

Thus we present the following plan. Plan plank One is administration: the Congress of the United States of America. Plan Plank Two is the mandates: The United States Congress should substantially increase the number of people serving in AmeriCorps by amending the National Community Service Act of 1990 to incorporate the Summer of Service Act of 2007, Bill 7.1128. Plan Plank Three is enforcement and funding: We are guaranteed through normal means. Plan Plank Four is we reserve the right to fiat and clarify our terms.

Our first advantage is Education. First, the Summer of Service would provide college scholarships to underprivileged students who would otherwise be unlikely to receive a college education.

From Sagawa (previously cited), from two days ago, “Middle-schoolers who perform a ‘summer of service’ under the bill would earn a scholarship. At a time in life when students and their families need to begin thinking about college, this feature would positively brand the participating youth as college material—even those who never considered the possibility—and could set these students and their families on a course of saving for college.”

And this is crucial to economic growth in two ways. The first is domestic potential: Increasing minority education efforts is critical to create the necessary domestic talent to sustain U.S. economic growth and national security.

From Shirley M. Malcolm, Daryl E. Chubin, and Jolene K. Jesse, American Association for the Advancement of Science and National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering, October 2004, titled “Standing Our Ground: A Guidebook for STEM Educators in the Post-Michigan Era,” accessed online:

“The case for diversity has been well articulated. Economists have identified progress as the single most important determining factor in U.S. economic growth, accounting for as much as half of the Nation’s long-term growth over the past 50 years. The number-two greatest threat to national security is the failure to invest adequately in science and to ensure that science and math education produces enough young Americans to actually do the science that is needed.”

If women, underrepresented minorities, and persons with disabilities were represented in the U.S. science and engineering, and technology workforce, this shortage of skilled American workers could largely be ameliorated. If we do not act now to incorporate the marginalized groups into the workforce, we risk endangering our economic and national security well into the future.

Second, cross-cultural competence: Diversity in academics is critical to cross-cultural competence and critical thinking which is key to U.S. businesses and the economy. From Thomas A. Gottschalk, Senior Vice President and General Counsel at General Motors Corporation, in 2005, from the paper, “Brief of the General Motors Corporation as Amicus Curiae in Support of Appellants,” accessed online: