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Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish a Policy Substantially Increasing the Number of Persons Serving in One or More of the Following National Service Programs: AmeriCorps, Citizen Corps, Senior Corps, Peace Corps, Learn and Serve America, Armed Forces

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2006–2007
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

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(P.L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968; 82 Stat. 1270)

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Foreword

The 2006-2007 high school debate topic is "Resolved: The United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing the number of persons serving in one or more of the following national service programs: AmeriCorps, Citizen Corps, Senior Corps, Peace Corps, Learn and Serve America, Armed Forces." This topic is chosen by the relevant debate associations.

In compliance with 44 U.S.C. §1333, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items for this manual, CRS has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

Some of the U.S. government documents listed in this bibliography may be found in U.S. government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public or college libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters. This manual is also available on the GPO Access Home Page on the World Wide Web at: [http://www.access.gpo.gov].

The bibliography was prepared by Hannah Fischer, Julissa Gomez-Granger, and Mari-Jana "M-J" Oboroceanu, Information Research Specialists in the Foreign Affairs Defense, and Trade Consulting Section of the Knowledge Services Group, CRS, under the direction of Lyle W. Minter, Head, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section of the Knowledge Services Group, CRS.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director
Congressional Research Service

RESOLVED: THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH A POLICY SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASING THE NUMBER OF PERSONS SERVING IN ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAMS: AMERICORPS, CITIZEN CORPS, SENIOR CORPS, PEACE CORPS, LEARN AND SERVE AMERICA, ARMED FORCES.

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE
2006-2007 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

Hannah Fischer,
Julissa Gomez-Granger, and
Mari-Jana "M-J" Oboroceanu,
Information Research Specialists,
Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

under the direction of
Lyle W. Minter
Head, Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Trade Consulting Section
Knowledge Services Group
Congressional Research Service

December 2006

Introduction

The 2006-2007 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: the United States federal government should establish a policy substantially increasing the number of persons serving in one or more of the following national service programs: AmeriCorps, Citizen Corps, Senior Corps, Peace Corps, Learn and Serve America, Armed Forces."

This selective bibliography is intended to help debaters identify resources and references on the debate topic. The bibliography lists citations to books, congressional publications, and newspaper, magazine and journal articles. Resources are organized into categories by national service agency (AmeriCorps, Armed Forces, Peace Corps, etc.) and by theme (civil-military values, history of national service in the United States, national service as a pedagogical tool, etc.), followed by a listing of relevant Web sites. Debaters may look for these and related resources at their local high school, research, government depository, and public libraries. References to free online resources are often provided.

The purpose of this debate manual is to provide debaters with a brief overview of information concerning the 2006-2007 high school debate topic. The compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. Further research on national service can be conducted at high school, research, government depository, and public libraries.

Databases available through CRS's Knowledge Services Group were used to prepare this bibliography.

Resources by National Service Agency

AmeriCorps

Berry, Frances Stokes, and Ralph S. Brower. "On the Success of AmeriCorps Programs in Strengthening Communities: Evidence from Florida." *International Journal of Public Administration*, November 2006: 849-871.

Reports on a two-year study of 22 AmeriCorps programs in Florida from 1997-2000, emphasizing their objectives and success in community strengthening.

Bogo, Jennifer. "AmeriCorps: In Environmental Service." *E: The Environmental Magazine*, March/April 1999: 22.

Describes how in its five-year history, AmeriCorps has put more than 100,000 high school and college graduates to work in service programs ranging from public safety to education.

Bovard, James. "AmeriCorps: Salvation Via Hand-holding." *The American Spectator*, July/August 2000: 50-55.

Broder, David. "Empty Promises for AmeriCorps." *Washington Post*, June 15, 2003: B7.

Brown, Matthew. "Keep the Promise of AmeriCorps Alive." *Providence Journal,* June 18, 2003: B-4.

Cobbs, Georgia A., and Jarrid Wong. "Opening the Gates: An AmeriCorps Volunteer Finds an Unexpected Challenge in Community Building." *National Civic Review* 95, Summer 2006: 54-58.

Discusses personal experience in volunteering to teach computing at a low-income apartment complex in Missoula, Montana. Wong soon discovered that his assignment went far beyond teaching computer skills to building community between diverse groups of residents.

Corporation for National and Community Service. *Serving Country and Community: A Longitudinal Study of Service in AmeriCorps*. Washington, DC: Corporation for National Service, December 2004.

Available online at: [http://www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/04_longstudy_report.pdf].

Reports results from a longitudinal study of AmeriCorps members demonstrating the early impacts of national service on members' civic engagement, education, employment, and life skills. Findings reveal that AmeriCorps alumni are more connected to their communities, more knowledgeable about problems facing their communities, and more likely to participate in community activities. They also are more likely to choose public service careers.

——. *Building Active Citizens: The Role of Social Institutions in Teen Volunteering*. Washington, DC: Corporation for National Service, November 2005.

Available online at: [http://www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/05_1130_LSA_YHA_study.pdf]

Hill, Alma E. "Volunteering on the Home Front: AmeriCorps Applauded." *Atlanta Journal, Atlanta Constitution*, November 10, 2001: A1.

Defines AmeriCorps as an offshoot of the national VISTA program created in the 1960s by President Lyndon B. Johnson as part of the war on poverty. President Bill Clinton enlarged the scope when he created AmeriCorps in 1993 to provide support for agencies working on community-based education, public safety, health, environmental and social service projects.

Magee, Marc Porter, and Will Marshall, eds. *The AmeriCorps Experiment and the Future of National Service*. Washington, DC: Progressive Policy Institute, 2005. 130 p.

Available online at [http://www.ppionline.org/documents/AmeriBook/AmeriBook.pdf].

McCain, John. "Putting the 'National' in National Service." *Washington Monthly*, October 2001: 14.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/yfsyf4].

Discusses increasing the size of AmeriCorps in the wake of the September 11 attacks.

——. "National Service: AmeriCorps Works." *Current*, November 2001: 10-13.

Claims that if Americans are to have a resurgence of patriotic service in the United States, then programs like Americorps must be expanded and changed in ways that inspire a

nation. There should be more focus on meeting national goals and on making short-term service, both civilian and military, a rite of passage for young Americans.

O'Beirne, Kate. "Corps-Crazy: The Administration and its New, Needless Initiatives." *National Review,* February 25, 2002: 24-25.

Accuses AmeriCorps of being a "wasteful boondoggle."

Perry, James L., Ann Marie Thomson, et al. "Inside a Swiss Army Knife: An Assessment of AmeriCorps." *Journal of Public Administration Research and Theory* 9, April 1999: 225-250.

——. "Can AmeriCorps Build Communities?" *Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly* 27, December 1998: 399-420.

Selingo, Jeffrey. "AmeriCorps at 5 years: A Success, But Not in the Way Clinton Hoped." *Chronicle of Higher Education* 45, September 25, 1998: A38-A40.

Simon, Christopher A. "Testing for Bias in the Impact of AmeriCorps Service on Volunteer Participants: Evidence of Success In Achieving a Neutrality Program Objective." *Public Administration Review*, November/December 2002: 670-678.

U.S. General Accounting Office. *Corporation for National and Community Service: Better Internal Control and Revised Practices Would Improve the Management of AmeriCorps and the National Service Trust.* Washington, DC: GPO, 2004. 51 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04225.pdf]

——. *National Service Programs: Status of AmeriCorps Reform Efforts.* Washington, DC, GPO, 1997. 16 p.

Available online at: [http://archive.gao.gov/paprpdf1/159349.pdf]

——. *National Service Programs: Role of State Commissions in Implementing the AmeriCorps Program,* Washington, DC, GPO, 1997. 25 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/archive/1997/he97049.pdf]

Waldman, Steven. *The Bill: How Legislation Really Becomes Law: A Case Study of the National Service Bill.* New York, NY: Penguin Books, 1996.

Explores the efforts to define and create President Bill Clinton's National Service Bill.

Wofford, Harris. "Promoting Intergenerational Strategies: The Role of the Corporation for National Service." *Generations*, Winter 1998/1999: 88-93.

Discusses the intergenerational orientation of the Corporation for National Service's efforts to "unleash citizen power" in ways that provide meaningful solutions to trenchant community problems.

Armed Forces

Bacevich, Andrew. "Overextended." *Wall Street Journal*, December 10, 2004: A14.

"Military Draft: The Debate Over Mandatory National Service." *Congressional Digest*, May 2004: 129-60.

Presents a history of compulsory military service, the current Selective Service system and the all-volunteer armed forces, and provisions for military or civilian service for both men and women contained in the Universal National Service Act, (H.R. 2723; Rep. Charles B. Rangel; May 26, 2005, and H.R. 4752; Rep. Charles B. Rangel; Feb. 23, 2006).

Moskos, Charles. "Reviving the Citizen-Soldier." *Public Interest,* Spring 2002: 76-85.

Argues that the most effective way to revive the citizen-soldier ideal would be to introduce a 15-month or 18-month enlistment option. A short enlistment would also appeal to those who want a break before entering graduate school or the professional world. If serving one's country were to become more common among privileged youth, more future leaders in civilian society would have had a formative citizen experience. Their participation would not only provide a fine example of leadership but might also increase the public's willingness to accept wartime casualties than in times past."

Rangel, Charles B. "Shared Sacrifice: A Vital Part of the War on Terrorism." *Mediterranean Quarterly,* Summer 2003: 6-11

Discusses U.S. counter-terrorism strategy and argues for a return of the military draft and an organized program of national service.

Rostker, Bernard. *I Want You! The Evolution of the All-Volunteer Force*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2006. 832 p.

Selected content online at: http://www.rand.org/pubs/monographs/MG265/index2.html]

Roth-Douquet, Kathy, and Frank Schaeffer. *AWOL: The Unexcused Absence of America's Upper Classes from the Military – and How it Hurts our Country*. New York: Collins, 2006. 241 p.

Ruschmann, Paul. *Mandatory Military Service.* Philadelphia: Chelsea House Publishers, 2004. 112 p.

U.S. General Accounting Office. *Military Personnel: Perceptions of Retention-Critical Personnel are Similar to Those of Other Enlisted Personnel: Report to the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member, Subcommittee on Military Personnel, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives.* Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2001. 71 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d01785.pdf]

U.S. Government Accountability Office. *Military Personnel: DOD Needs Action Plan to Address Enlisted Personnel Recruitment and Retention Challenges: Report to Congressional Committees.* Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2005. 136 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06134.pdf]

——. *Military Training: Management Actions Needed to Enhance DOD's Investment in the Joint National Training Capability: Report to the Subcommittee on Readiness, Committee on Armed Services, House of Representatives*. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2006. 43 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d06802.pdf]

Citizen Corps

Barry, Dan. "Citizen Corps? Hang On, New York." *New York Times*, April 9, 2003: B13.

Provides information on the Citizen Corps, a federal program that seeks to engage U.S. citizens in guarding against and preparing for terrorist attacks in New York City.

Blankenship, Janie. "Citizen Corps Is Calling On You." *VFW* 90, April 2003: 14-16.

Focuses on the Citizen Corps program, offering of assistance to towns and cities in training volunteers to respond to possible terrorist attacks and possible mobilization of retired doctors and nurses in major emergencies.

Brudney, Jeffrey L., and Beth Gazley. "The USA Freedom Corps and the Role of the States." *Spectrum: Journal of State Government*, Fall 2002: 34-38.

Focuses on the volunteerism initiative in the United States called the USA Freedom Corps, concepts related to successful implementation of government volunteer programs, indicators of funding efficacy, and lack of attention to the role of the states in Citizen Corps.

——. "Implementing Federal Volunteerism Policy: An Examination of Citizen Corps and the States." *Conference Papers – American Political Science Association*, 2002: 1-30.

Citizen Corps. "Citizen Corps Annual Report 2004," 2005.

Available online at: [http://www.citizencorps.gov/pdf/news/CC_AR2004_SFS.pdf].

Hall, Mimi. "Bush's Volunteer Plan Takes a Hit." *USA Today*, January 27, 2003: 8A.

Magee, Marc, and Steven J. Nider. "Protecting the Homeland through National Service: A Comparative Analysis." Washington, DC: Progressive Policy Institute, 2002. 3 p.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/yym3do]

Sorokin, Ellen. "Planned Volunteer-Informant Corps Elicits '1984' Fears." *Washington Times*, July 16, 2002: A3.

White House. *Citizen Corps Grows Strong in America's Communities.*

Available online at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/infocus/citizencorps/].

——. *Securing the Homeland, Strengthening the Nation 2003*, February 4, 2002. 37 p.

Available online at: [http://www.whitehouse.gov/homeland/homeland_security_book.html].

Peace Corps

Bush, George W. "Remarks Following the Swearing-In of Gaddi H. Vasquez as Director of the Peace Corps." *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, February 15, 2002: 237-238.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/y58l3q].

President George W. Bush calls for an increase in Peace Corps volunteers as a way of strengthening the Corps.

Christopher, Warren. "A New Season of Service at Home and Abroad." *Department of State Dispatch,* July 15, 1993: 475-477.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/zzld9].

Cooperman, Alan. "Congress Moves to Underline the 'Peace' in 'Peace Corps.'" *Washington Post*, February 17, 2006: A17.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/h3sn8].

Congress cancels a military enlistment option that would have allowed some U.S. troops to fulfill part of their military obligation by serving in the Peace Corps starting in 2007.

——. A Peace Corps Option for Military Recruits Sparks Concern." *Washington Post*, August 2, 2005: A11.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/7vc2e].

Reports that the U.S. military, struggling to fill its voluntary ranks, is offering to allow recruits to meet part of their military obligations by serving in the Peace Corps, which has resisted any ties to the Defense Department or U.S. intelligence agencies since its founding in 1961. Some welcome the program as a way to expand the cadre of idealistic volunteers created by President John F. Kennedy, but many say it could lead to suspicions abroad that the Peace Corps is working together with the U.S. armed forces.

——. "Pentagon Recruiting Spurs Concern – Peace Corps Backers Worry Connection to U.S. Military May Imperil Independence." *Wall Street Journal*, August 3, 2005: A3.

Worries rise over a new recruitment program allowing military recruits to supplement their military service with service in the Peace Corps and other government programs.

Democracy Now! "War and Peace Corps: Are Pentagon Ties Endangering Volunteers?" Transcript of interviews conducted August 3, 2005.

Available online at: [http://www.democracynow.org/article.pl?sid=05/08/03/1420205].

Quotes Peace Corps volunteers who are raising alarm bells about legislation that allows the U.S. military to recruit young people by holding out the option of a two-year stint in the Peace Corps to fulfill service obligations. Democracy Now! speaks with the National Peace Corps Association, a *Washington Post* reporter, the U.S. Army Recruiting Command, and a Peace Corps parent.

Ford, Jess T. *Peace Corps: Observations on Volunteer Safety and Security*. Washington, DC: U.S. General Accounting Office, 2004. 14 p.

Available online at: [http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d04903t.pdf].

Reviews the General Accounting Office's 2002 recommendations to improve safety in the Peace Corps and to reduce staff turnover.

Hoffman, Elizabeth Cobbs. *All You Need Is Love: The Peace Corps and the Spirit of the 1960s*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1998. 306 p.

Treating both policy matters and the experience of the volunteers, Hoffman places the Peace Corps in the context of other international volunteer efforts, including the Canadian

University Service Overseas (CUSO) and the British Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO), to incorporate humanitarianism into foreign policy.

McCarthy, Coleman. "Welcome Soldiers to the Peace Corps." *Washington Post*, August 21, 2005: B7.

Argues that "the Peace Corps should be open to all comers, regardless of the route they take to apply."

Searles, David P. *The Peace Corps Experience: Challenge and Change, 1968-1976*. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky Press, 1997. 254 p.

Presents a history of the Peace Corps in the 1960s and 1970s, including several attempts to redirect the agency's goals.

Slabbert, N. J. "The Technologies of Peace." *Harvard International Review* web exclusive, May 6, 2006.

Available online at: [http://hir.harvard.edu/articles/1336/].

Discusses how to reinvent the Peace Corps.

U.S. Congress. *Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2003*. P.L. 107-314.

Enacts the National Call to Service program, allowing military recruits to serve part of their time in the Peace Corps.

——. *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006*. P.L. 109-163.

Amends the National Call to Service program by striking "in the Peace Corps, Americorps, or another national service program," and inserting "in AmeriCorps or another domestic national service program."

U.S. Congress. Senate. Committee on Foreign Relations. *Assessing the Safety and Security of Peace Corps Volunteers*. 108th Congress, second session. June 22, 2004. Washington, GPO, 2004. 80 p.

Available online at: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS59743]

Examines the effectiveness of recent initiatives to improve volunteer safety and to consider proposals to further protect Peace Corps volunteers.

——. Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere, Peace Corps and Narcotics Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Relations. *The Peace Corps*. 107th Congress, second session. June 25, 2002. Washington, GPO, 2002. 54 p.

Available online at: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS24210]

Examines the Peace Corps programs and to discuss proposals to redefine the Peace Corps charter.

Senior Corps

Corporation for National and Community Service. *The Role and Value of Senior Companions in Their Communities*. Washington, DC, Corporation for National Service, March 2001.

Available online at: [http://www.seniorcorps.gov/pdf/scp_report.pdf].

Magee, Marc. *Boomer Corps: Activating Seniors for National Service.* Washington, DC: Progressive Policy Institute, 2004. 13 p.

Available online at: [http://www.dlc.org/documents/Boomer_Corps_0104.pdf].

Martinson, Marty, and Meredith Minkler. "Civic Engagement and Older Adults: A Critical Perspective." *The Gerontologist*, June 2006: 318-324.

Indicates that the aging of the baby boom generation, together with research that links volunteerism and positive health outcomes in later life, has contributed to a burgeoning of interest in initiatives and programs promoting civic engagement among older adults. Although useful in potentially expanding role options in later life, this growing attention also underscores the importance of stepping back to examine frequently-overlooked questions concerning the framing and potential consequences of the new emphasis on civic engagement.

U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Select Education of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. *The Older Americans Act: Strengthening Communities to Support the Next Generation of Older Americans.* Field Hearing, 109th Congress, second session. April 3, 2006. Washington, GPO, 2006. 41 p.

Available online at: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS74015].

Focuses on The Older Americans Act: Strengthening Communities to Support the Next Generation of Older Americans.

U.S. Congress. Senate. Special Committee on Aging. *Our Greatest Generation: Continuing a Lifetime of Service.* Hearing, 107th Congress, first session. August 9, 2001. Washington, GPO, 2001. 53 p.

Available online at: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS16958]

Highlights the importance of public service performed by seniors.

Thematic Resources

Civil-Military Values

Harbaugh, Kenneth E. "Bridging the Civil-Military Divide." *U.S. Naval Institute Proceedings*, vol. 127, no. 5, May 2001: 34-7.

Presents a plan to "reinvest" the armed forces in society through domestic operations, as part of proposed national service program in order to close the values gap and rebuild citizenship.

Hooker, Richard D., Jr. "Soldiers of the State: Reconsidering American Civil-Military Relations." *Parameters*, Winter 2003/2004: 4-18.

Feaver, Peter, and Richard H. Kohn, eds. *Soldiers and Civilians: The Civil-Military Gap and American National Security.* Cambridge, MA: MIT Press, 2001. 545 p.

Guttieri, Karen. "Homeland Security and US Civil-Military Relations." *Strategic Insights* electronic journal, vol. 2, issue 8, August 2003.

Available online at: [http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil/si/aug03/homeland.asp]

Ricks, Tom. "The Widening Gap Between Military and Society." *The Atlantic Monthly*, July 1997: 66-78.

History of National Service in the United States

Dionne, E.J., and Kayla Meltzer Drogosz. *The Promise of National Service: A (Very) Brief History of an Idea.* Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2003. 8 p.

Available online at: [http://www.brookings.edu/comm/policybriefs/pb120.pdf]

Skocpol, Theda, and Morris P. Fiorina, eds. *Civic Engagement in American Democracy.* Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 1999. 528 p.

U.S. Congress. House. *Performance, Accountability and Reforms at the Corporation for National and Community Service.* Hearing, 108th Congress, first session. April 1, 2003. Washington, CPO, 2003. 123 p.

Available online at: [http://purl.access.gpo.gov/GPO/LPS31992]

Conducted to learn about national service programs, to evaluate the performance and efficiency of the Corporation for National and Community Service, and to discuss various perspectives on legislation to reauthorize programs administered by the Corporation.

National Service as a Pedagogical Tool

Billig, Shelly H., and Marshall Welch, eds. *New Perspectives in Service-Learning: Research to Advance the Field.* Charlotte, NC: Information Age Publishing, 2004. 268 p.

Butin, Dan W. "The Limits of Service-Learning in Higher Education." *Review of Higher Education*, Summer 2006: 473.

Takes a critical look at the attempted institutionalization of service-learning in higher education; asks whether service-learning can become deeply embedded within the academy; and if so, what exactly is becoming embedded.

Eyler, Janet, and Dwight E. Giles. *Where's the Learning in Service Learning?* San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass: 1999. 352 p.

Presents extensive data from two national research projects. Authors' studies include a large national survey focused on attitudes and perceptions of learning, intensive student interviews before and after the service semester, and additional comprehensive interviews to explore student views of the service-learning process.

Gallagher, Laura A., and Maureen E. Kenny. *Teenagers and Community Service: A Guide to Issues.* Westport, CT: Praeger Publishers, 2003. 320 p.

Provides teenagers, parents, teachers, professionals, and concerned adults with information about community service as a vehicle for promoting positive development among adolescents. Included are resources for middle school, high school, and college students.

International Perspectives on National Service

O'Sullivan, Arieh. "Youth Service Instead of Draft to be Subject of International Parley." *Jerusalem Post*, May 24, 2000: 5.

Post-September 11 Service

Brudney, Jeffrey L., and Beth Gazley. "Volunteer Involvement in Local Government after September 11: The Continuing Question of Capacity." *Public Administration Review*, March/April 2005: 131-142.

Kirlin, John J., and Mary K. Kirlin. "Strengthening Effective Government-Citizen Connections Through Greater Civic Engagement." *Public Administration Review*, 2002: 80-85.

Proposes that citizens are more trusting of government since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, but their civic behaviors are little changed. The three factors of motivation, skills, and network connections contribute to increased civic engagement, but responses to 9-11 have not addressed these three factors. Increased civic engagement strengthens democracy and can contribute to the development of public judgment, which is critical to sustaining support of efforts to thwart terrorism.

Service and United States Citizenship

Andrew, Caroline, et al. *Accounting for Culture: Thinking Through Cultural Citizenship.* Ottawa: University of Ottawa Press, 2005. 286 p.

Brady, Henry E., Kay Lehman Schlozman, and Sidney Verba. *Voice and Equality: Civic Voluntarism in American Politics.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1995. 640 p.

An original survey of 15,000 individuals, including 2,500 personal interviews, that focuses on the central issues of involvement: how people come to be active, their motivations, their resources, and their networks.

Buckley, William F., Jr. *Gratitude: Reflections on What We Owe to Our Country.* New York: Random House, 1990. 169 p.

Bush, George W. "Remarks in a Discussion on Community Service in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents*, March 15, 2002: 397-401.

Chapman, Bruce. "A Bad Idea whose Time is Past." *The Brookings Review*. Fall 2002: 10

Argues that "universal service never was a good idea, and it grows worse with time."

Corporation for National Service. *National and Community Service : Making the Vision Succeed in The 21st century*. Washington, DC, Corporation for National Service, October 2000.

Available online at: [http://www.nationalservice.gov/pdf/21st_century.pdf].

Dionne, E.J., ed. *Community Works: The Revival of Civil Society in America*. Washington, DC: Brookings Institution Press, 1998. 161 p.

Explores the growing debate over the rise, importance, and consequences of civil society.

Dionne, E. J., Jr, and Kayla Meltzer Drogosz. "United we serve?" *The Brookings Review*, Fall 2002: 2-5.

States that there is a new acknowledgment across the political divides that government support for volunteers can provide essential help for valuable institutions that are too often taken for granted.

Dionne, E.J, Jr., Kayla Meltzer Drogosz, and Robert E. Litan, eds. *United We Serve: National Service and the Future of Citizenship*. Washington, DC: The Brookings Institution, 2003.

Gathers many diverse voices on civic life and civic obligation to explore the idea of national service as it relates to citizenship. Activists and practitioners discuss the rise of the service movement, its practical successes, and its challenges. Policymakers and political leaders explore the links between service and problem solving. Political scientists and philosophers connect the service debate to larger concerns about democratic participation.

Dowd, Alan W. "A Nation of Servants: Defining Public Service for the 21st Century." *The World & I*, January 2004: 281-293.

Indicates that a consensus exists in the U.S. that a key ingredient of maintaining a good society is involving Americans in service to something greater than themselves. Dowd contends that there is an undercurrent of cooperation and community that often redirects America's individualist impulse, propelling people toward many private and non-governmental forms of public service.

Galloway, Joseph L. "National Service Should be Everyone's Duty." *Miami Herald*, May 12, 2006: F1.

Argues that all Americans should serve the country for two years after reaching age 18 or graduating from high school. Service could include stints in the military, the Peace Corps, or other similar government programs.

Kessinger, Thomas A. "Service-Learning in the United States: Ten Years After the National and Community Service Trust Act of 1993." *American Educational History Journal*, 2004: 58-65.

"Lexington: United States, A Nation of Volunteers." *Economist,* February 23, 2002: 64.

In his 2002 State of the Union speech, President Bush called on all Americans to give two years of their lives to voluntary national service, and announced a new bureaucracy to help them do it. Columnist asks, "Does the President really want America to have some sort of national service? And if he does, what should one think about it?"

Perry, James L., and Ann Marie Thompson. *Civic Service: What Difference Does It Make?* Armonk, NY: M.E. Sharpe, 2004. 248 p.

Perry, James L., and Michael C. Katula. "Does Service Affect Citizenship?" *Administration & Society*, July 2001: 330-365.

Reviews 37 empirical studies about the relationship between service and citizenship.

U.S. Congress. House. Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations of the Committee on Education and the Workforce. *The Failed Promise of the Corporation for National Service.* 106th Congress, first session, September 14, 1999. Washington, GPO, 2000.

U.S. Department of Defense. "15-Month Enlistment Option Available." *Army News Service*, May 16, 2005.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/y5mlon].

Announced a program allowing recruits a choice of following military duty with service in a program such as AmeriCorps or the Peace Corps. This program was later canceled.

Walton, Beth. "Volunteer Rates Hit Record Numbers." *USA Today*, July 7, 2006: 1A.

Available online at: [http://tinyurl.com/y5jj6e].

Reports that record numbers of college graduates are applying to such service organizations as AmeriCorps and the Peace Corps.

Websites

AmeriCorps [http://www.americorps.org/]

AmeriCorps is a network of local, state, and national service programs connecting more than 70,000 Americans each year in intensive service to meet the country's critical needs in education, public safety, health, and the environment.

Citizen Corps [http://www.citizencorps.gov/]

Citizen Corps, a component of USA Freedom Corps, was created to help coordinate volunteer activities to make communities safer, stronger, and better prepared to respond to any emergency situation. It provides opportunities for people to participate in a range of measures to make their families, their homes, and their communities safer from the threats of crime, terrorism, and disasters of all kinds.

Corporation for National and Community Service [http://www.nationalservice.gov/]

The Corporation is the nation's largest grant-maker supporting service and volunteering. Through the Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America programs, the Corporation provides opportunities for Americans of all ages and backgrounds to express their patriotism while addressing critical community needs.

Department of Defense [http://www.defenselink.mil/]

The mission of the Department of Defense is to provide the military forces needed to deter war and to protect the security of our country.

International Association for National Youth Service [http://www.ianys.utas.edu.au/index.html]

The Association takes a proactive position on national youth service, recommending that every country give serious consideration to national youth service. To this end, the Association and its members are prepared to exchange information and otherwise assist nations wishing to consider the introduction of national youth service.

Learn and Serve America [http://www.learnandserve.gov]

Learn and Serve America supports and encourages service-learning throughout the United States, and enables over one million students to make meaningful contributions to

their community while building their academic and civic skills. By engaging young people in service-learning, Learn and Serve America works to instill an ethic of lifelong community service.

Peace Corps [http://www.peacecorps.gov]

The Peace Corps traces its roots and mission to 1960, when then-Senator John F. Kennedy challenged students at the University of Michigan to serve their country in the cause of peace by living and working in developing countries. From that inspiration grew this agency of the federal government devoted to world peace and friendship.

Senior Corps [http://www.seniorcorps.gov]

Senior Corps connects today's over 55s with the people and organizations that need them most, and encourages them to become mentors, coaches or companions to people in need, or contribute their job skills and expertise to community projects and organizations.

Students.gov [http://www.students.gov]

Students.gov is an official U.S. government website designed for college students and their families. It provides easy access to information and resources from the U.S. government – all the information that is needed, in one place, from all parts of the government.

Today's Military [http://www.todaysmilitary.com]

A website for exploring the U.S. military, including the Army, Marine Corps, Navy, Air Force, the Coast Guard, and Reserve and National Guard.

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109TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION/SENATE DOCUMENT 109–23

Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish a Policy Substantially Increasing the Number of Persons Serving in One or More of the Following National Service Programs: AmeriCorps, Citizen Corps, Senior Corps, Peace Corps, Learn and Serve America, Armed Forces

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2006–2007
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

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