), S (p. 18), JS (p. 42), JT (p. 24), SV (back cover). Additional photos courtesy of WC; illustrations by PT.

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USAGE

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*“I must create a system, or be
enslaved by another man’s.”*

:: WILLIAM BLAKE

.... 25th Infantry Division. Died of a non-combat related injury in Mosul, Iraq, on January 15, 2005. I Cpl. Ramona M. Valdez, 20. Headquarters Battalion, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force. Killed when a suicide car bomber attacked her convoy vehicle in Falluja, Iraq, on June 23, 2005. MANHATTAN: Lance Cpl. Dimitrios Gavriel, 29. 1st Battalion, 8th Marine Regiment, 2nd Marine Division, 2nd Marine Expeditionary Force. Died as result of enemy action in Al Anbar Province, Iraq, on November 19, 2004. I Staff Sgt. Riiyan A. Tejeda, 26. 3rd Battalion, 5th Marine Regiment, 1st Marine Division. Killed during combat operations against enemy forces in northeast Baghdad on April 11, 2003. I Master Sgt. Timothy Toney, 37. Communications Company, Headquarters Battalion, 1st Marine Division, 1st Marine Expeditionary Force. Died due to a non-combat related incident at Camp Wolverine, Kuwait, on March 27, 2004. I Capt. George A. Wood, 33. 1st Battalion, 67th Armor Regiment, 2nd Brigade, 4th Infantry Division. Killed when his tank rolled over a roadside bomb while on patrol in Baquba, Iraq, on November 20, 2003. I Spc. Sergio A. Mercedes Saez, 23. Company D, 2nd Battalion, 502nd Infantry Regiment, 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 101st Airborne Division. Killed when his Humvee accidentally rolled over into a canal in Baghdad, Iraq, on February 5, 2006.

LIST OF NY METRO DEAD AS OF FEBRUARY, 2006
CNN.com List of US & Coalition Casualties

It would take approximately 1,143 pages to list the total US casualties of the war in Iraq. It would take approximately 15,155 pages to list the total Iraqi civilian casualties of the war in Iraq.

Connect the pictures with the corresponding words



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☐ Justice



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☐ Equality



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