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
44 U.S.C. §1333

(a) The Librarian of Congress shall prepare compilations of pertinent excerpts, bibliographical references, and other appropriate materials relating to:

(1) the subject selected annually by the National University Extension Association as the national high school debate topic and

(2) the subject selected annually by the American Speech Association as the national college debate topic.

In preparing the compilations the Librarian shall include materials which in his judgment are representative of, and give equal emphasis to, the opposing points of view on the respective topics.

(b) The compilations on the high school debate topics shall be printed as Senate documents and the compilations on the college debate topics shall be printed as House of Representatives documents, the cost of which shall be charged to the congressional allotment for printing and binding. Additional copies may be printed in the quantities and distributed in the manner the Joint Committee on Printing directs.

# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FOREWORD</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RESOURCES BY NATIONAL SERVICE AGENCY</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICORPS</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARMED FORCES</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CITIZEN CORPS</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEACE CORPS</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SENIOR CORPS</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEMATIC RESOURCES</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIVIL-MILITARY VALUES</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HISTORY OF NATIONAL SERVICE IN THE UNITED STATES</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL SERVICE AS A PEDAGOGICAL TOOL</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON NATIONAL SERVICE</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POST-SEPTEMBER 11 SERVICE</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE AND UNITED STATES CITIZENSHIP</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEB SITES</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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" Oborocanu, 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

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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


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


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.


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.


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.


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


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.


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

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


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.


Accuses AmeriCorps of being a “wasteful boondoggle.”


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


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


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**


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).


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."

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


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


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


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


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


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.


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.


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.


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

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

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


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

**Peace Corps**


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.


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


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.

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

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.


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.


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.


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.


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.


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


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


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

Discusses how to reinvent the Peace Corps.


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


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.”

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.


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**


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


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


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.

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.


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

Highlights the importance of public service performed by seniors.
Thematic Resources

Civil-Military Values


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.


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


History of National Service in the United States


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


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


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.


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.


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

Post-September 11 Service


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


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.


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

Arguments that “universal service never was a good idea, and it grows worse with time.”


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


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.


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.


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 more private and non-governmental forms of public service.

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.


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?”


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


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.


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.
HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC, 2006-2007

U.S Government Publication about....

Subject Bibliography (BB) 043
February 08, 2007
Information for sale from the U.S. Government Printing Office

Stock Number  Price


Command, Control, and the Common Defense.
BOOK, 1996. Provides a historical perspective on a contemporary problem. Deals with the problems embodied in the tradition of service separation in the American military establishment. Discusses the elements contributing to separate service identities and how these elements have affected interservice relationships. Addresses the technological choices made in modernizing the command and control systems used by the armed forces of the United States. 377 p.; ill. revised ed. 0-16-053377-0 008-020-01414-7 $ 10.00

Implementation of Network-Centric Warfars.
BOOK, 2005. Provides answers to some of the fundamental questions regarding network-centric warfare (NCW) as an emerging theory of war in the Information Age. Describes how the tenets and principles of NCW are providing the foundation for developing new war fighting concepts, organizations, and processes that will allow our forces to maintain a competitive advantage over potential adversaries, now and in the future. Provides an overview of the ongoing implementation of NCW in the Department of Defense (DoD). 79 p.; ill. 0-16-073266-2 6.50

NOTICE: Prices shown were in effect on the above date. Government documents’ prices are subject to change without prior notice. Therefore, prices in effect when your order is filled may differ from prices on this list. Since it is not feasible to change prices allowed in government documents in print, the price printed in a document may differ from the price in effect when your order is processed.
### Joint Force Quarterly: A Professional Military Journal.

**SUBSCRIPTION,** 1993. LIST ID: JFQ. Quarterly periodical. Subscription price covers issues for 1 year. Published for national security professionals in and out of the U.S. Government to promote understanding of the integrated employment of land, sea, air, space, and special operations forces. This journal focuses on joint doctrine, coalition warfare, contingency planning, operations conducted by the unified commands, and joint force development. Subscription price: Domestic - $20.00; Foreign - $28.00. Single copy price: Domestic - $15.00 a copy, Foreign - $21.00 a copy. File Code 21L.

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### Options for Restructuring the Army.

**BOOK,** 2006. Examines the Army's capability to fight wars, sustain long deployments, and deploy rapidly to overseas operations. Also looks at its dependence on the Army reserve. 112 p.; ill. 0-16-072515-1.

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### Power and Progress, 2015.

**BOOK,** 1996. Looks ahead to the year 2015 and beyond. Seeks to understand how the American armed forces might contribute better to the nation's future security. Tries to conceptualize how a transformed world situation twenty years from now could affect United States security. Describes the most plausible changes likely to develop. 173 p.; ill. 0-16-048752-8.

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**BOOK,** 2001. Updates information about the nature of the global proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Describes the policies and programs that the Defense Department is carrying out to counter this growing threat to American citizens, armed forces, and allies. 131 p.; ill. 0-16-042751-6.

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### Through the Lens of Cultural Awareness: A Primer for United States Armed Forces Deploying in Arab and Middle Eastern Countries.

**BOOK,** 2006. This document defines a way US military leaders can prepare for and conduct military operations through the lens of cultural awareness. It provides a method for helping military commanders, staffs, and trainers engage successfully in any type of operation with an emphasis on postconflict stability operations. It also suggests modifications to the traditional intelligence preparation of the battlefield (IPB) and the military decision making process (MDMP) to address the analytical difficulties posed by the conduct of military operations within and among different cultures. 148 p.; ill. 0-16-077465-7.

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**HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE**  
**TOPIC, 2006-2007**

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-To Touch the World: The Peace Corps Experience. VIDEO. 1996. Takes viewers to the home of returned Peace Corps Volunteer Thurman Mathieson. Thurman talks about Cameroon where he served as a volunteer. Reveals some of the core values of the Peace Corps through the comments of several volunteers. Gives viewers insights into the uniqueness of the Peace Corps as a development organization and as a method of promoting cross-cultural understanding. Video tape (10 min.). 0-16-083404-0
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
Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress