

DOES YOUR SCHOOL DISTRICT HAVE OVERSIGHT POLICIES TO PROTECT THE MINOR CHILDREN FOR WHOM YOU HAVE RESPONSIBILITY?

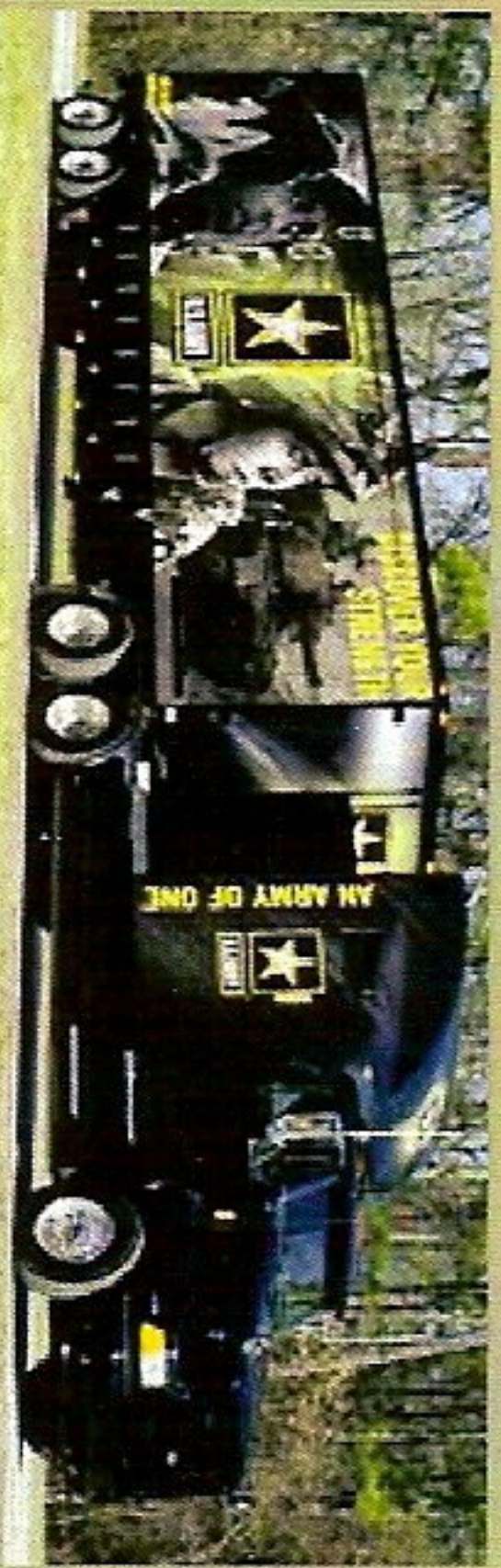
QUESTIONS FOR SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND SUPERINTENDENTS

Does your district have time and location restrictions for outside agencies, including military recruiters, to access minor children?

Are parents and students made fully aware that they can inform the school that they do not want private information turned over to the military as provided in Section 9528 of the No Child Left Behind Act? Are high school students of any age permitted to sign an Opt-Out form as specified in Section 9528 of the No Child Left Behind Act?

Does your school district have a policy regarding the distribution of free materials such as water bottles, t-shirts, X-boxes, by outside agencies which could improperly influence a student's decision making process?

Is your school district permitting helicopters to land on school property, "adventure vans" to park on school property, or rock climbing walls to be placed on school property?



Are minor children allowed to visit these attractions without parental permission? How does this fit within the educational

mission of your school district?

Is your school district permitting the dissemination of inaccurate and misleading information regarding military service?



Does your school district limit the frequency of recruiter visits to coincide with that of other employers? If there is more than one high

school in your district, are there variations regarding frequency of recruiter visits? If so, why is this the case?

What liability does the school district shoulder in the event of recruiter misconduct for the minor children under its care? Are background checks conducted for military recruiters?

Does your school district require students to take the Armed Services Vocational Aptitude Battery (ASVAB) when it should clearly be a voluntary aptitude test for students intending to join the military?

Students, teachers and parents report that military recruiters are often in hallways, cafeterias, chaperoning dances, on ball fields and in gyms – often unsupervised. Is this true for your school district?

If there is a JROTC program in your school district, how much does it cost the district and what are the qualifications of its teachers? Is the curriculum reviewed by district personnel and certified to be

in compliance with district values and appropriate educational benchmarks?

Does your school district have a policy regarding students leaving campus during school hours without parental permission?

HERE ARE SOME CONCERNS WE HAVE

The Army's School Recruiting Program Handbook describes the marketing plan.

You can read it for yourself online at:

www.usarec.army.mil/im/formpub/Rec_Pubs/p350_13.pdf and it can be downloaded from the site.

Here are some highlights:

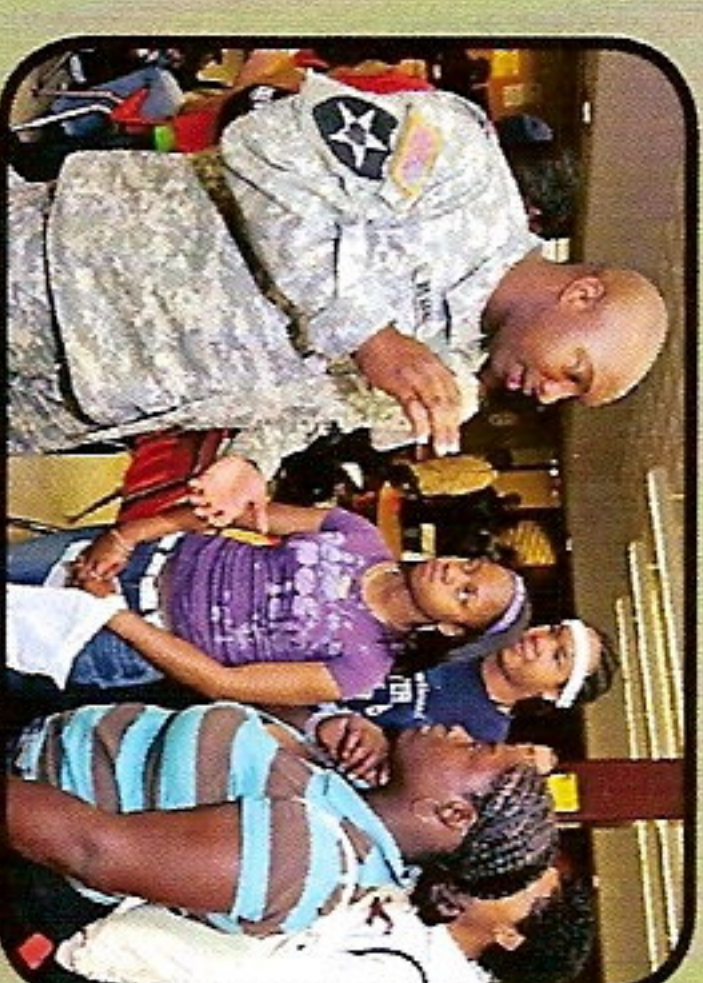
"Ensure an Army presence in all secondary schools ..."

"The goal is school ownership ..."

"Be indispensable to school administration, counselors, faculty, and students. Be so helpful and so much a part of the school scene that you are in constant demand ..."

"Offer your ... sports and hobby knowledge, etc., as a resource to the school ..."

Contact the coach and volunteer to assist in leading calisthenics or calling cadence during team runs ..."



"Offer to be a timekeeper or a coach's assistant"

"... first to contact, first to contract ... that

doesn't just mean seniors or grads; it means ... as soon as young people begin to think about the future. If you wait until they're seniors, it's probably too late."

"Eat lunch in the school cafeteria several times each month."

Are Your Students Getting Accurate Information About Military Service?

Enlistment agreements are signed for 8 years (a portion of which is active duty); however, in reality, the agreement states that enlistees can be held in the military until 6 months after the end of a war. It is unclear when current U.S. wars are likely to end. In addition, many enlistees are stop-lossed and retained on active duty longer than their stated agreement. Prospective enlistees are rarely given this information.

Many civil rights are given up, including the right to publicly disagree and the right to change one's mind after joining the military. Prospective enlistees are rarely given this information.



Only 12% of the males and 6% of the females made any use of their skills learned in the military in their civilian jobs.

90% of the new military recruits come through the Future Soldiers' Training Program (also known as the Delayed Enlistment Program – DEP) in high schools. Schools rarely

advise students that they have a right to terminate their DEP enlistment if they so choose. DEP enlistees cannot be forced into service despite pressures by many recruiters.

The rate of sexual harassment, sexual assault and rape in the military is 60% for females and 27% of males (VA Study 2001). No other career choice has such high incidences of inappropriate and illegal behavior within its organization. Prospective enlistees are rarely given this information.

The purpose of the military is to provide for the national defense and to fight wars.

The mission of the public school system is to educate the minor children within its care.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

www.watir.org
check web site for model school district policies

www.nnommy.org

www.militaryfreeschools.org

www.objector.org

WaTIR

Washington Truth in Recruiting

P.O. Box 40073

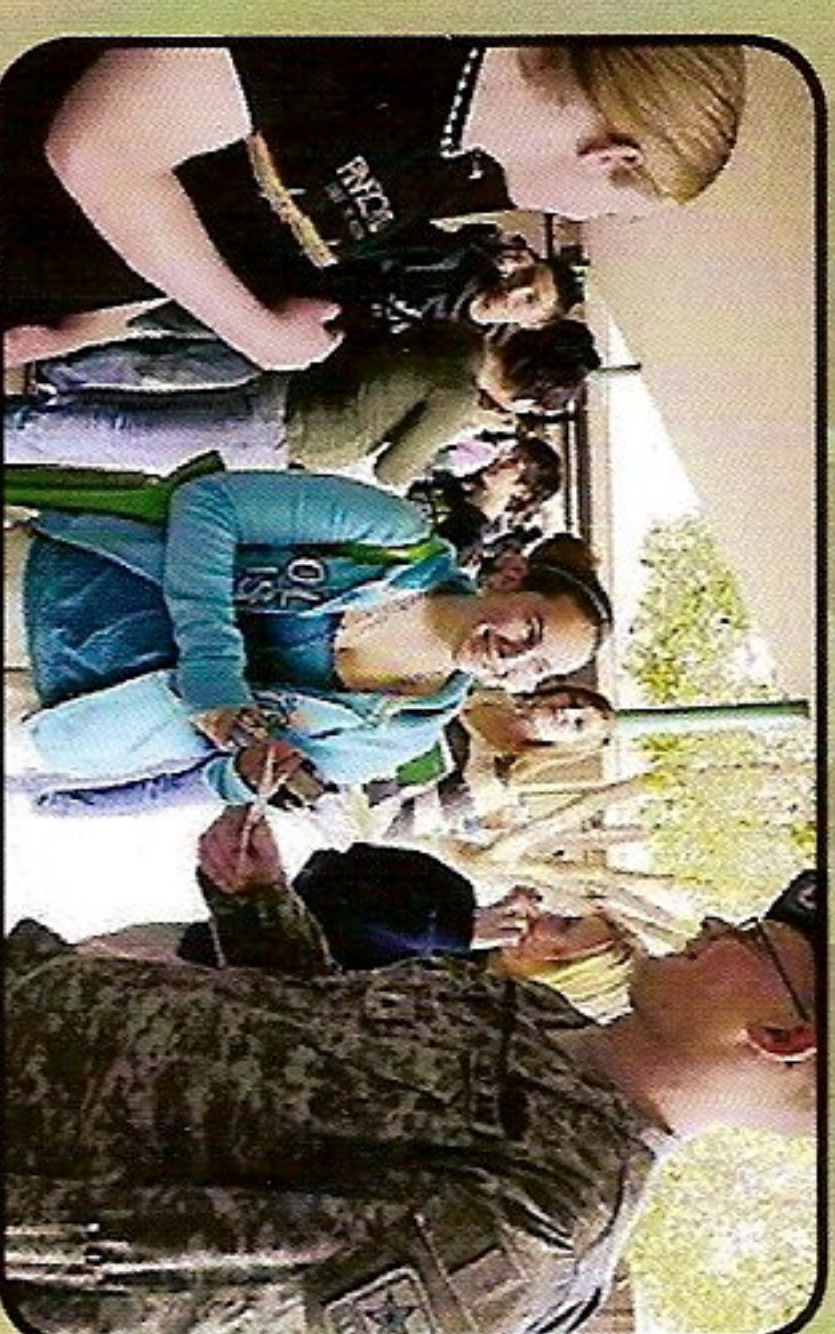
Bellevue, WA 98015

Website: www.watir.org

Email: info@watir.org

Telephone: (206) 855-6761

Military Recruiters in High Schools?



Considerations for School Directors and Superintendents

Prepared by

Washington Truth in Recruiting

Providing objective information on military recruiting, war and the militarization of our schools.